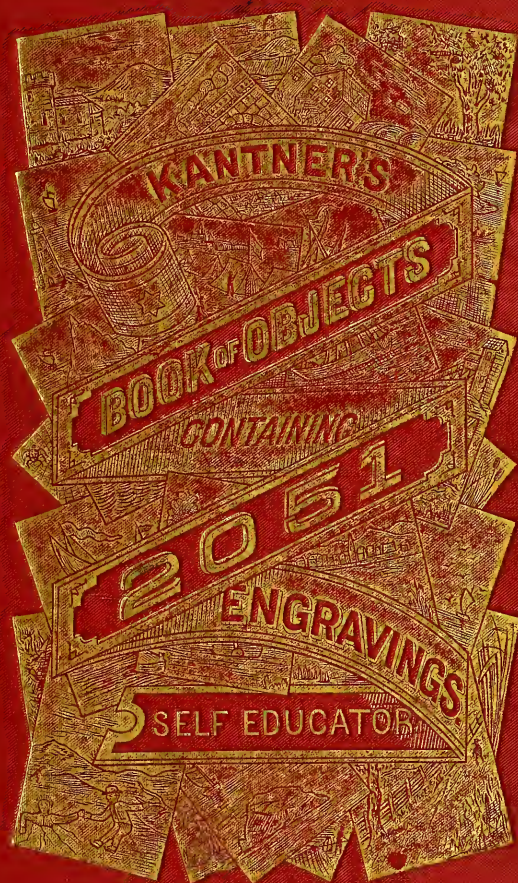
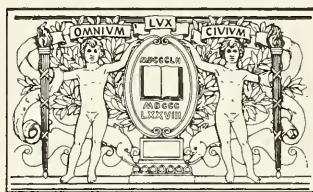


NEW EDITION



ENGLISH AND GERMAN



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KANTNER'S
ILLUSTRATED
BOOK OF OBJECTS,
CONTAINING OVER
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FINE ENGRAVINGS,
WITH EXPLANATIONS IN
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NEW EDITION.

Kantner's
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Buch von Gegenständen

mit einem Inhalt von über
2000 Hübschen Abbildungen,
mit Erläuterungen in
Englisch und Deutsch.

Neue Auflage.

JORDAN

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K3

1887X

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1887.

Vorwort.

Der Zweck dieses Werkes ist: der Jugend den Sinn der hauptsächlichsten und am häufigsten vorkommenden Worte durch Bilder zu erklären, soweit dieselben überhaupt durch Bilder dargestellt werden können. Nichts erregt das Interesse von Kindern in Büchern mehr, als Bilder: denn zeigt du einem Kinde das Bild eines Pferdes, einer Kuh oder Kaze, dann wird es sicherlich ebenso gut begreifen, was es darstellt, als wenn man ihm den lebenden Gegenstand zeigte. In solcher Weise wird somit der Gegenstand und sein Name unauslöschlich dem Gedächtnisse des Kindes eingeprägt. Viele Worte sind ganz gleich buchstabirt, bedeuten aber dennoch nicht dasselbe Ding (dies ist jedoch meistens der Fall im Englischen). Solche Worte werden meist leichter durch Bilder verdeutlicht, als durch Erklärungen. Und da jedes einzelne Bild Anlaß zu einem kleinen Vortrag bietet, kann sowohl von den Eltern als den Kindern manche angenehme und nützliche Stunde über einem Buche dieser Art zugebracht werden. Das gegenwärtige Werk enthält zweitausend und sechsunddreißig Abbildungen (im Englischen), alphabetisch geordnet und abgestuft je nach der Zahl der Buchstaben und Silben in den verschiedenen Worten. Es kann daher irgend ein Wort und der correspondirende dargestellte Gegenstand leicht gefunden werden. Sämmtliche Bilder sind mit großen Kosten für dieses Buch gezeichnet und hergestellt worden. Dasselbe wird dem Publikum übergeben in der Hoffnung, daß es Eltern und Lehrern in dem schwierigen Werke der Heranbildung der nächsten Generation behülfslich sein möge.

PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to illustrate clearly to the minds of the young the principal and most common words which admit of being explained by the aid of pictures. Nothing in books can interest the young more than pictures; for if you show to a child the picture of a horse, cow, or cat, it will be sure to comprehend what is meant as well as if the living object was shown. Thus the object and its name may together be indelibly impressed upon the child's mind. Many words are spelled alike and yet do not mean the same thing. Such words are often more easily explained by pictures than by definitions. And since each picture suggests a small lecture, many a pleasant and profitable hour can be spent by parents and children over a book of this kind. The present work contains two thousand and thirty-six engravings, alphabetically arranged, and graded according to the number of letters and syllables in the different words. Hence any word and its corresponding object can easily be found. The pictures were all designed and engraved at great expense for this book. Being arranged in two languages, viz., English and German, makes it doubly interesting. It is just as useful for older persons, who wish to obtain a knowledge of either language in a very short time, as to the younger. It is given to the public in the hope that it may assist parents and teachers in the arduous work of educating the next generation.

Ausſprache des Englischen Alphabets.

A. a. **B. b.** **C. c.** **D. d.** **E. e.** **F. f.** **G. g.** **H. h.**
 a (eh) b (bie) c (fie) d (die) e (i) f (eff) g (tſchieh) h (ehſtſch)

I. i. **J. j.** **K. k.** **L. l.** **M. m.** **N. n.** **O. o.** **P. p.**
 i (ei) j (tſchjeh) k (feh) l (el) m (em) n (en) o (oh) p (pie)

Q. q. **R. r.** **S. s.** **T. t.** **U. u.** **V. v.** **W. w.**
 q (tjuh) r (arr) ſ. s. (eß) t (tie) u (juh) v (wie) w (dobbeltjuh)

X. x. **Y. y.** **Z. z.**
 x (er) y (wei) z (ſie oder ſett)

PRONUNCIATION OF GERMAN ALPHABET.

A. a. **B. b.** **C. c.** **D. d.** **E. e.** **F. f.** **G. g.**
 a (a as in far) b (bay) c (tzae) d (day) e (e as in bed) f (eff) g (gay)

H. h. **I. i.** **J. j.** **K. k.** **L. l.** **M. m.** **N. n.**
 h (hah) i (i as in ink) j (yodd) k (kah) l (el) m (em) n (en)

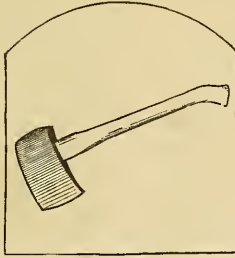
O. o. **P. p.** **Q. q.** **R. r.** **S. ſ. ſ.** **T. t.** **U. u.**
 o (o as in low) p (pay) q (coo) r (arr) s (ess) t (tay) u (ooh)

V. v. **W. w.** **X. x.** **Y. y.** **Z. z.**
 v (fow) w (way) x (ix) y (ypsilon) z (zett)

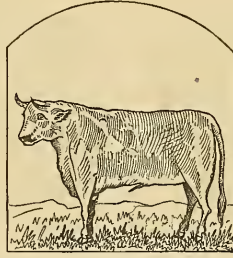
ä is used for æ, and sounds like a in bag.

ö is used for œ, is pronounced with rounded lips, and sounds like the i in bird.

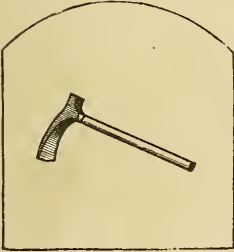
ü is used for ue, and is pronounced with rounded lips, like the French u.



Ax
Axt



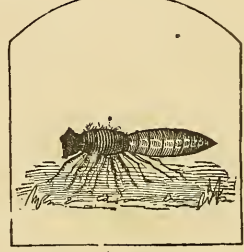
Ox
Ochs



Adz
Beißel



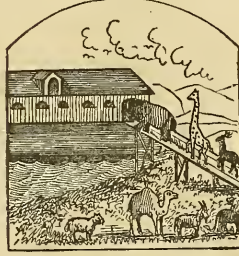
Aim
Zielen



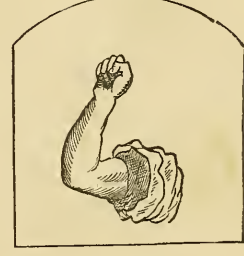
Ant
Ameise



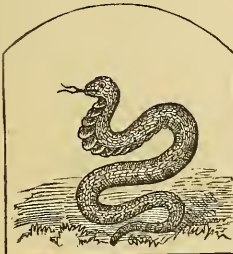
Ape
Affe



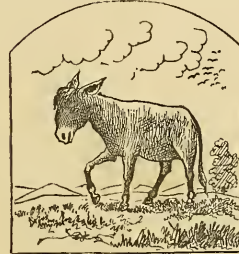
Ark
Arche



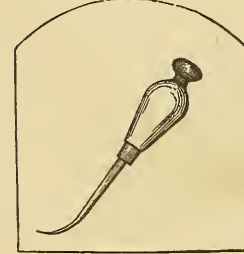
Arm
Arm



Asp
Natter



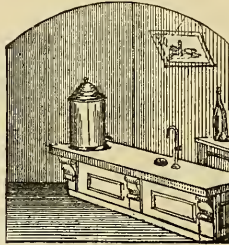
Ass
Esel



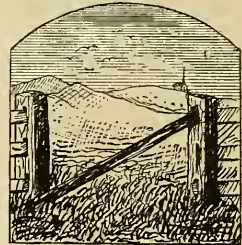
Awl
Able



Bag
Sack



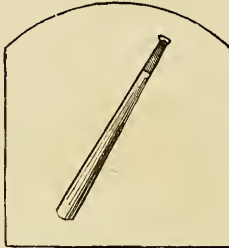
Bar
Schänktisch



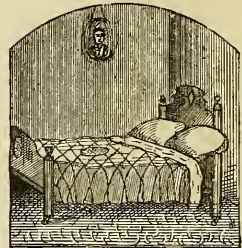
Bar
Riegel



Bat
Fledermaus



Bat
Knüttel



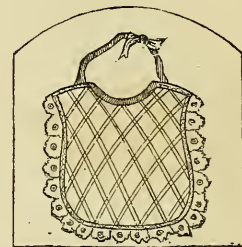
Bed
Bett



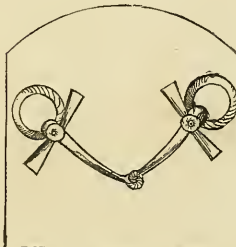
Bee
Biene



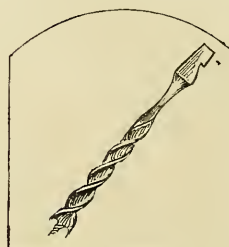
Beg
Betteln



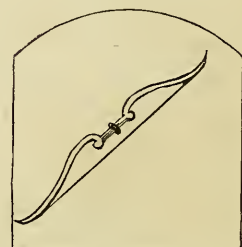
Bib
Geisfertuch



Bit
Gebiß



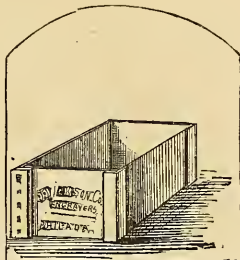
Bit
Bohrreiß



Bow
Bogen



Bow
Bogen



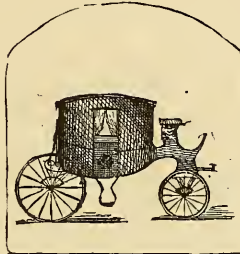
Box
Kasten



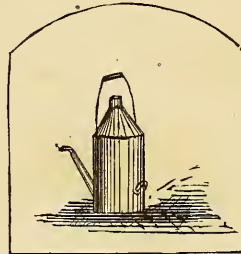
Boy
Knabe



Bud
Knospe



Cab
Droschke



Can
Kanne



Cap
Kappe



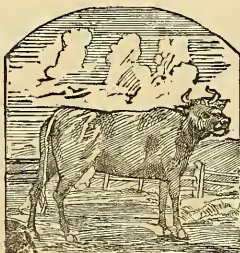
Car
Wagen



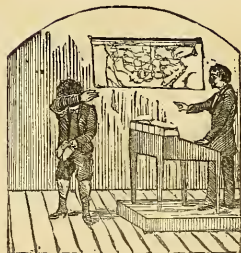
Cat
Katze



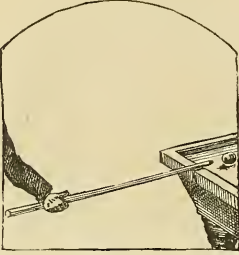
Cot
Hütte



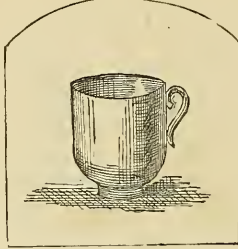
Cow
Kuh



Cry
Weinen



Cue
Queen



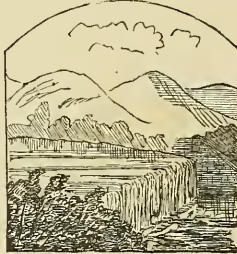
Cup
Tasse



Cur
Köter



Cut
Schneiden



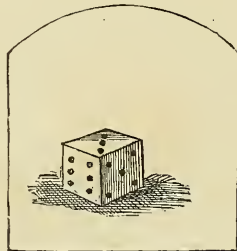
Dam
Damm



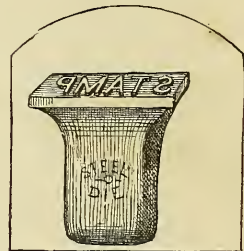
Den
Höhle



Die
Sterben



Die
Würfel



Die
Stempel



Dig
Graben



Doe
Rehkuh



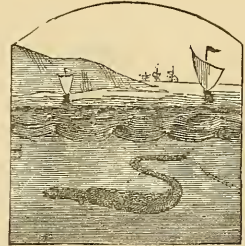
Dog
Hund



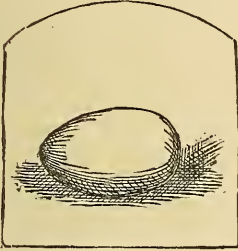
Ear
Ohr



Eat
Essen



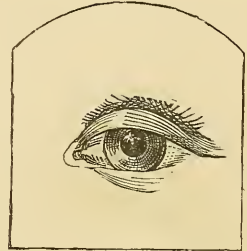
Eel
Aal



Egg
Ei



Elk
Elenthier



Eye
Auge



Fan
Fächer

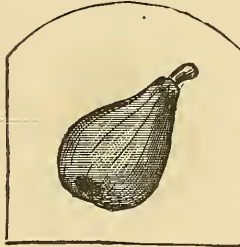
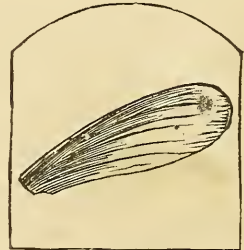


Fig
Feige



Fin
Finne



Fly
Fliege



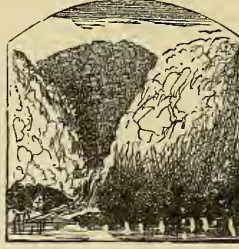
Fop
Geck



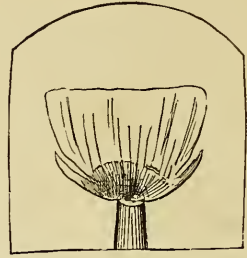
Fox
Fuchs



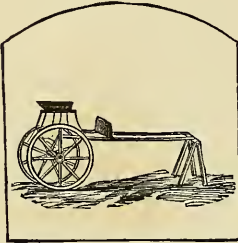
Gag
Knebel



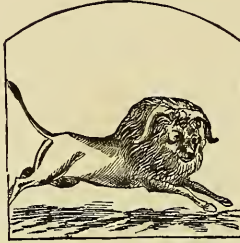
Gap
Lücke



Gas
Gas



Gig
Gig



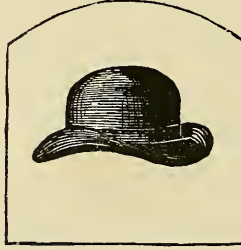
Gnu
Gnu



Gun
Klinte



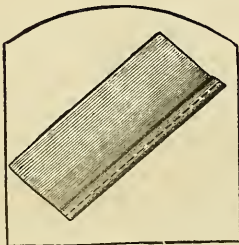
Ham
Schinken



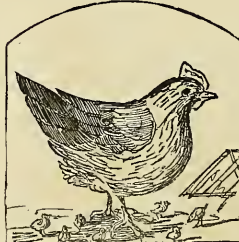
Hat
Hut



Hay
Heu



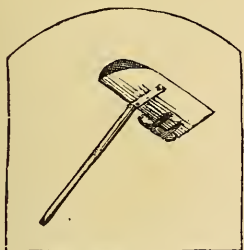
Hem
Saum



Hen
Henne



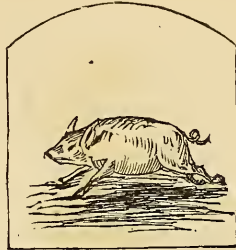
Hew
Behauen



Hod
Mörteltrog



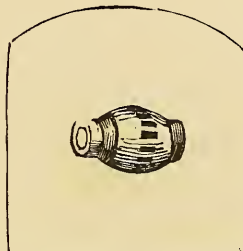
Hoe
Hacke



Hog
Schwein



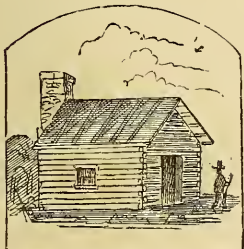
Hop
Hüpfen



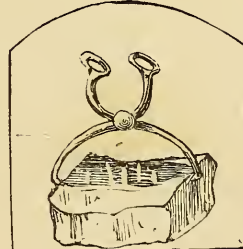
Hub
Nabe



Hug
Umarmen



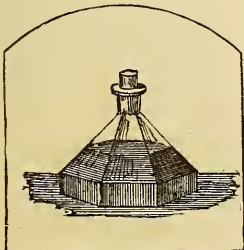
Hut
Hütte



Ice
Eis



Ill
Krank



Ink
Tinte



Inn
Wirthshaus



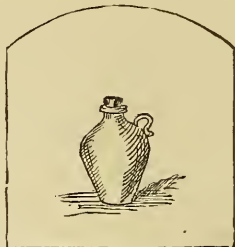
Jar
Glasche



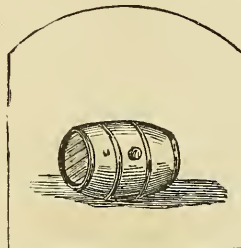
Jay
Häher



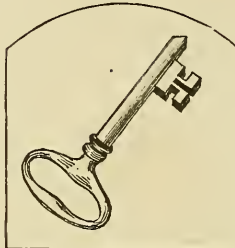
Jig
Sigtanz



Jug
Krug



Keg
Fässchen



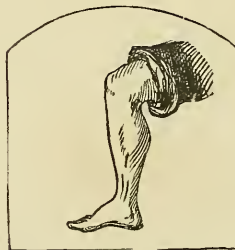
Key
Schlüssel



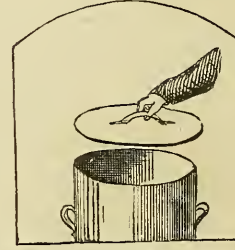
Kid
Zicklein



Lad
Knabe



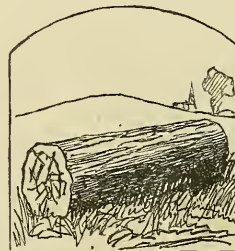
Leg
Bein



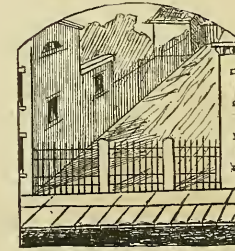
Lid
Deckel



Lie
Liegen



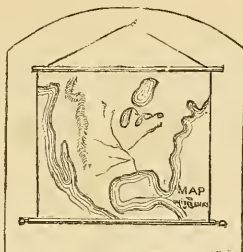
Log
Block



Lot
Baustelle



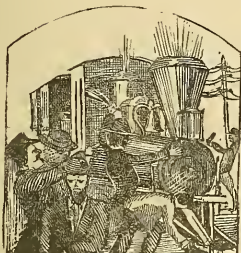
Man
Mann



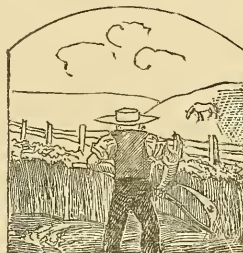
Map
Landkarte



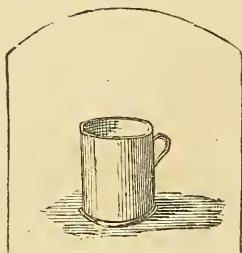
Men
Männer



Mob
Pöbel



Mow
Mähen



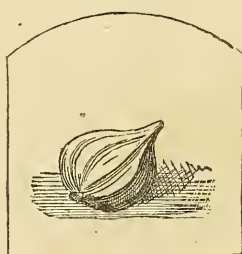
Mug
Becher



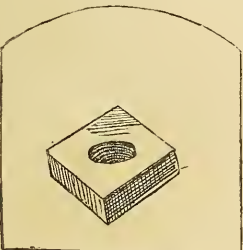
Nag
Klepper



Net
Neß



Nut
Nuß



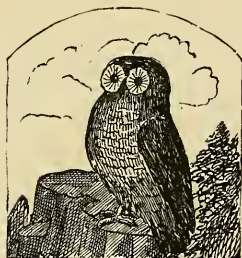
Nut
Schraubenmutter



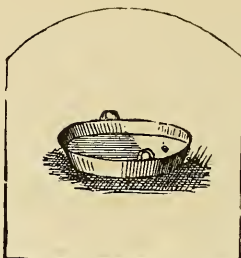
Oak
Eiche



Oar
Ruder



Owl
Eule



Pan
Pfanne



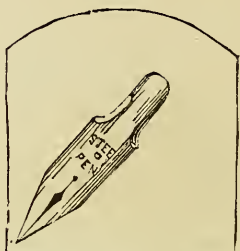
Paw
Lage



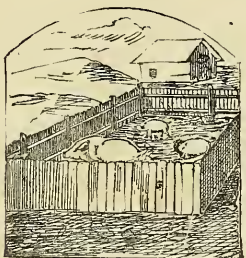
Pay
Bezahlen



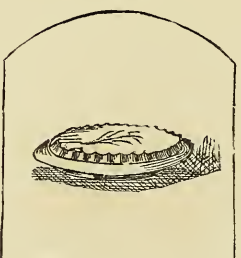
Peg
Pflock



Pen
Feder



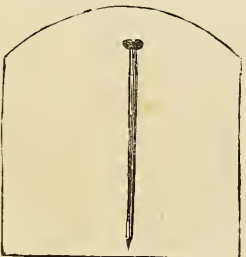
Pen
Hürde



Pie
Pastete



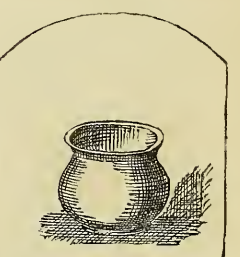
Pig
Ferkel



Pin
Stecknadel



Pit
Grube



Pot
Topf



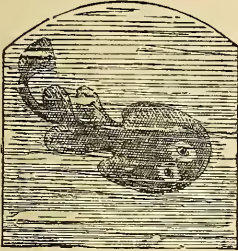
Pup
Jünger Hund



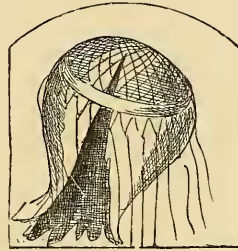
Ram
Widder



Rat
Ratte



Ray
Röche



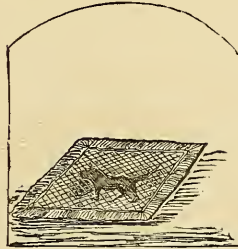
Rip
Schliß



Rod
Angelruthe



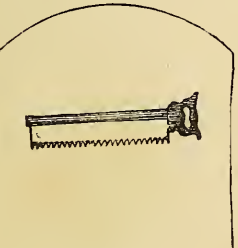
Row
Rudern



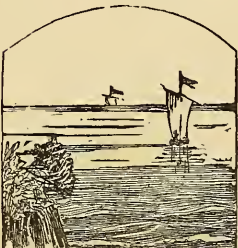
Rug
Kaminteppeich



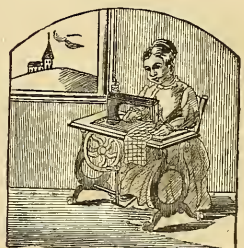
Run
Laufen



Saw
Säge



Sea
See



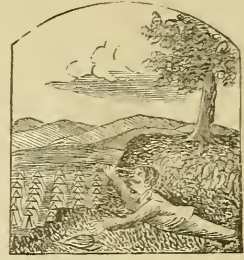
Sew
Nähen



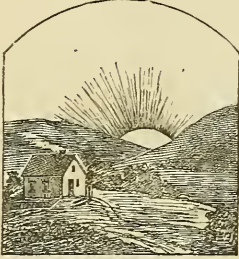
Sit
Sihen



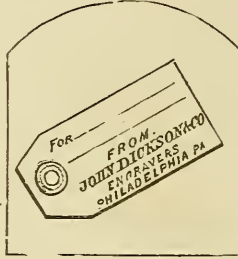
Sow
Säen



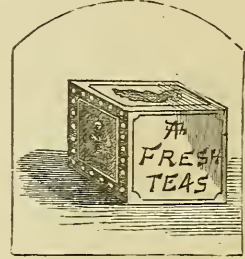
Spy
Espion



Sun
Sonne



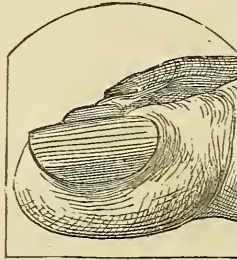
Tag
Adress-Zettel



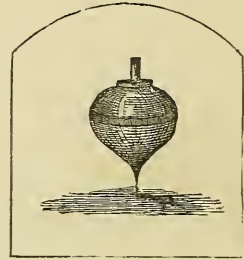
Tea
Thee



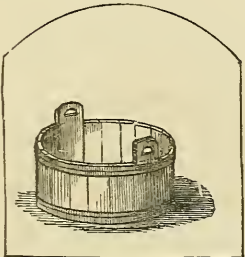
Tie
Binden



Toe
Behe



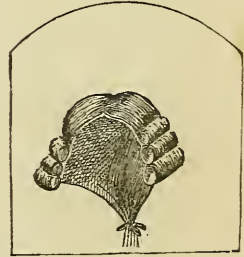
Top
Kreisel



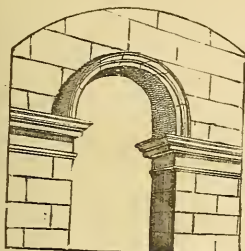
Tub
Zuber



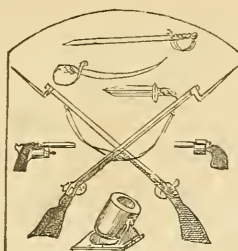
Urn
Urne



Wig
Perücke



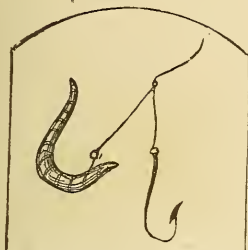
Arch
Gewölbe



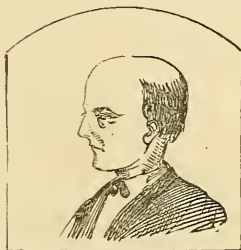
Arms
Waffen



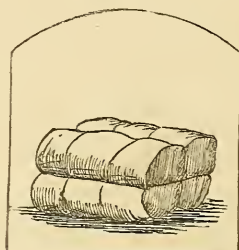
Babe
Kindchen



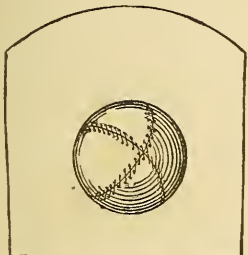
Bait
Köder



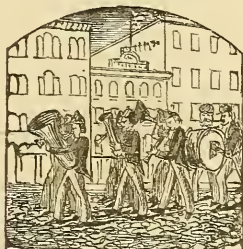
Bald
Kahl



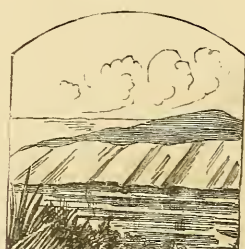
Bale
Bündel



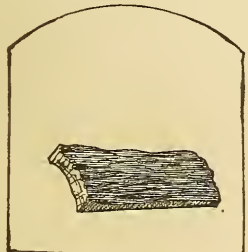
Ball
Ball



Band
Musik-Kapelle



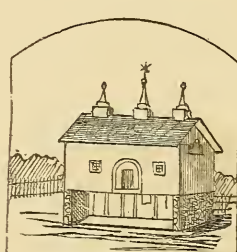
Bank
Uferbank



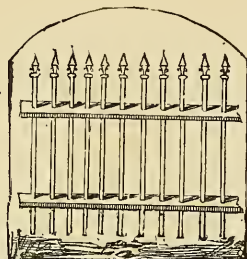
Bark
Rinde



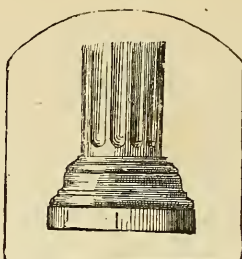
Bark
Barke



Barn
Scheuer



Bars
Gitter



Base
Säulenstuhl



Bath
Bad



Bead
Glasperle



Beak
Schnabel



Bear
Bär



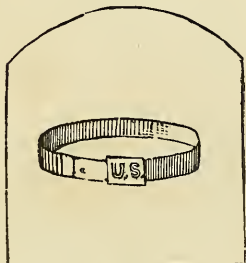
Beat
Schlagen



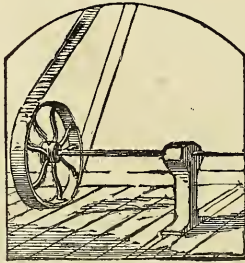
Beer
Bier



Bell
Glocke



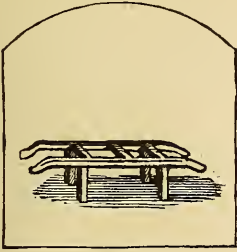
Belt
Gürtel



Belt
Freibriemen



Bend
Biegen



Bier
Bahre



Bill
Schnabel



Bill
Zettel



Bind
Binden



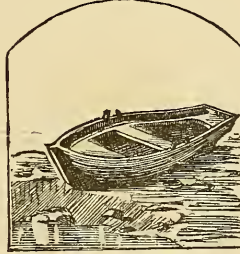
Bird
Vogel



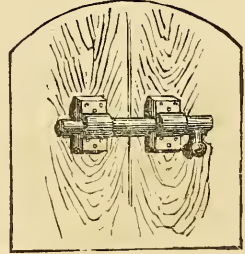
Blow
Blasen



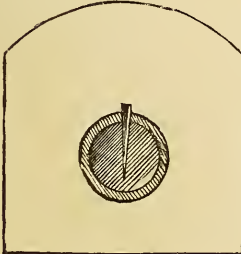
Boar
Eber



Boat
Boot



Bolt
Riegel



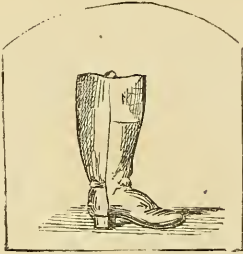
Bomb
Bombe



Bone
Knochen



Book
Buch



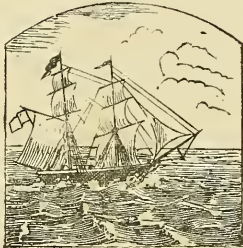
Boot
Stiefel



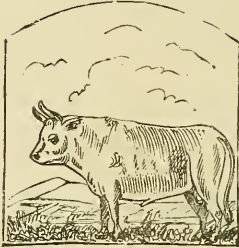
Bore
Bohren



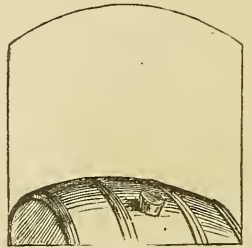
Bowl
Schale



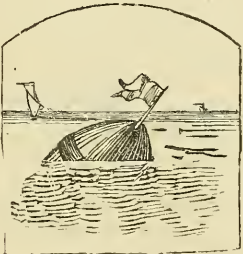
Brig
Brigg



Bull
Stier



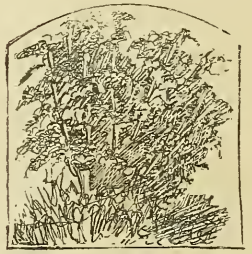
Bung
Spund



Buoy
Boje



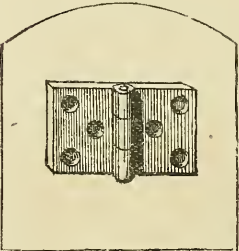
Burn
Brennen



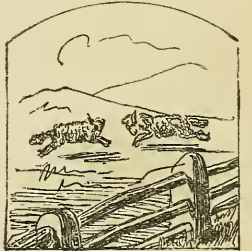
Bush
Strauch



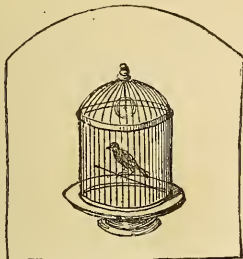
Bust
Büste



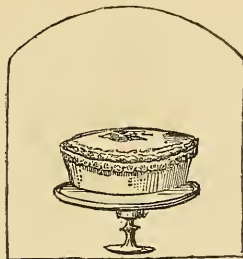
Butt
Thürangel



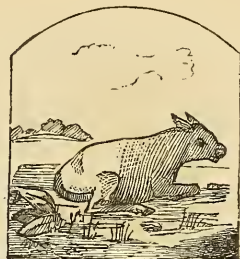
Butt
Stoßen



Cage
Käfig



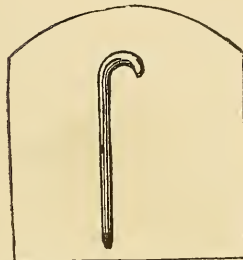
Cake
Kuchen



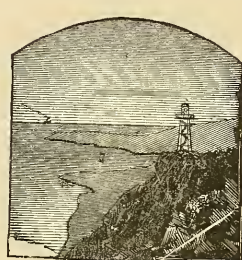
Calf
Kalb



Camp
Lager



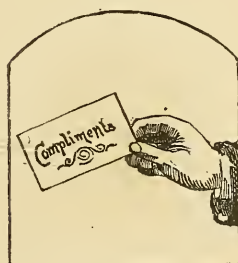
Cane
Stock



Cape
Vorgebirge



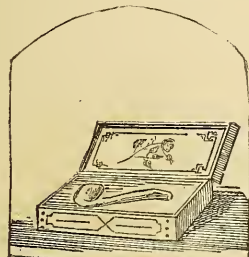
Cape
Mantelkragen



Card
Karte



Cart
Karren



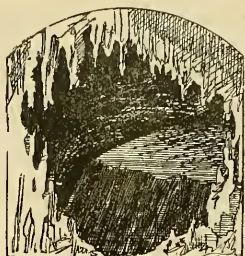
Case
Futteral



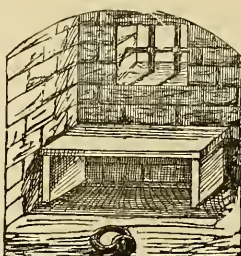
Cast
Werfen



Cast
Gießen



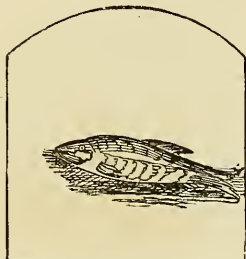
Cave
Höhle



Cell
Zelle



Chop
Hauen



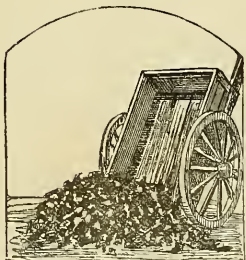
Chub
Kaulbarsch



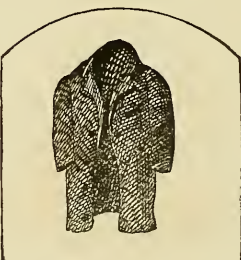
Clam
Clam-Muschel



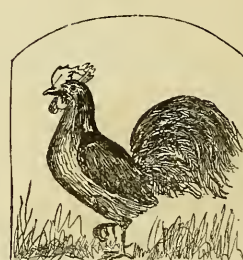
Club
Keule



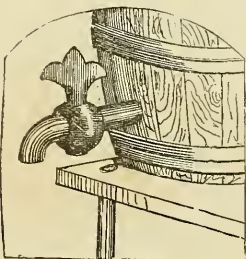
Coal
Kohle



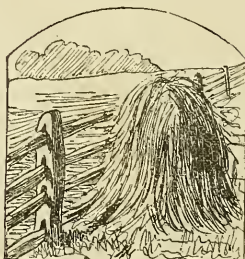
Coat
Rock



Cock
Hahn



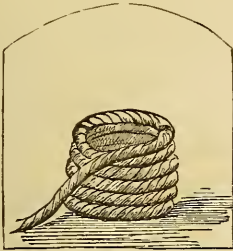
Cock
Hahn



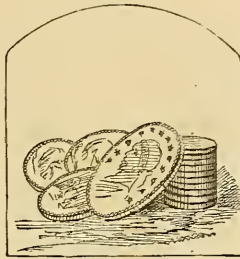
Cock
Heuhaufen



Cock
Hahn



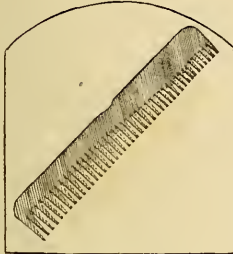
Coil
Tau-Rolle



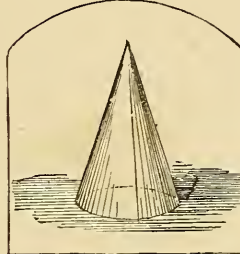
Coin
Münze



Colt
Füllen



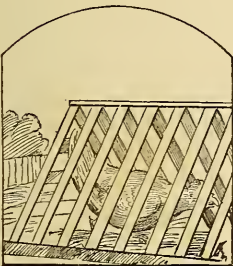
Comb
Kamm



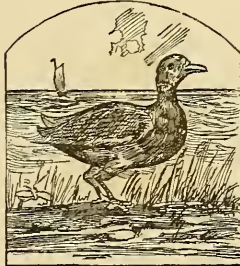
Cone
Kegel



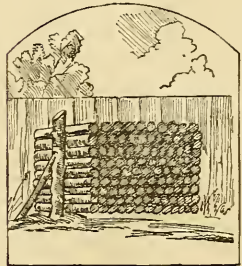
Cook
Kochen



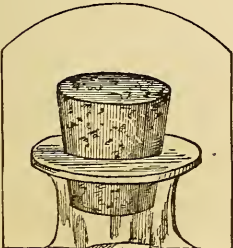
Coop
Hühnerstall



Coot
Wasserhuhn



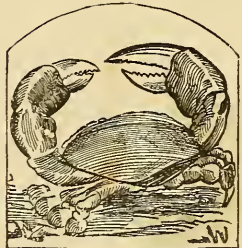
Cord
Klafter



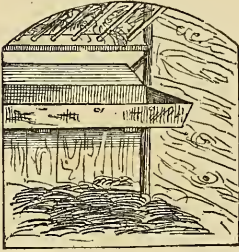
Cork
Kork



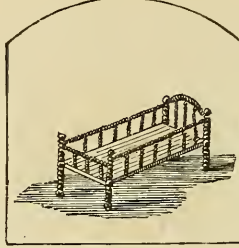
Corn
Mais



Crab
Krebs



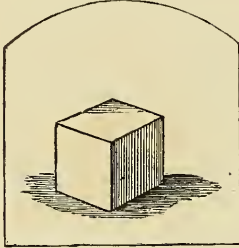
Crib
Krippe



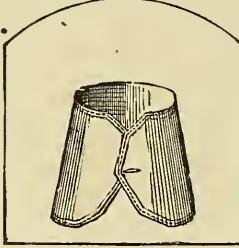
Crib
Krippe



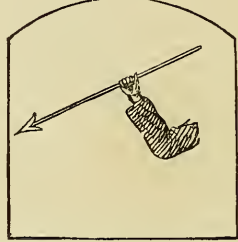
Crow
Krähe



Cube
Kubus



Cuff
Manchette



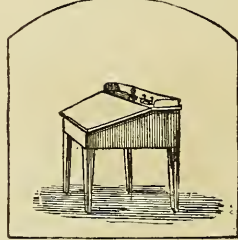
Dart
Wurfspieß



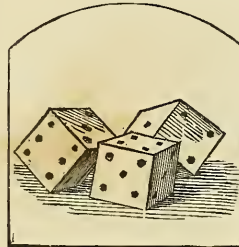
Dead
Todt



Deer
Hirsch



Desk
Pult



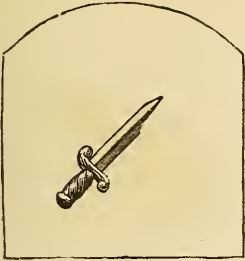
Dice
Würfel



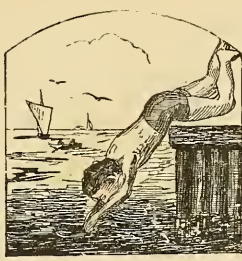
Dime
Zehn Cents Stück



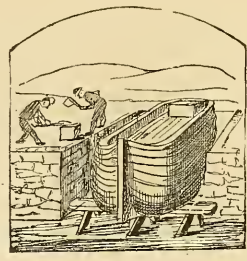
Dine
Speisen



Dirk
Dolch



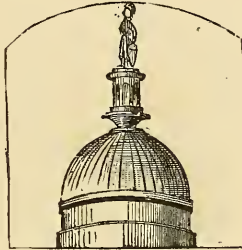
Dive
Untertauchen



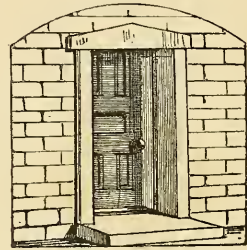
Dock
Schiffsverft



Doll
Puppe



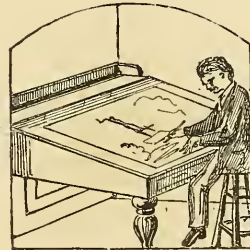
Dome
Dom



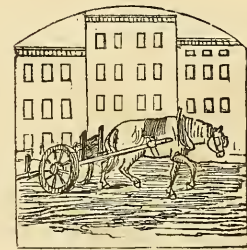
Door
Thür



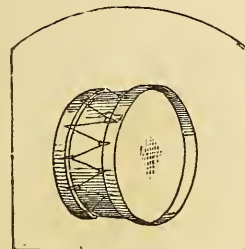
Dove
Taube



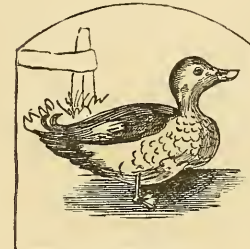
Draw
Zeichnen



Dray
Karren



Drum
Trommel



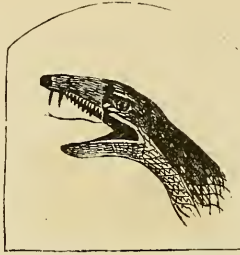
Duck
Ente



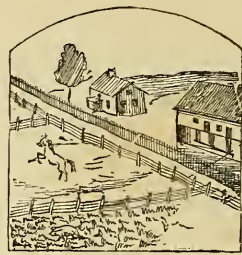
Face
Gesicht



Fall
Fall



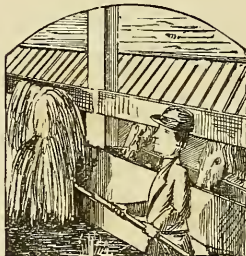
Fang
Fangzahn



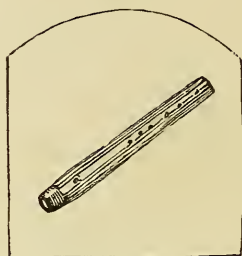
Farm
Bauerei



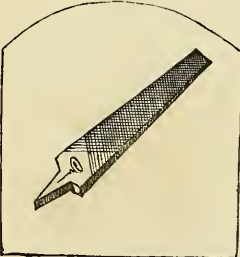
Fawn
Rehkalb



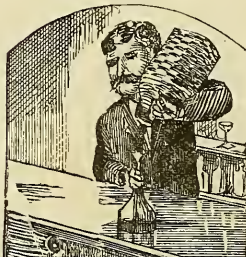
Feed
Füttern



Fife
Querpfife



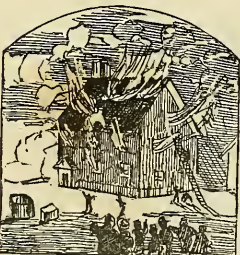
File
Feile



Fill
Füllen



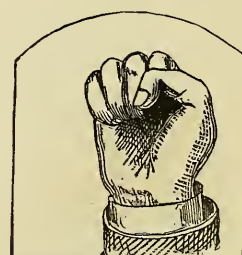
Find
Finden



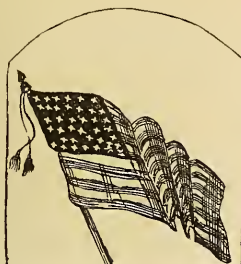
Fire
Feuer



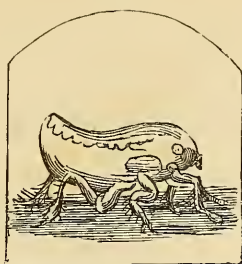
Fish
Fisch



Fist
Faust



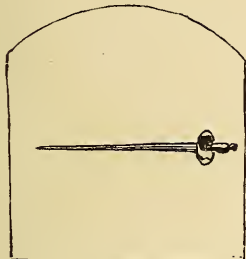
Flag
Fahne



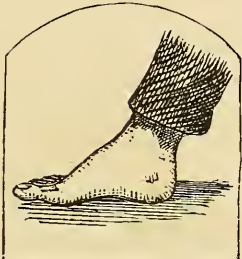
Flea
Floh



Flog
Peitschen



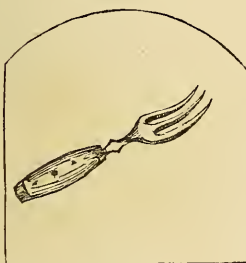
Foil
Rappier



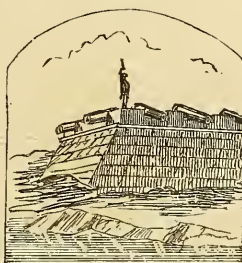
Foot
Fuß



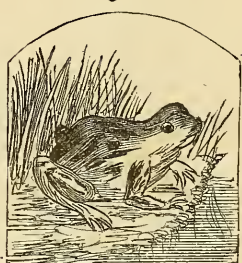
Ford
Furt



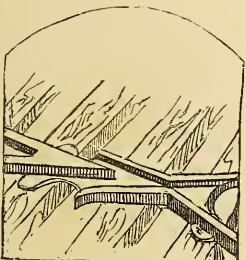
Fork
Gabel



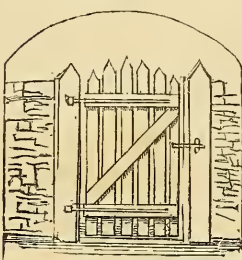
Fort
Festung



Frog
Frosch



Frog
Gabel



Gate
Gitterthor



Game
Wildpret



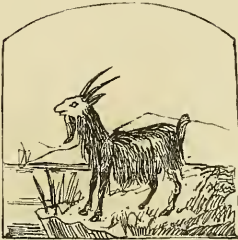
Girl
Mädchen



Give
Geben



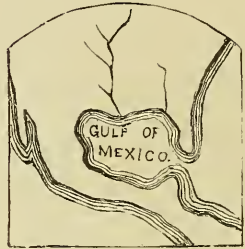
Gnaw
Abnagen



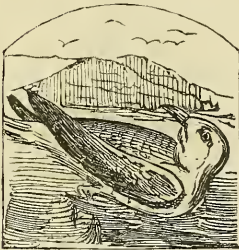
Goat
Geiß



Gong
Gonggong



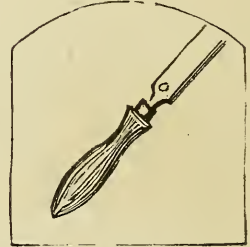
Gulf
Golf



Gull
Möve



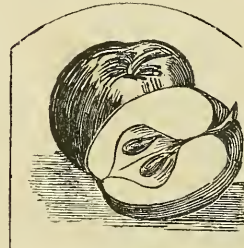
Hack
Miethkutsche



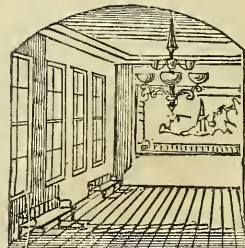
Haft
Heft



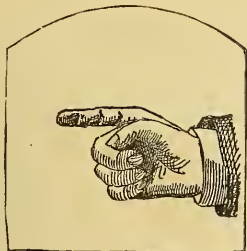
Hake
Rothauge



Half
Hälfte



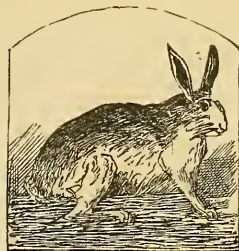
Hall
Halle



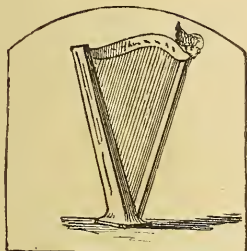
Hand
Hand



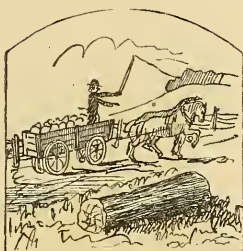
Hang
Henken



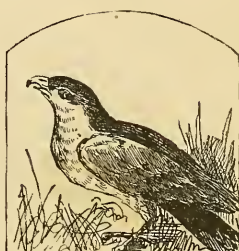
Hare
Hase



Harp
Harfe



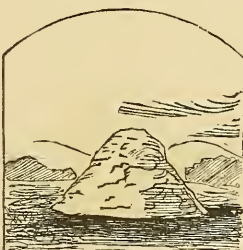
Haul
Schleppen



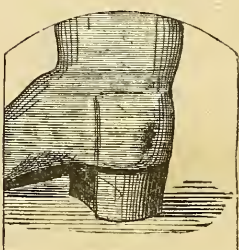
Hawk
Habicht



Head
Kopf



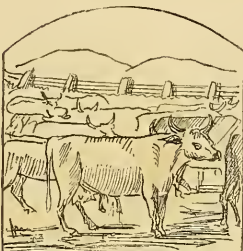
Heap
Haufen



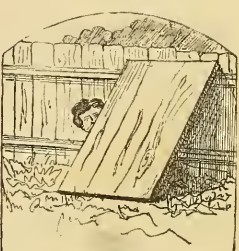
Heel
Absatz



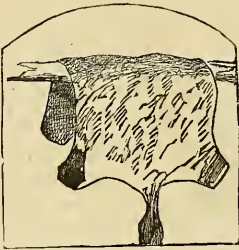
Help
Hülfe



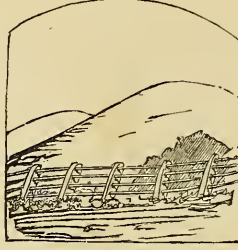
Herd
Heerde



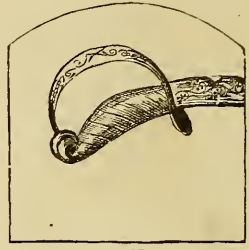
Hide
Verbergen



Hide
Fell



Hill
Hügel



Hilt
Knauf



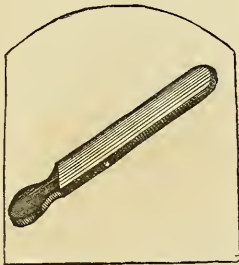
Hive
Bienenstock



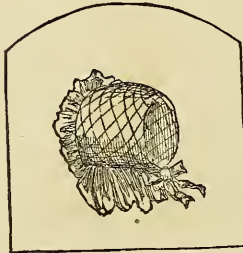
Hold
Halten



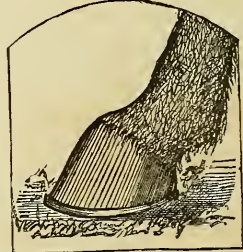
Hole
Loch



Hone
Streichstein



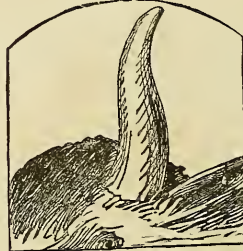
Hood
Haube



Hoof
Huf



Hook
Haken



Horn
Horn



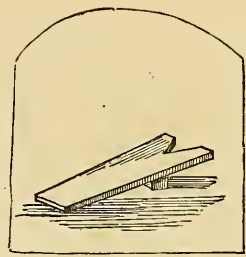
Hose
Estrumpf



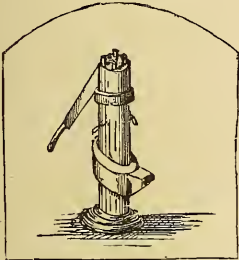
Hose
Schlauch



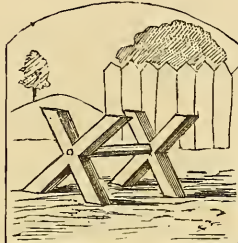
Hunt
Jagen



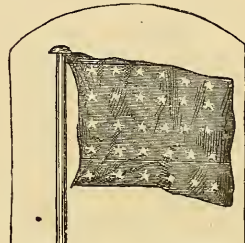
Jack
Stiefelzieher



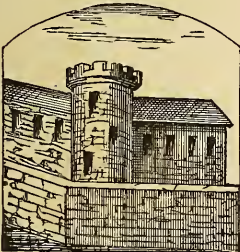
Jack
Winde



Jack
Holzbock



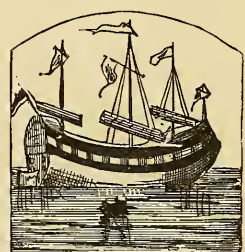
Jack
Flagge



Jail
Gefängniß



Jump
Sprung



Junk
Jonke



Kick
Fußschlag



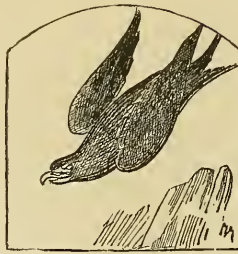
Kill
Tödten



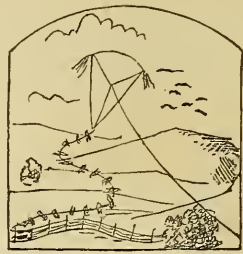
King
König



Kiss
Küssen



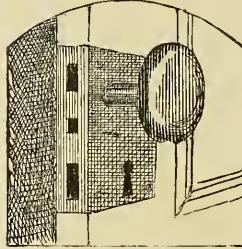
Kite
Weiß



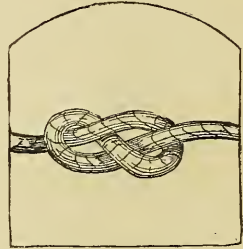
Kite
Drache



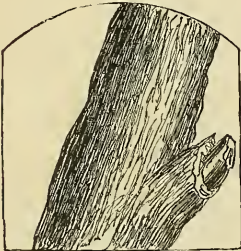
Knit
Stricken



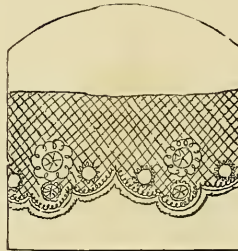
Knob
Knopf



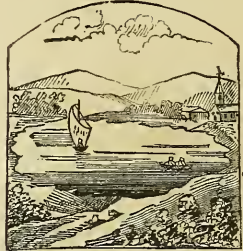
Knot
Knoten



Knot
Knorren



Lace
Spitzen



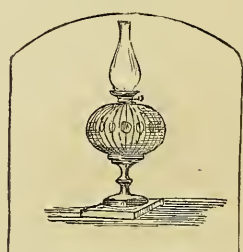
Lake
Landsee



Lamb
Lamm



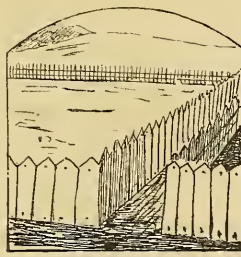
Lame
Lahm



Lamp
Lampe



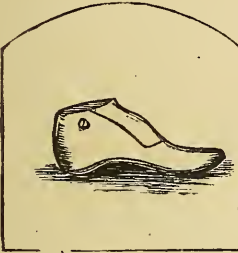
Land
Land



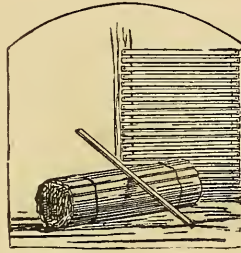
Lane
Gäßchen



Lark
Lerche



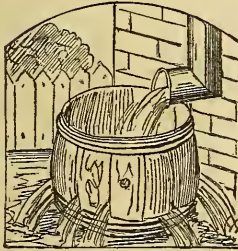
Last
Leisten



Lath
Latte



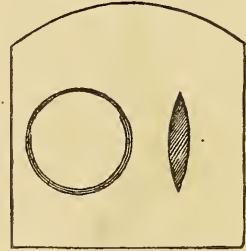
Leaf
Blatt



Leak
Rinnen



Leap
Springen



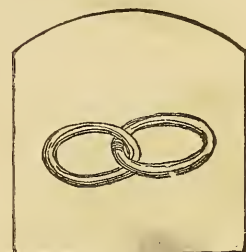
Lens
Linsenglas



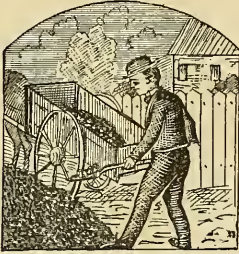
Lift
Heben



Limb
Ast



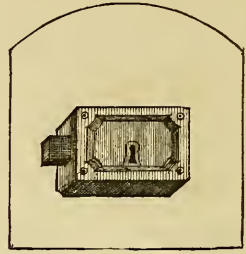
Link
Glied



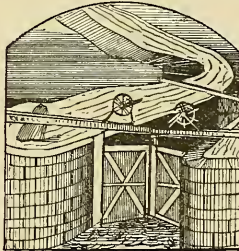
Load
Laden



Load
Laden



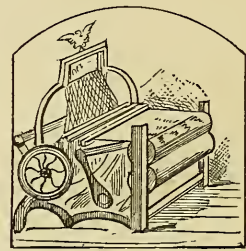
Lock
Schloß



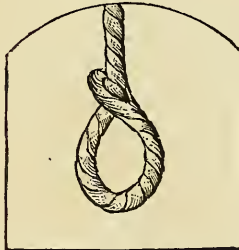
Lock
Schleuse



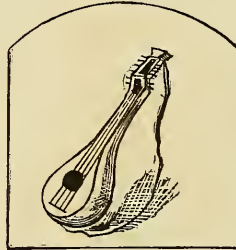
Look
Schauen



Loom
Webstuhl



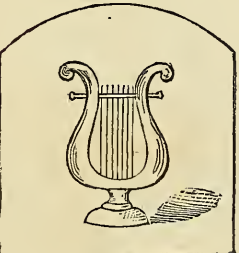
Loop
Schlinge



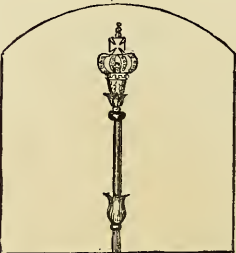
Lute
Laute



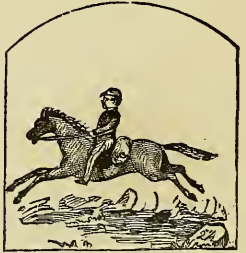
Lynx
Luchs



Lyre
Leier



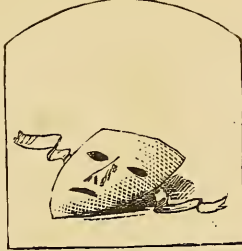
Mace
Scepter



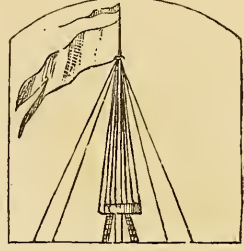
Mail
Briefpost



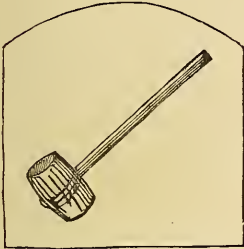
Mane
Mähne



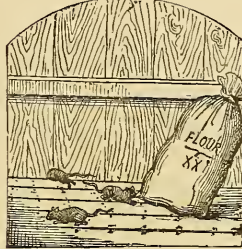
Mask
Maske



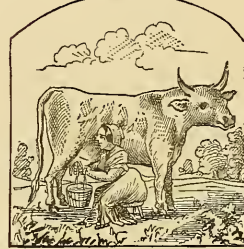
Mast
Mast



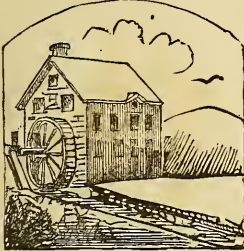
Maul
Schlägel



Mice
Mäuse



Milk
Melken



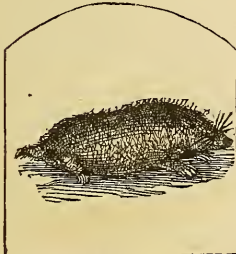
Mill
Mühle



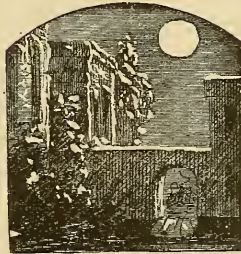
Mine
Mine



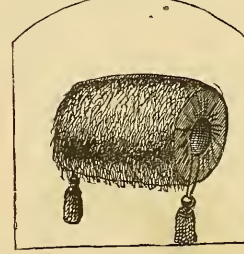
Mold
Form



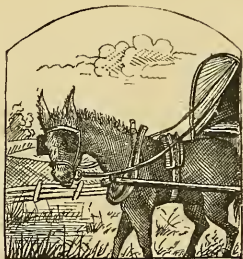
Mole
Maulwurf



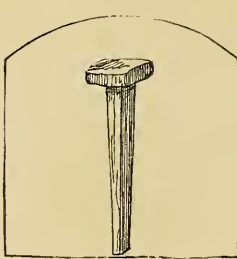
Moon
Mond



Muff
Muff



Mule
Maultthier



Nail
Nagel



Nail
Fingernagel



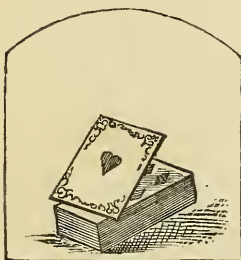
Nest
Nest



Nose
Nase



Oats
Hafer



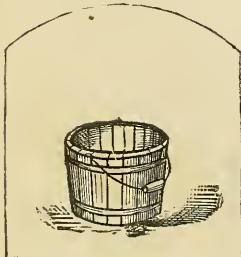
Pack
Pack



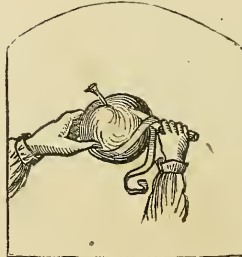
Pack
Packen



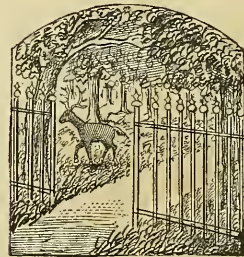
Page
Seite



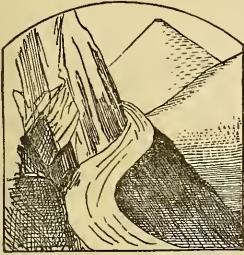
Pail
Eimer



Pare
Schälen



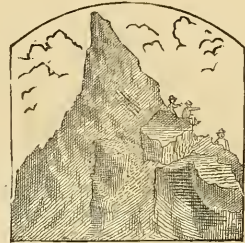
Park
Park



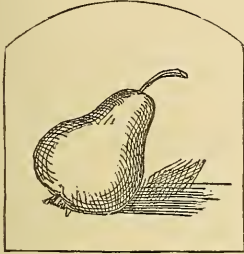
Path
Pfad



Pave
Pflastern



Peak
Spize



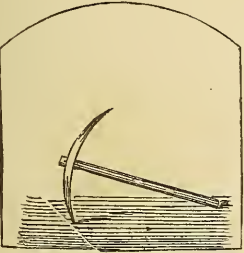
Pear
Birne



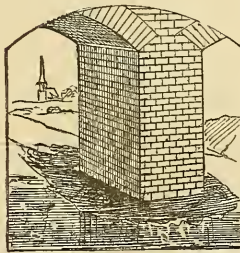
Peep
Piepen



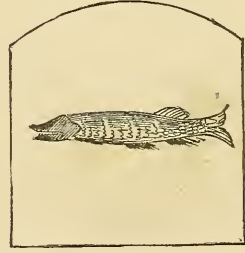
Pick
Pflücken



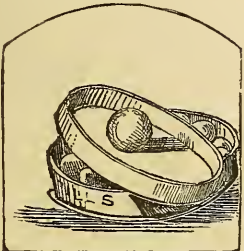
Pick
Spighaue



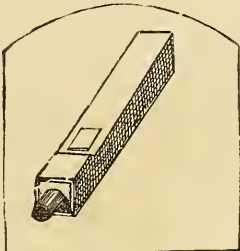
Pier
Pfeiler



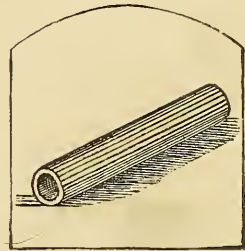
Pike
Secht



Pill
Pille



Pipe
Pfeife



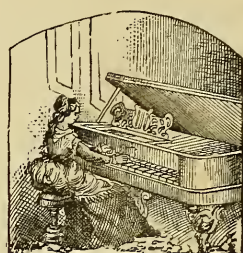
Pipe
Röhre



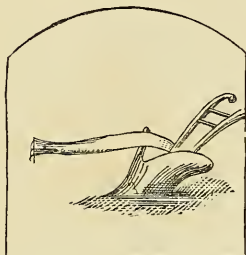
Pipe
Pfeife



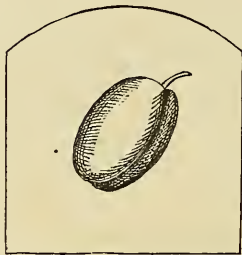
Play
Spielen



Play
Spielen



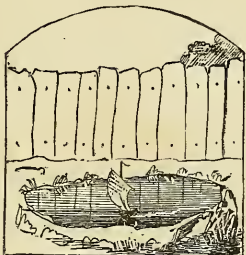
Plow
Pflug



Plum
Pflaume



Pole
Stange



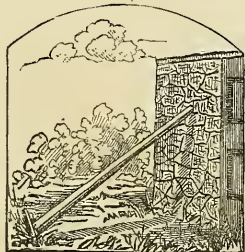
Pond
Teich



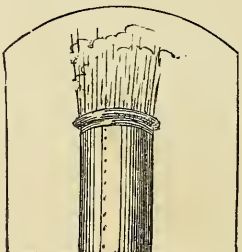
Post
Pfoffen



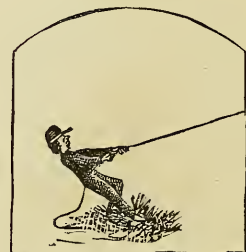
Pray
Beten



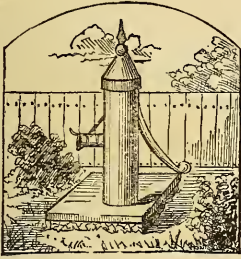
Prop
Stütze



Puff
Puffen



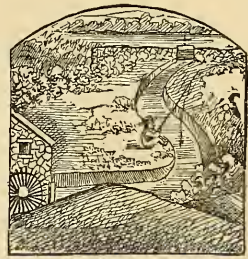
Pull
Ziehen



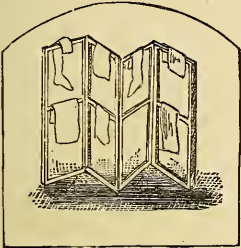
Pump
Pumpe



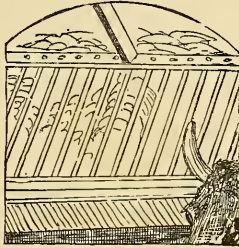
Race
Wettrennen



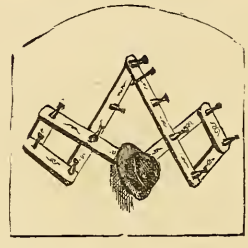
Race
Mühlbach



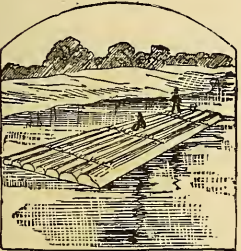
Rack
Wäschgestell



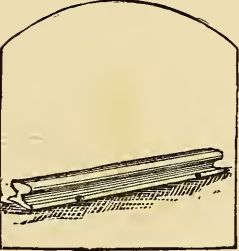
Rack
Ranfe



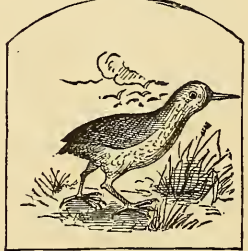
Rack
Kleiderleiste



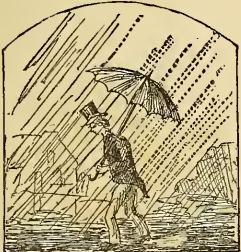
Raft
Floß



Rail
Eisenbahnschiene



Rail
Wiesenläufer



Rain
Regen



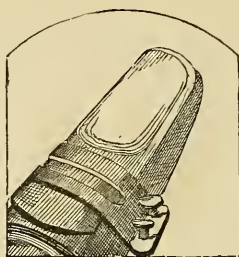
Rake
Rechen



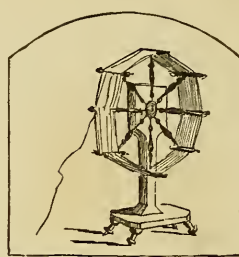
Read
Lesen



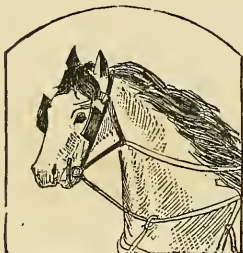
Reap
Ernten



Reed
Rohrmundstück



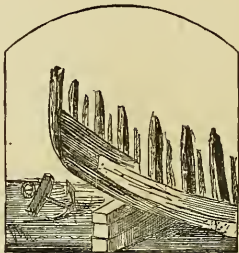
Reel
Haspel



Rein
Zügel



Rest
Ruhe



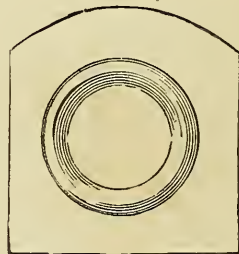
Ribs
Rippen



Ribs
Rippen



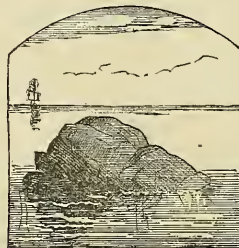
Ride
Reiten



Ring
Ring



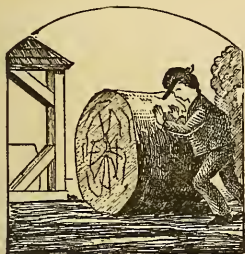
Road
Straße



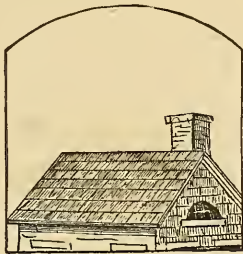
Rock
Fels



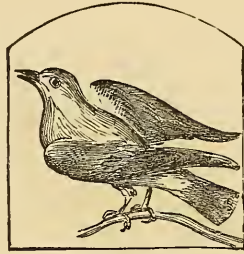
Rock
Wiegen



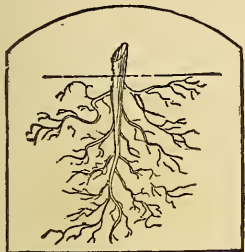
Roll
Rollen



Roof
Dach



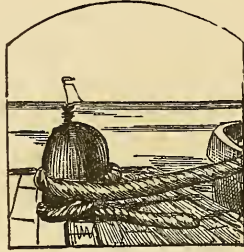
Rook
Saatkrähe



Root
Wurzel



Root
Wühlen



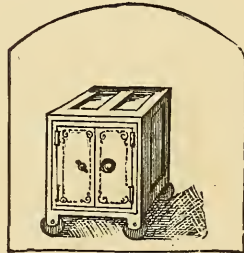
Rope
Seil



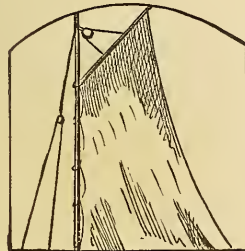
Rose
Rose



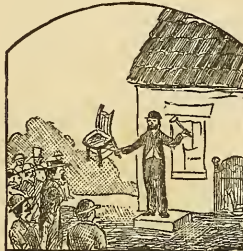
Ruff
Braushahn



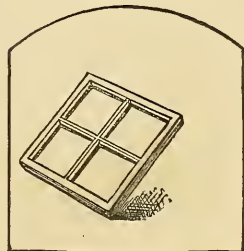
Safe
Geldkiste



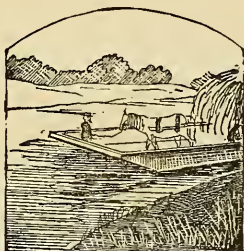
Sail
Segel



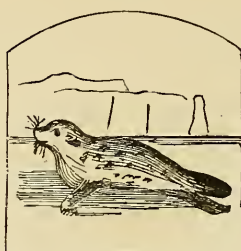
Sale
Verkauf



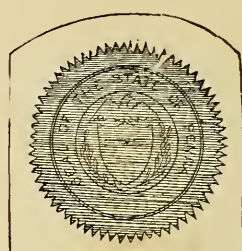
Sash
Fensterflügel



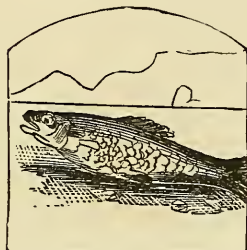
Scow
Flussfahrzeug



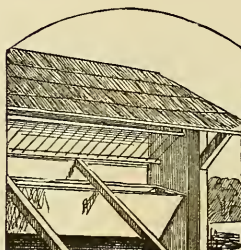
Seal
Seehund



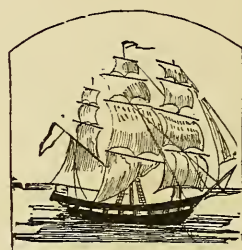
Seal
Siegel



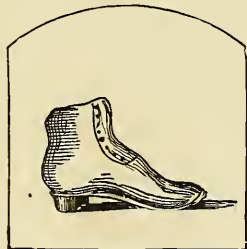
Shad
Maifisch



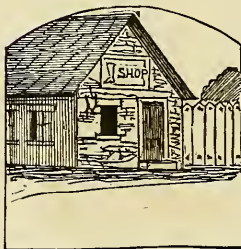
Shed
Schuppen



Ship
Schiff



Shoe
Schuh



Shop
Werkstätte



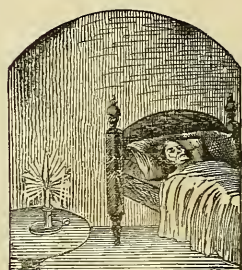
Shot
Schrot



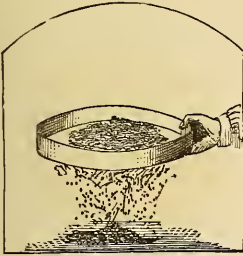
Show
Schau



Show
Zeigen



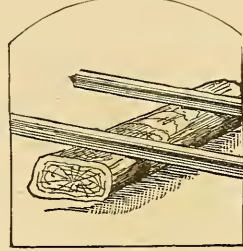
Sick
Krank



Sift
Sieben



Sign
Schild



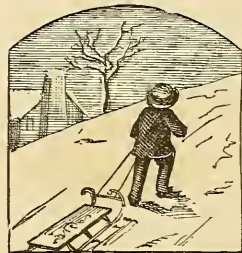
Sill
Schwelle



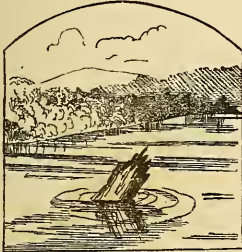
Sing
Singen



Slay
Tödten



Sled
Schlitten



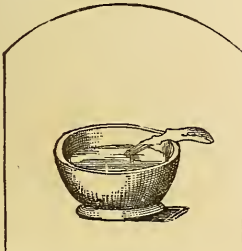
Snag
Verfenkter Baumstumpf



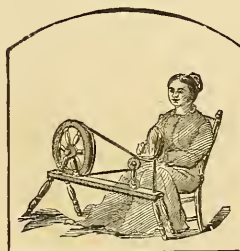
Snow
Schnee



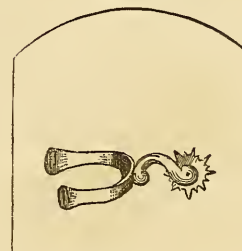
Soap
Seife



Soup
Suppe



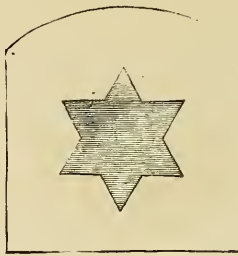
Spin
Spinnen



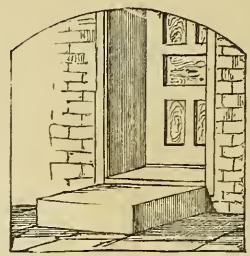
Spur
Sporn



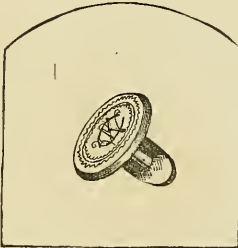
Stab
Stechen



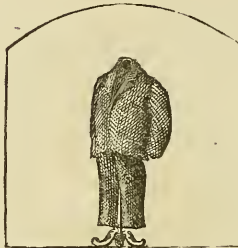
Star
Stern



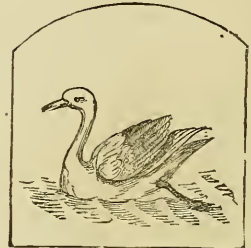
Step
Stufe



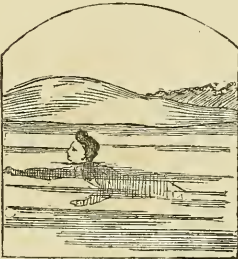
Stud
Hemdknopf



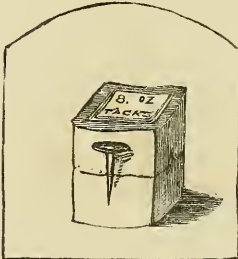
Suit
Anzug



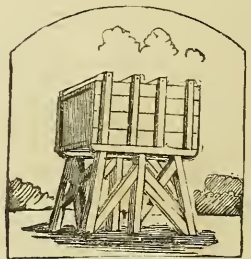
Swan
Schwan



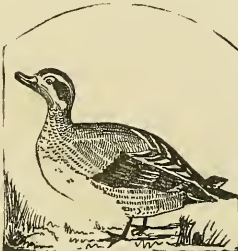
Swim
Schwimmen



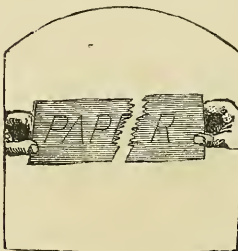
Tack
Tapezirnagel



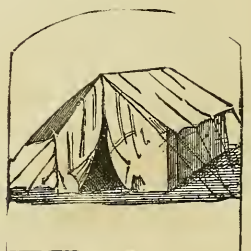
Tank
Wasserbehälter



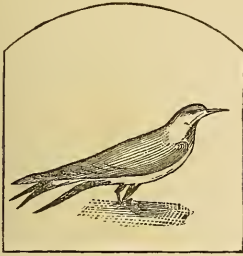
Teal
Kriechente



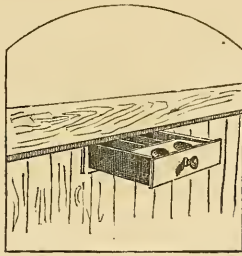
Tear
Berreißen



Tent
Zelt



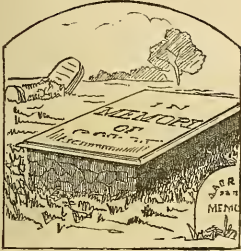
Tern
Meerschwalbe



Till
Geldkaffe



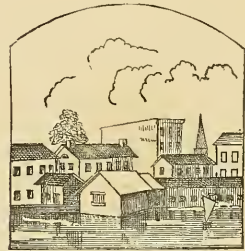
Toad
Kröte



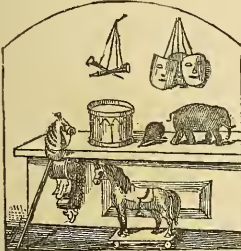
Tomb
Grab



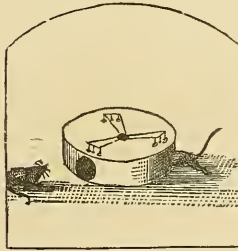
Toss
Schlendern



Town
Städtchen



Toys
Spielzeug



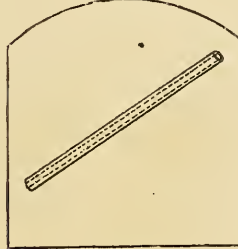
Trap
Falle



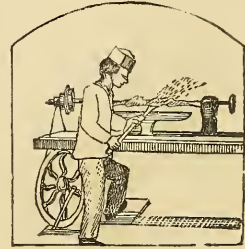
Tree
Baum



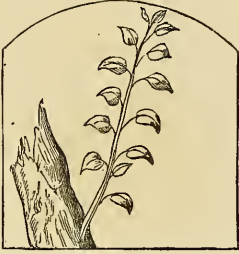
Trot
Traben



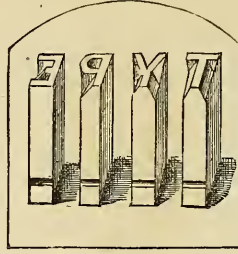
Tube
Röhre



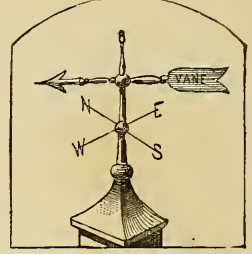
Turn
Drehen



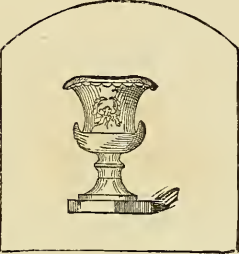
Twig
Zweig



Type
Type



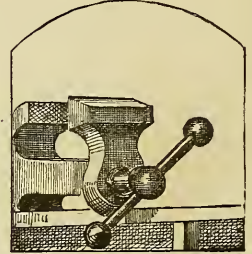
Vane
Wetterfahne



Vase
Vase



Vest
Weste



Vise
Schraubstock



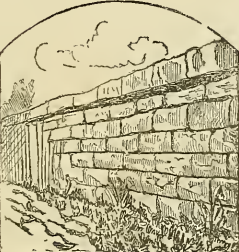
Vine
Ranke



Wade
Waten



Walk
Gehen



Wall
Mauer



Wash
Waschen



Wash
Waschen



Wasp
Wespe



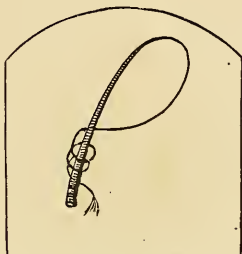
Weep
Weinen



Well
Brunnen



Whet
Weggen



Whip
Peitsche



Wing
Flügel



Wolf
Wolf



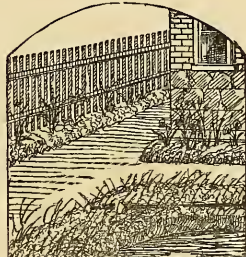
Wood
Holz



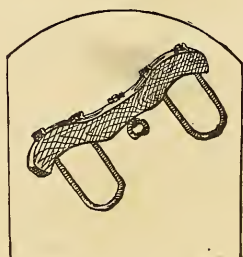
Worm
Wurm



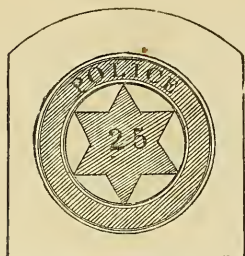
Wren
Zaunkönig



Yard
Hof



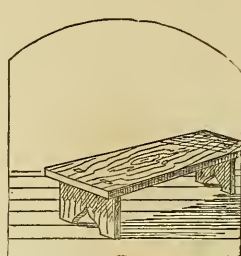
Yoke
Joch



Badge
Kennzeichen



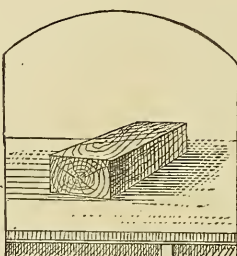
Belle
Schöne



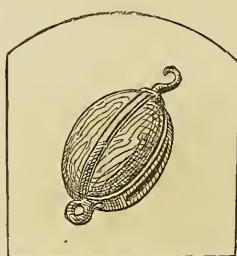
Bench
Bank



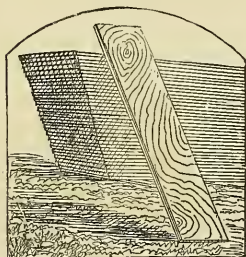
Blind
Blind



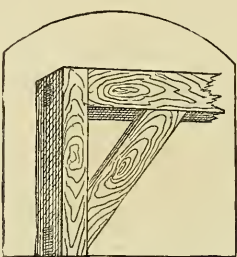
Block
Kloß



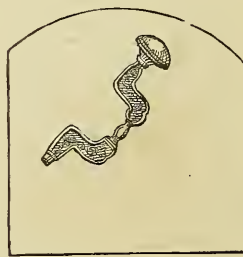
Block
Kolle



Board
Brett



Brace
Balkenstütze



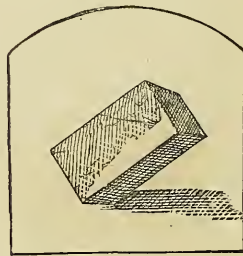
Brace
Brustbohrer



Bread
Brod



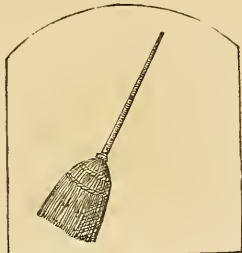
Break
Brechen



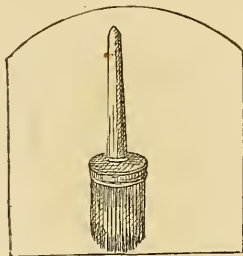
Brick
Backstein



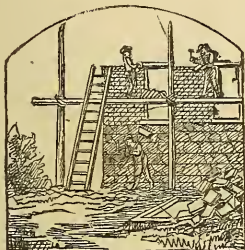
Brook
Bach



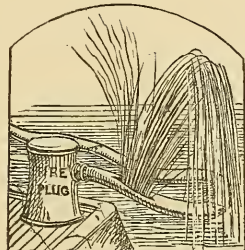
Broom
Besen



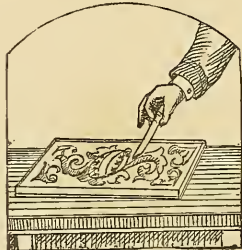
Brush
Pinzel



Build
Bauen



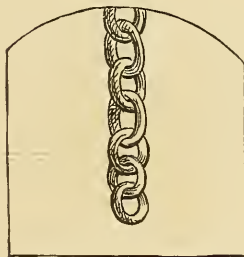
Burst
Versten



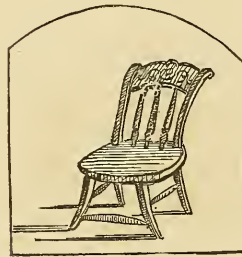
Carve
Aussschneiden



Catch
Fangen



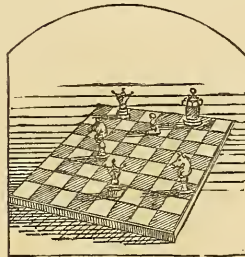
Chain
Kette



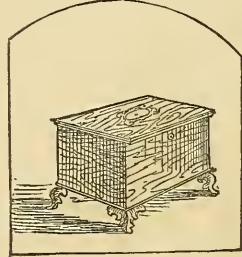
Chair
Stuhl



Chase
Nachsehen



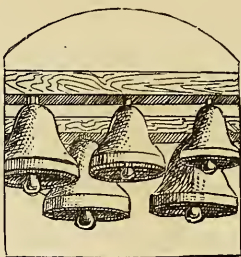
Chess
Schach



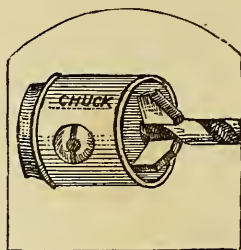
Chest
Kiste



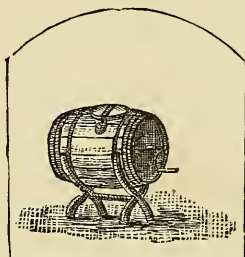
Child
Kind



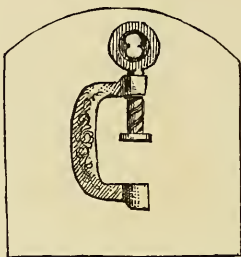
Chime
Glockenspiel



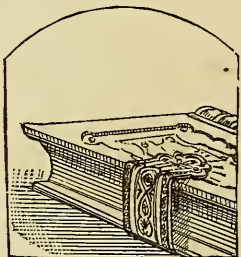
Chuck
Chuck



Churn
Butterfaß



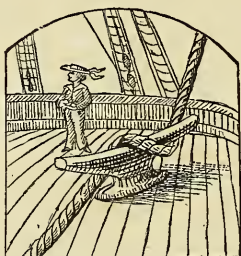
Clamp
Klammer



Clasp
Schloß



Class
Klasse



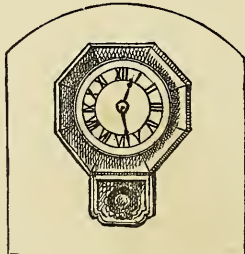
Cleat
Klampe



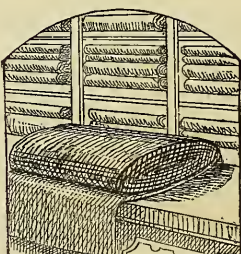
Clerk
Handelsdiener



Climb
Klettern



Clock
Wanduhr



Cloth
Tuch



Clown
Hanswurst



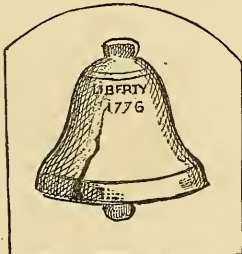
Coach
Kutsche



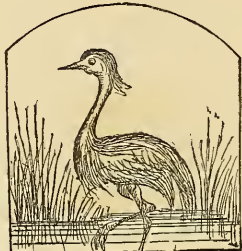
Coast
Seeufer



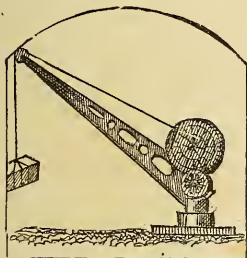
Coast
Gleiten



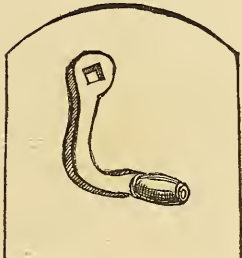
Crack
Sprung



Crane
Kranich



Crane
Krahn



Crank
Kurbel



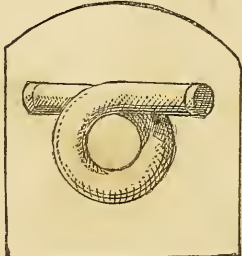
Crawl
Kriechen



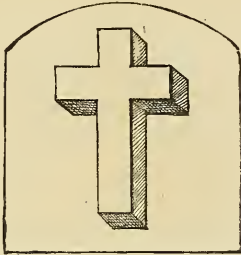
Creek
Flüßchen



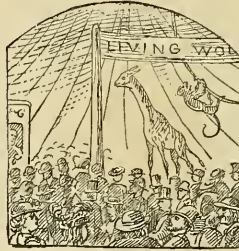
Crock
Erdeuer Topf



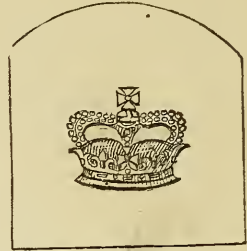
Crook
Bogen



Cross
Kreuz



Crowd
Gedränge



Crown
Krone



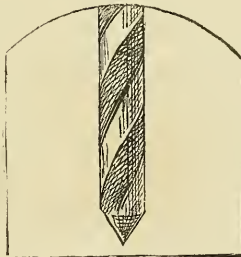
Dance
Tanz



Dream
Traum



Drill
Exerciren



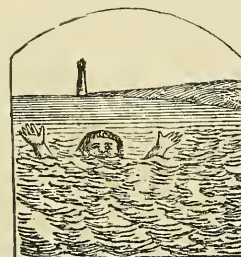
Drill
Drillbohrer



Drink
Trinken



Drive
Treiben



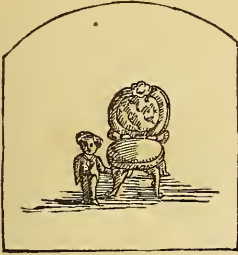
Drown
Ertrinken



Drunk
Betrunken



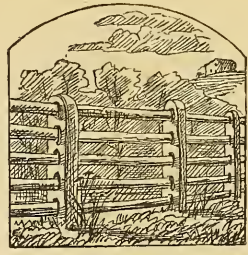
Dunce
Poffenreißer



Dwarf
Zwerg



Earth
Erde



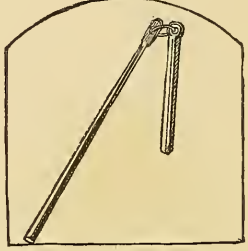
Fence
Zaun



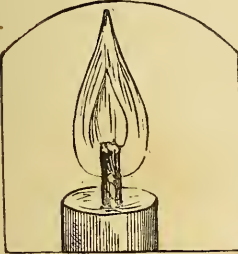
Field
Feld



Fight
Kechten



Flail
Flegel



Flame
Flamme



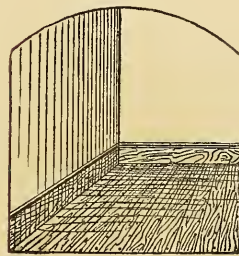
Flask
Flasche



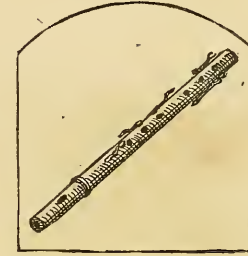
Float
Schwimmen



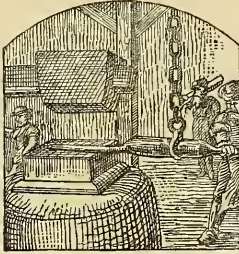
Flood
Fluth



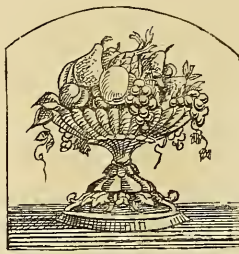
Floor
Fußboden



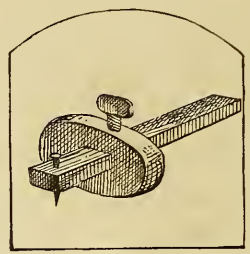
Flute
Flöte



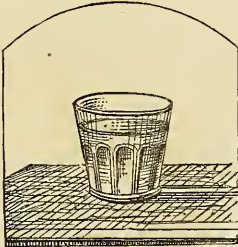
Forge
Schmiede



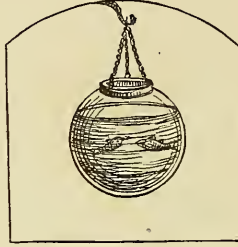
Fruit
Frucht



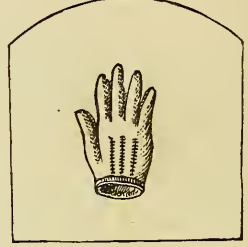
Gauge
Mißmaß



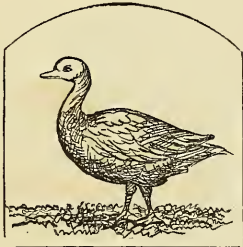
Glass
Glas



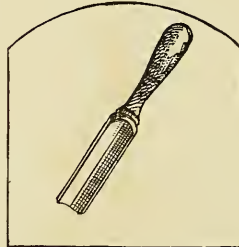
Globe
Kugelglas



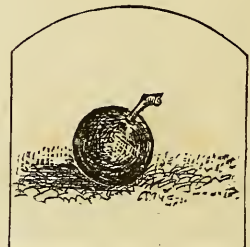
Glove
Handschuh



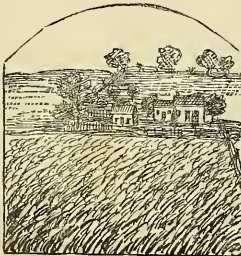
Goose
Gans



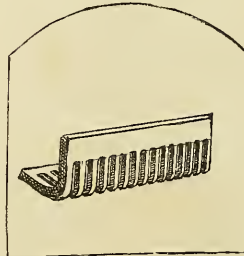
Gouge
Hohlmeißel



Grape
Weintraube



Grass
Gras



Grate
Eisenrost



Grave
Grab



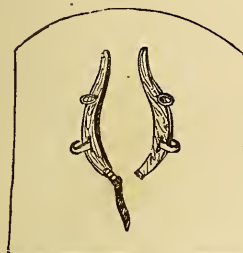
Grind
Schleifen



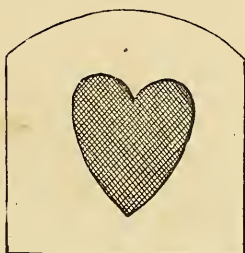
Grove
Hain



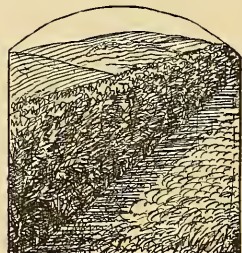
Guard
Wache



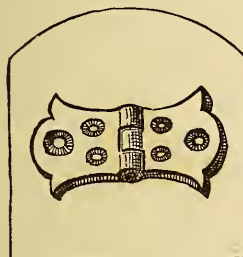
Hames
Kummetbügel



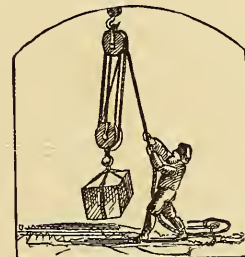
Heart
Herz



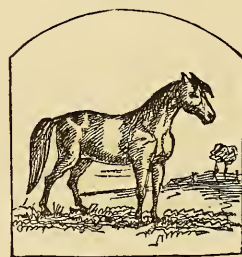
Hedge
Heckenzaun



Hinge
Band



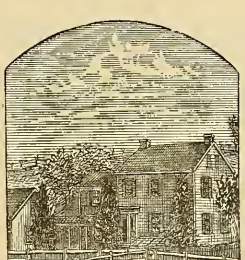
Hoist
Aufziehen



Horse
Pferd



Hound
Jagdhund



House
Haus



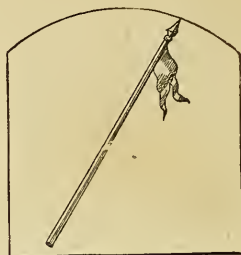
Kneel
Knien



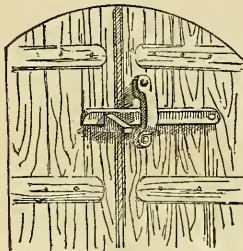
Knife
Messer



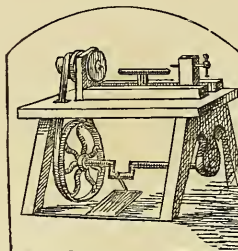
Knock
Klopfen



Lance
Lanze



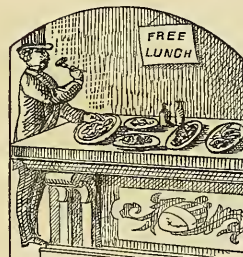
Latch
Klinke



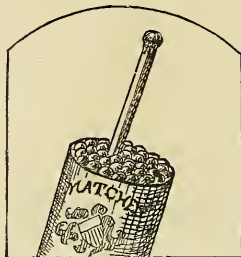
Lathe
Drehbank



Learn
Lernen



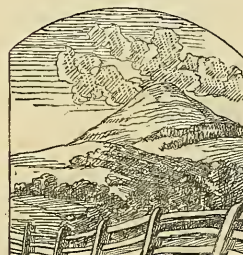
Lunch
Zwischeneessen



Match
Schwefelholz



Moose
Elenthier



Mount
Berg



Mount
Aufsteigen



Mourn
Trauern



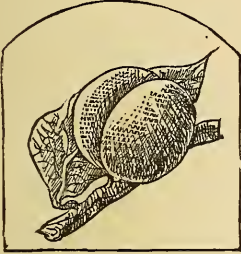
Mouse
Maus



Nurse
Kindermädchen



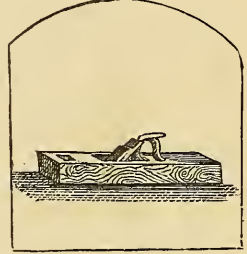
Ounce
Panthertthier



Peach
Pflirsch



Perch
Barsch



Plane
Hobel



Plank
Plante



Plant
Pflanze

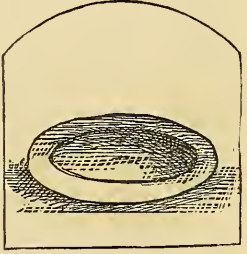
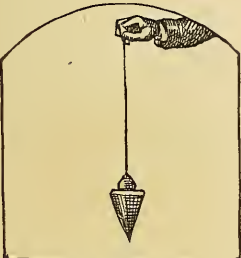


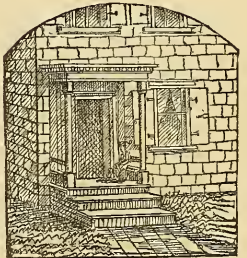
Plate
Teller



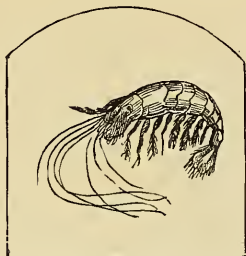
Plumb
Bleiwaage



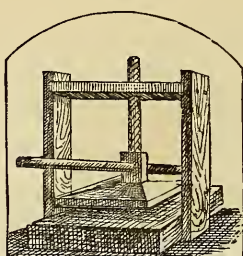
Point
Andeuten



Porch
Vorhalle



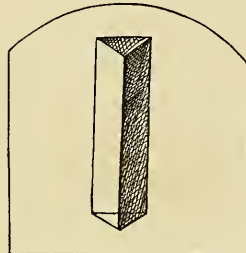
Prawn
Seeearnele



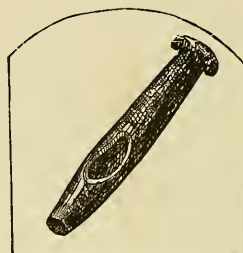
Press
Presse



Print
Drucken



Prism
Prisma



Punch
Locheisen



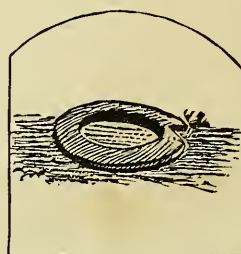
Punch
Hanswurst



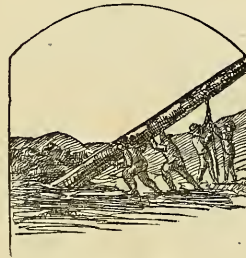
Quail
Wachtel



Quill
Feder



Quoit
Wurfscheibe



Raise
Aufrichten



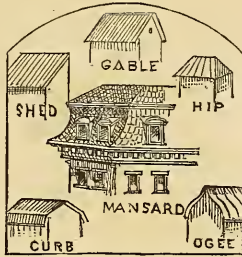
Reach
Reichen



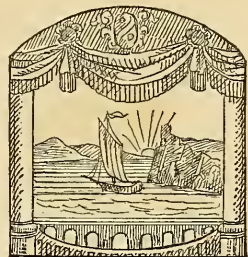
Rests
Pausen



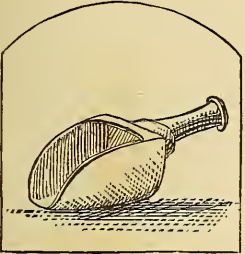
Roach
Kothauge



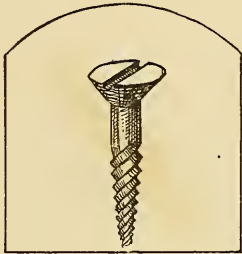
Roofs
Dächer



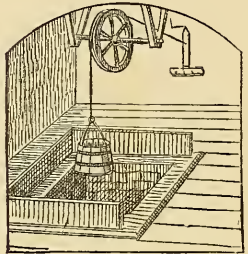
Scene
Scene



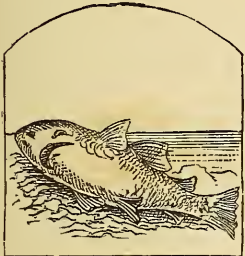
Scoop
Schüppe



Screw
Schraube



Shaft
Schacht



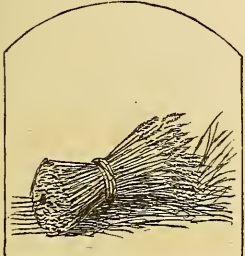
Shark
Haiſiſch



Shave
Rasiren



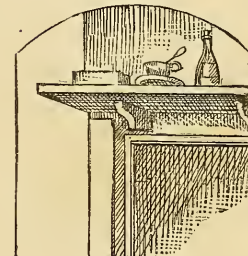
Shawl
Schawl



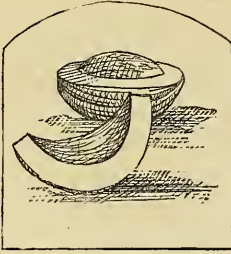
Sheaf
Garbe



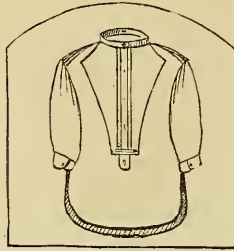
Sheep
Schafe



Shelf
Simſ



Shell
Schale



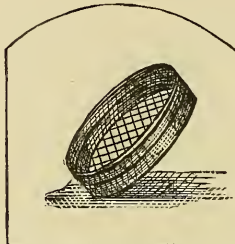
Shirt
Hemd



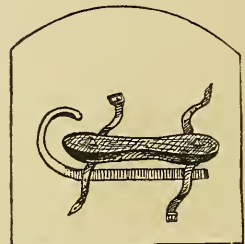
Shoot
Schießen



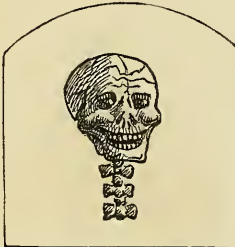
Shore
Ufer



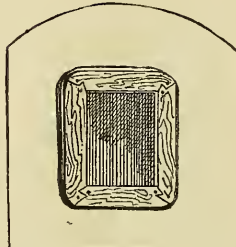
Sieve
Sieb



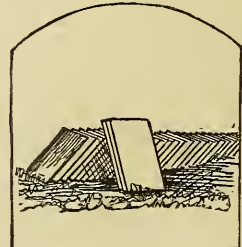
Skate
Schlittschuh



Skull
Hirnschädel



Slate
Schiefertafel



Slate
Schiefer



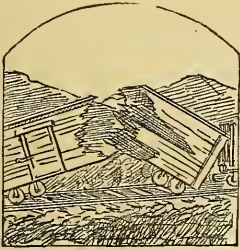
Sleep
Schlafen



Sloop
Schaluppe



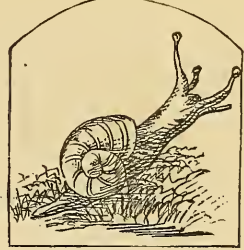
Sloth
Faulthier



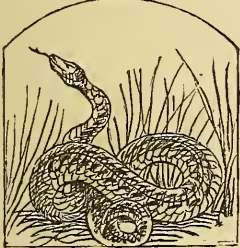
Smash
Zermalmen



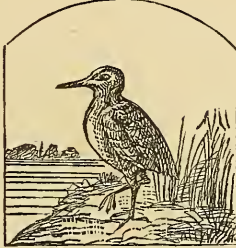
Smoke
Rauchen



Snail
Schnecke



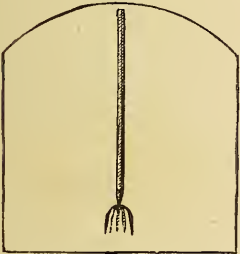
Snake
Schlange



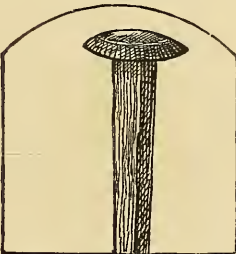
Snipe
Schneppse



Spade
Grabbeil



Spear
Epeer



Spike
Großer Nagel



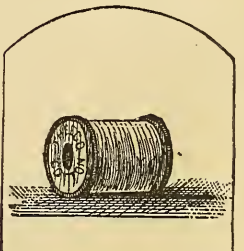
Spill
Verschütten



Split
Spalten



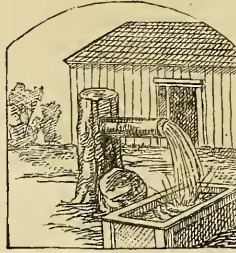
Spoke
Speiche



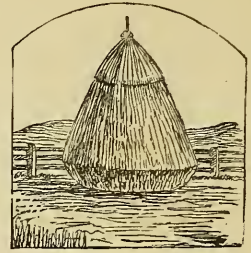
Spool
Spule



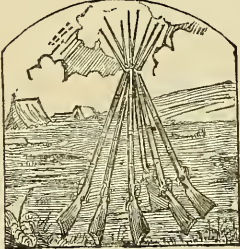
Spoon
Löffel



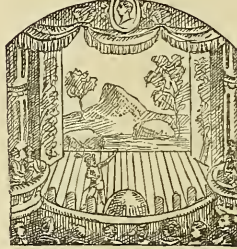
Spout
Schnäuze



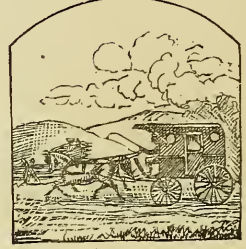
Stack
Schober



Stack
Stapel



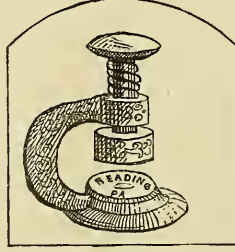
Stage
Bühne



Stage
Postwagen



Stamp
Stampfen



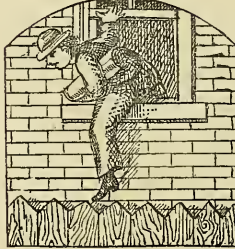
Stamp
Stempel



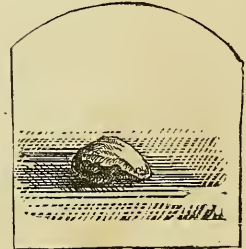
Stamp
Stempel



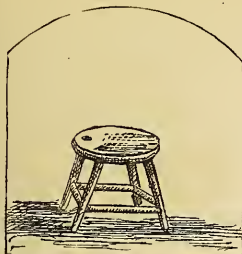
Stand
Stehen



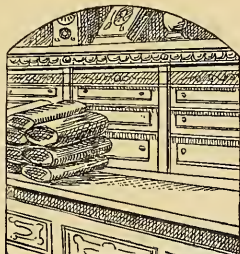
Steal
Stehlen



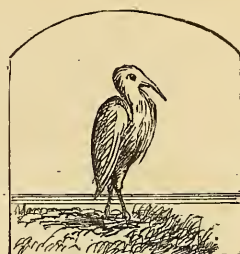
Stone
Stein



Stool
Stuhl



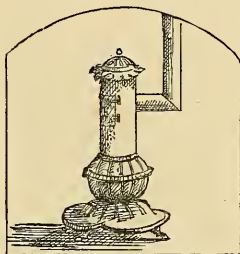
Store
Kaufladen



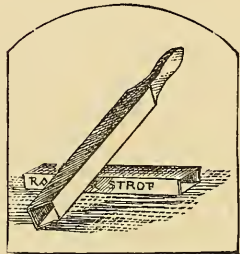
Stork
Storch



Storm
Sturm



Stove
Ofen



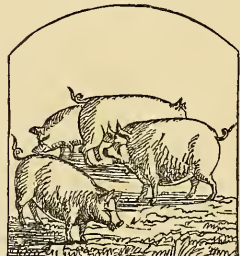
Strop
Streichriemen



Stump
Stumpf



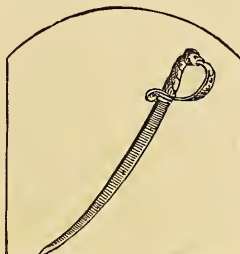
Sweep
kehren



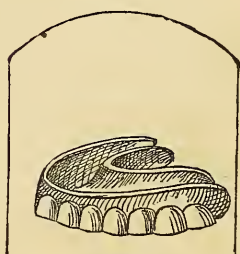
Swine
Schweine



Swing
Schwingen



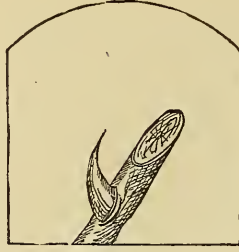
Sword
Schwert



Teeth
Zähne



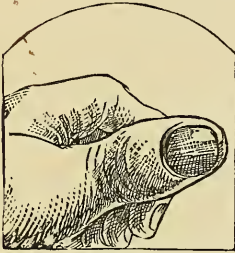
Thief
Dieb



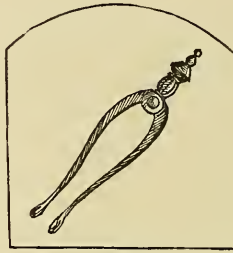
Thorn
Dorn



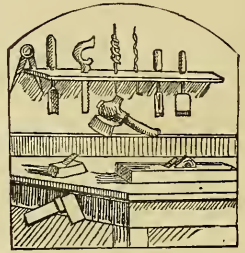
Throw
Werfen



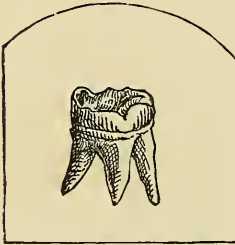
Thumb
Daumen



Tongs
Zange



Tools
Werkzeug



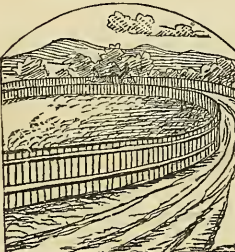
Tooth
Zahn



Torch
Fackel



Track
Gleise



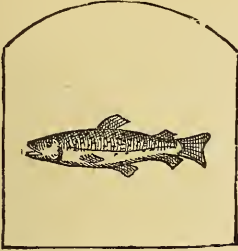
Track
Fährte



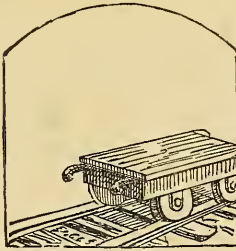
Train
Zug



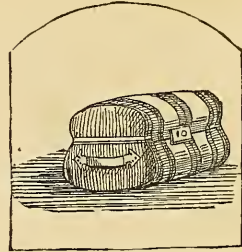
Tramp
Landstreicher



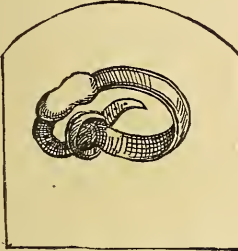
Trout
Forelle



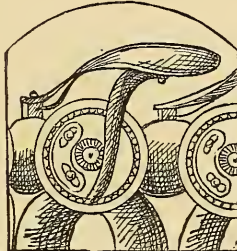
Truck
Rollwagen



Trunk
Koffer



Truss
Bruchband



Valve
Klappe



Vault
Gewölbe



Waltz
Walzen



Watch
Taschenuhr



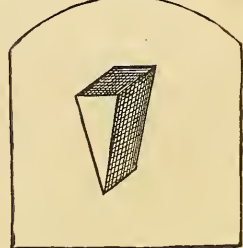
Watch
Belauern



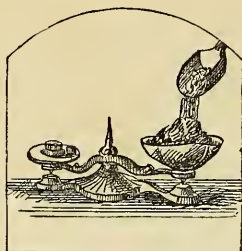
Waves
Wellen



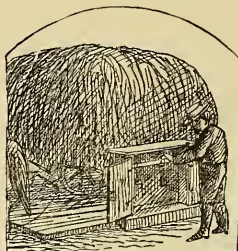
Weave
Weben



Wedge
Keil



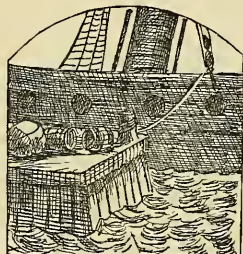
Weigh
Wiegen



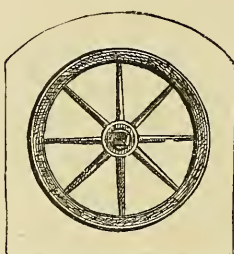
Weigh
Wiegen



Whale
Walfisch



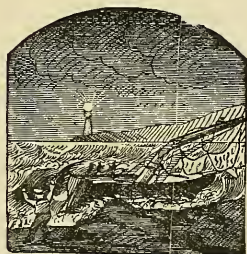
Wharf
Werfte



Wheel
Rad



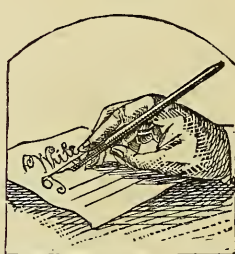
Whisk
Rührwiß



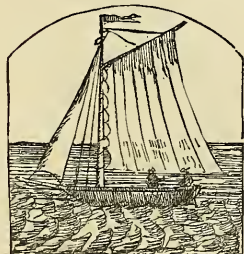
Wreck
Schiffbruch



Wring
Ausringen



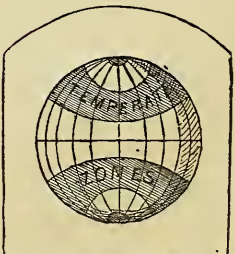
Write
Schreiben



Yacht
Rennschiff



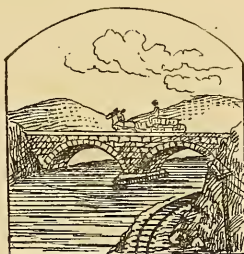
Youth
Jüngling



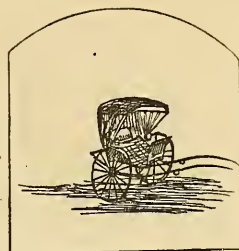
Zones
Weltgürtel



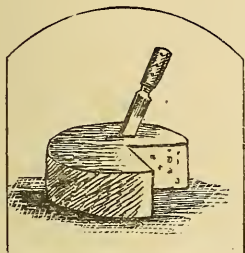
Branch
Zweig



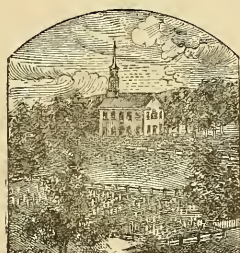
Bridge
Brücke



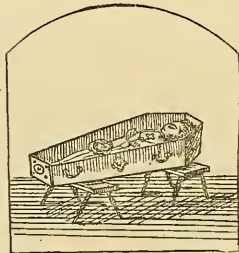
Chaise
Chaise



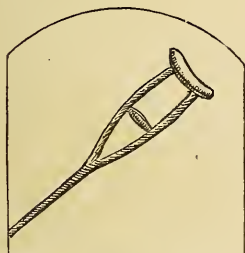
Cheese
Käse



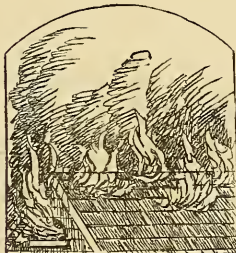
Church
Kirche



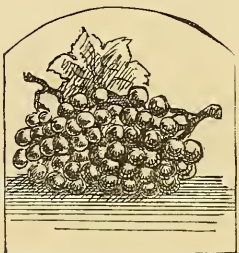
Corpse
Leichnam



Crutch
Krücke



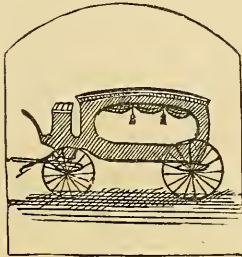
Flames
Flammen



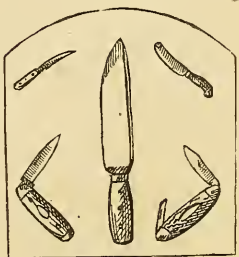
Grapes
Weintrauben



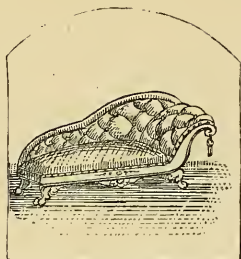
Grouse
Waldhuhn



Hearse
Leichenwagen



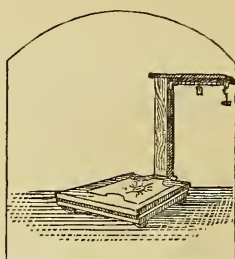
Knives
Messer



Lounge
Ruhebett



Preach
Predigen



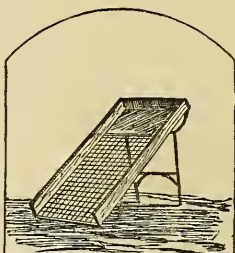
Scales
Waage



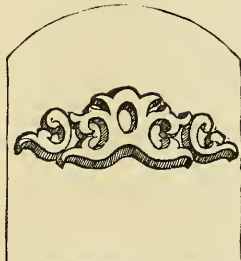
School
Schule



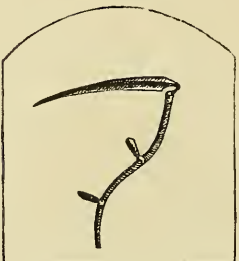
Scrape
Schaben



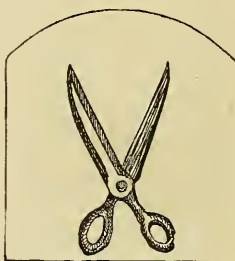
Screen
Sandfieb



Scroll
Schnörkel



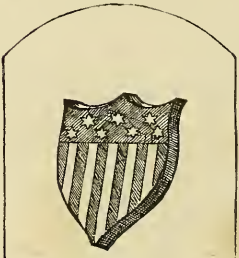
Scythe
Sense



Shears
Scheere



Sheath
Scheide



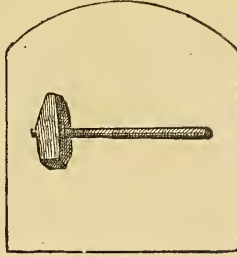
Shield
Schild



Sketch
Skizziren



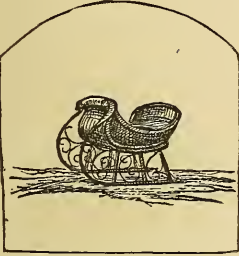
Slaves
Sklaven



Sledge
Schmiedehammer



Sledge
Schlitten



Sleigh
Schlitten



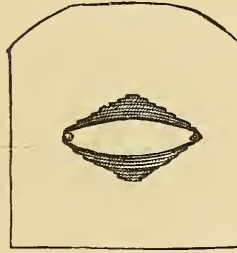
Sphinx
Sphing



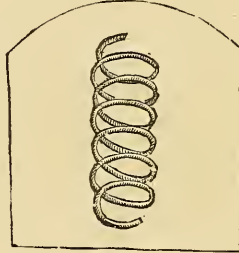
Splash
Plätschern



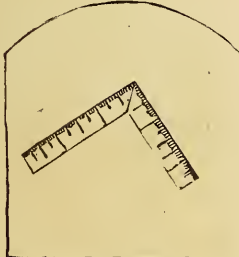
Spring
Quelle



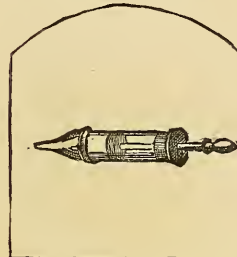
Spring
Wagen-Sprungfeder



Spring
Sprungfeder



Square
Winkelmaß



Squirt
Spritze



Stilts
Stelzen



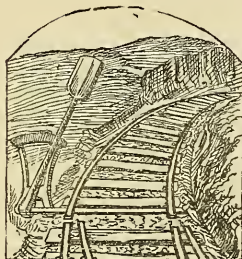
Stocks
Zußbloß



Street
Straße



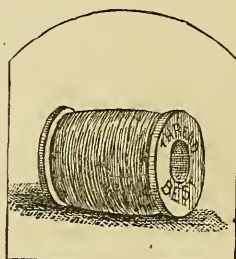
Strike
Schlagen



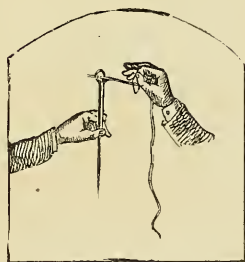
Switch
Weiche



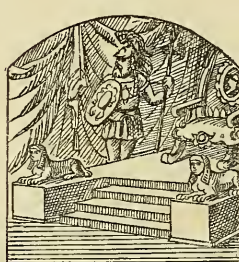
Thrash
Dreschen



Thread
Zwirn



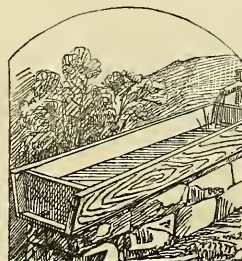
Thread
Einfädeln



Throne
Thron



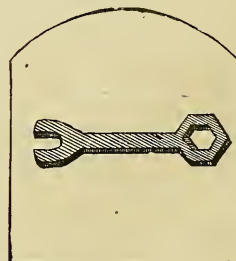
Thrush
Drossel



Trough
Trog



Wreath
Kranz



Wrench
Schraubenschlüssel



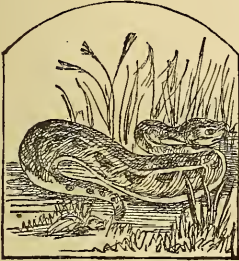
Acorn
Eichel



Actor
Schauspieler



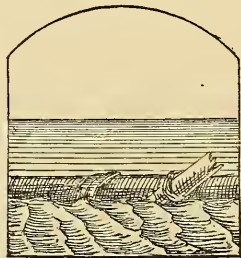
Actress
Schauspielerin



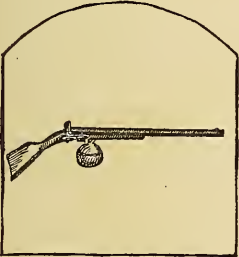
Adder
Natter



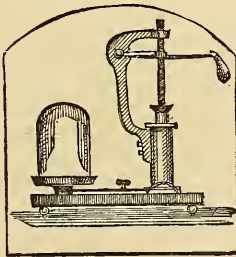
Admit
Einlassen



Afloat
Schwimmend



Air-gun
Windbüchse



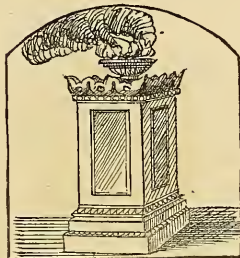
Air-pump
Luftpumpe



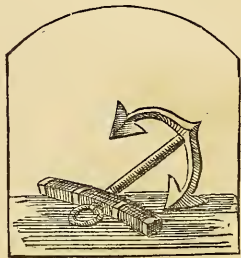
Album
Album



Alley
Gäßchen



Altar
Altar



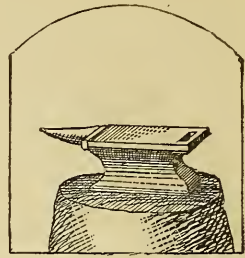
Anchor
Anker



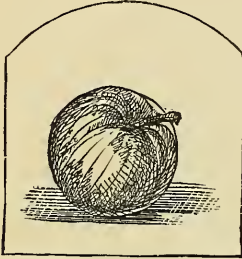
Angel
Engel



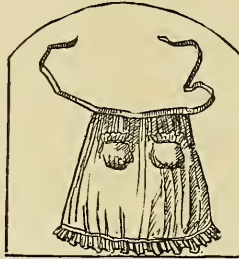
Angling
Angeln



Anvil
Amboss



Apple
Apfel



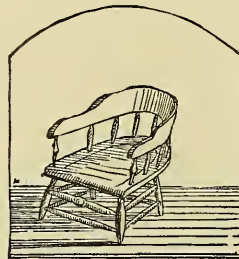
Apron
Schürze



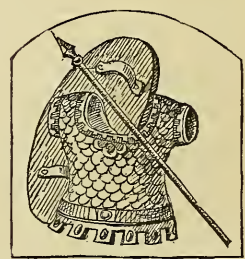
Arab
Araber



Archer
Bogenschütze



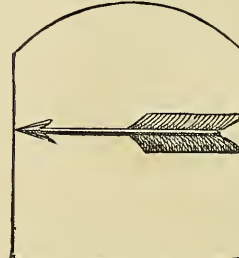
Arm-chair
Armstuhl



Armor
Harnisch



Arrest
Arretiren



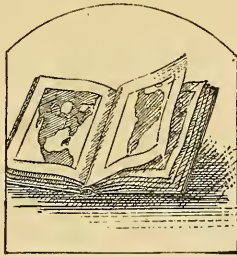
Arrow
Pfeil



Artist
Maler



Asleep
Schlafend



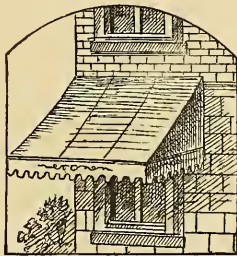
Atlas
Atlas



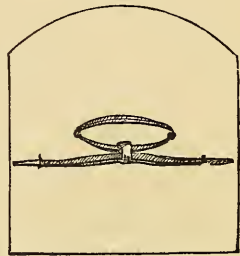
Auction
Auktion



Auger
Schneckenbohrer



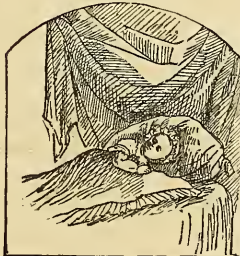
Awning
Schirmdach



Axle
Achse



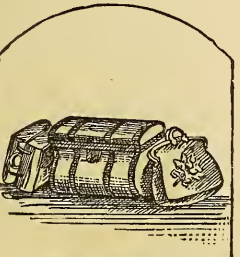
Baboon
Pavian



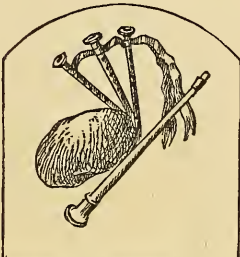
Baby
Kindchen



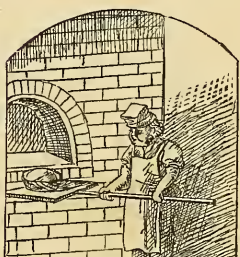
Badger
Dachs



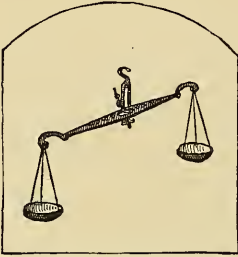
Baggage
Gepäck



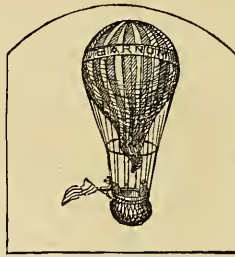
Bagpipe
Dudelsack



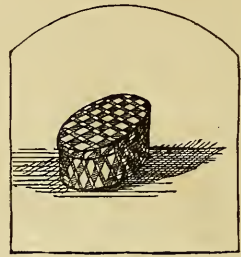
Baker
Bäcker



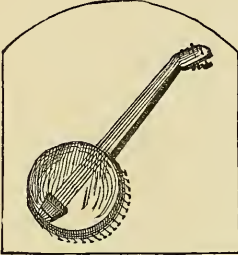
Balance
Waage



Balloon
Luftballon



Bandbox
Fußschachtel



Banjo
Banjo



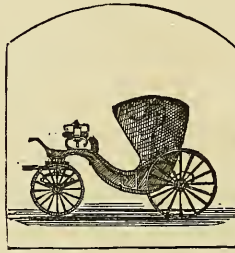
Banner
Banner



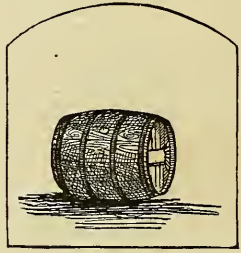
Baptize
Taufen



Barber
Barbier



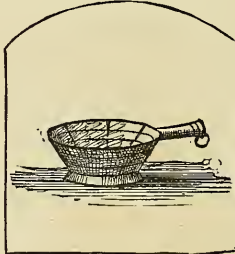
Barouche
Offene Chaise



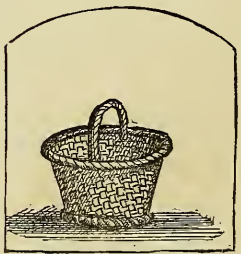
Barrel
Faß



Baseball
Ballspiel



Basin
Becken



Basket
Korb



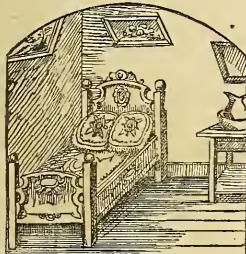
Bassoon
Fagott



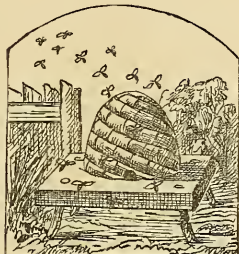
Battle
Schlacht



Beaver
Biber



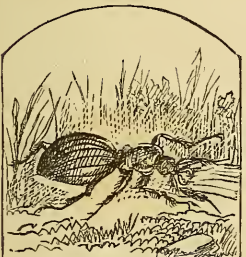
Bedroom
Schlafzimmer



Beehive
Bienenstock



Beer-glass
Bierglas



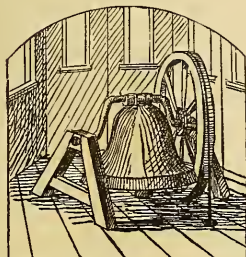
Beetle
Käfer



Beggar
Bettler



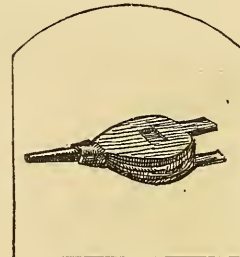
Behead
Enthaupten



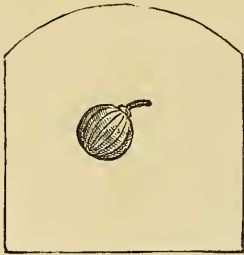
Belfry
Glockenthurm



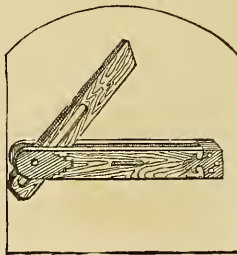
Bellman
Glockner



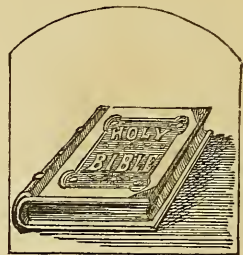
Bellows
Blasebalg



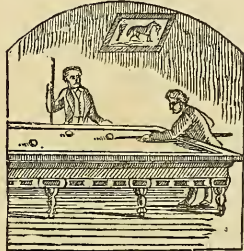
Berry
Beere



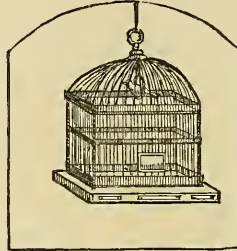
Bevel
Schrägemasß



Bible
Bibel



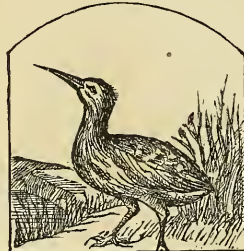
Billiards
Billardspiel



Bird-cage
Vogelfäfig



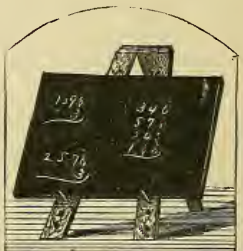
Bison
Bijon



Bittern
Rohrdommel



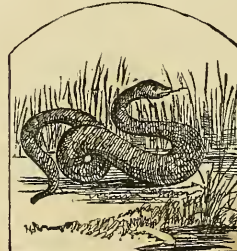
Blackbird
Amsel



Black-board
Schwarztafel



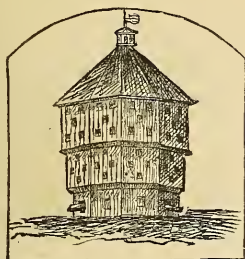
Blacksmith
Grobschmied



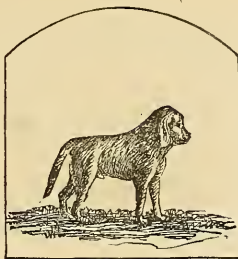
Black snake
Schwarze Schlange



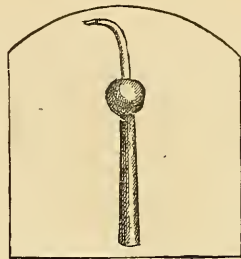
Blindfold
Augen verbinden



Block-house
Blockhaus



Bloodhound
Bluthund



Blow-pipe
Löthrohr



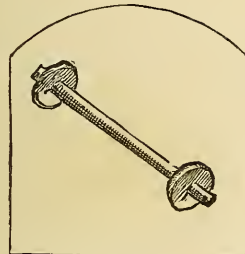
Boa
Pelztragen



Boa
Kiefenschlange



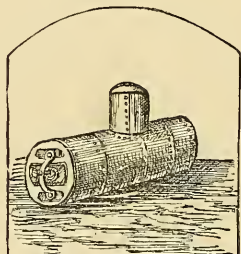
Boatman
Bootsmann



Bobbin
Spule



Bodkin
Nähe



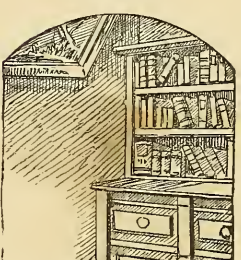
Boiler
Dampfkessel



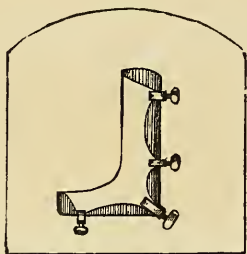
Bonfire
Freudenfeuer



Bonnet
Frauenhut



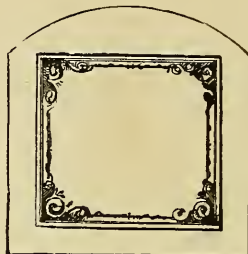
Bookcase
Bücherschrank



Bootcrimp
Stiefel-Krempe



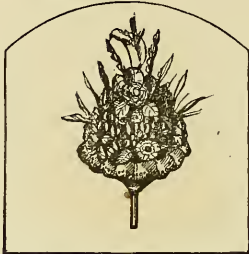
Bootjack
Stiefelknecht



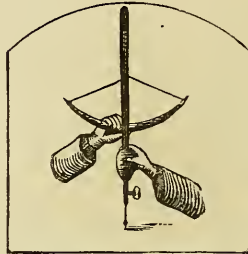
Border
Borde



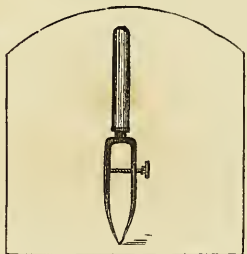
Bottle
Flasche



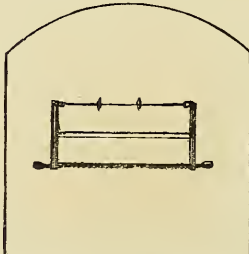
Bouquet
Blumenstrauß



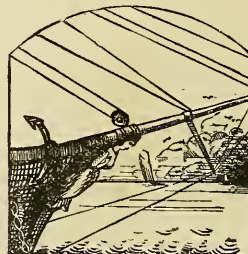
Bow-drill
Dreibohrer



Bow-pen
Reißfeder



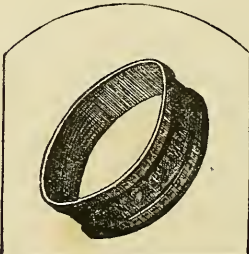
Bow-saw
Schießäge



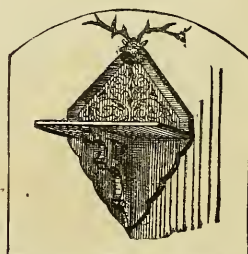
Bowsprit
Bugspriet



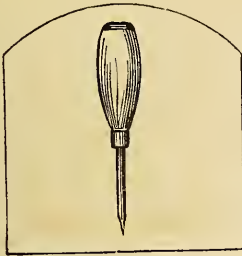
Boxer
Faustkämpfer



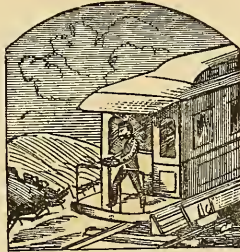
Bracelet
Armband



Bracket
Träger



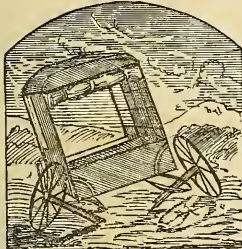
Bradawl
Bindahle



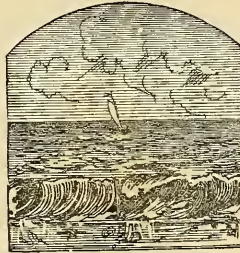
Brakeman
Sperrmann



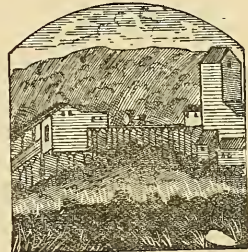
Brass-band
Blechmusikbande



Breakdown
Niedergebrochen



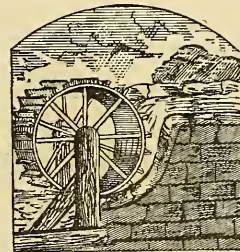
Breaker
Brandung



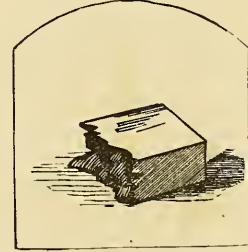
Breaker
Brecher



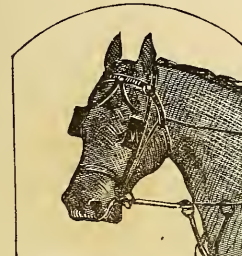
Breastpin
Busennadel



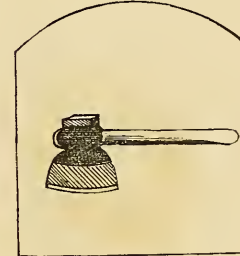
Breastwheel
Brustrad



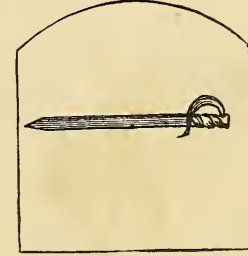
Brickbat
Stück Backstein



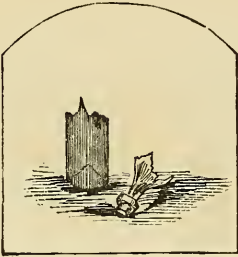
Bridle
Zaum



Broadax
Breitbeil



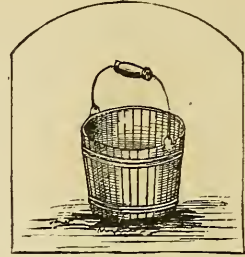
Broadsword
Säbdegen



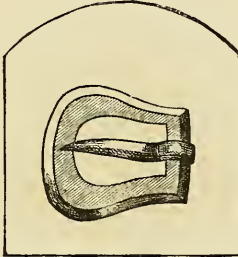
Broken
Zerbrochen



Bubbles
Wasserblasen



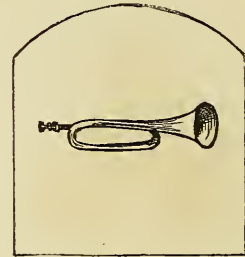
Bucket
Wassereimer



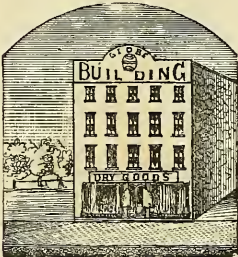
Buckle
Schnalle



Buggy
Fuhrwerk



Bugle
Hüfthorn



Building
Gebäude



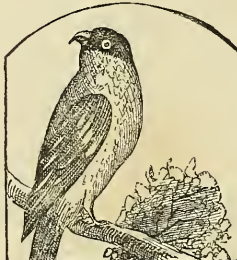
Bull-dog
Bullenbeißer



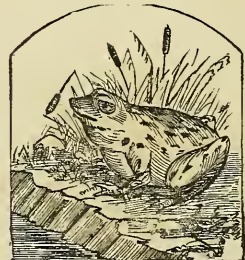
Bullet
Kugel



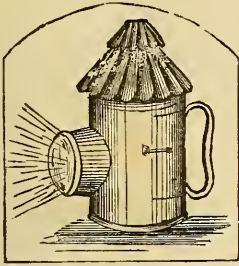
Bull-fight
Stiergefecht



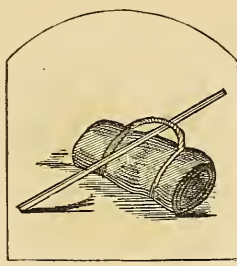
Bullfinch
Dompfaff



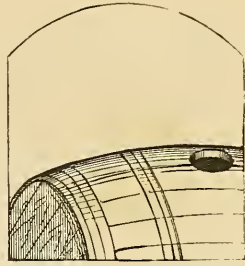
Bullfrog
Schien-Frosch



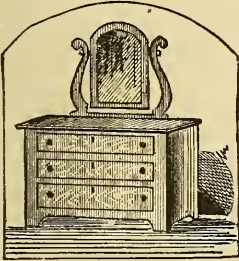
Bulls-eye
Diebslaterne



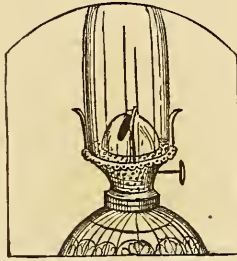
Bundle
Bündel



Bung-hole
Spundloch



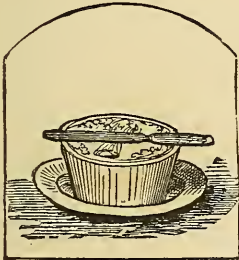
Bureau
Commode



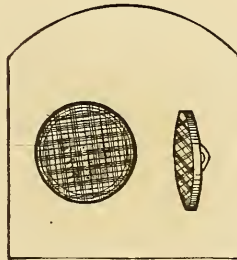
Burner
Brenner



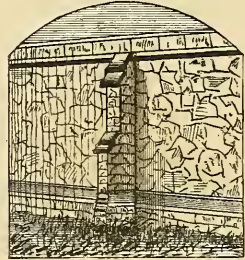
Butcher
Fleischer



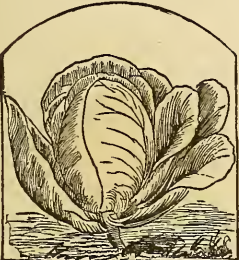
Butter
Butter



Button
Knopf



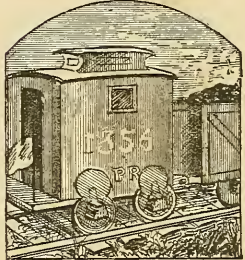
Buttress
Strebepeiler



Cabbage
Kohl



Cabin
Hütte



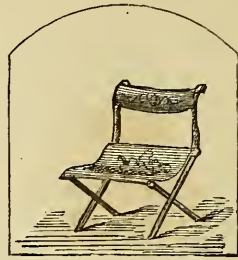
Caboose
Kabuse



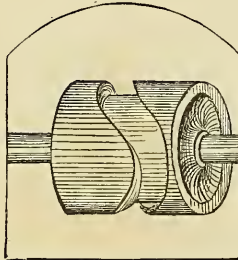
Cactus
Kaktus



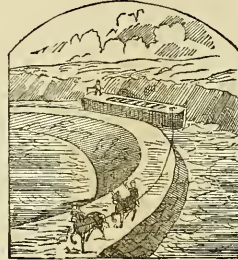
Camel
Kameel



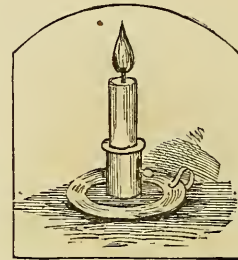
Camp-stool
Zeldstuhl



Cam-wheel
Cam-Rad



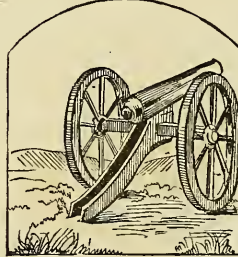
Canal
Kanal



Candle
Kerze



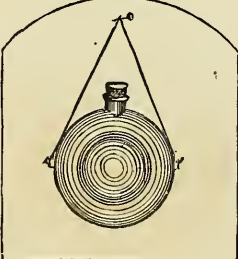
Candy
Zuckerwerk



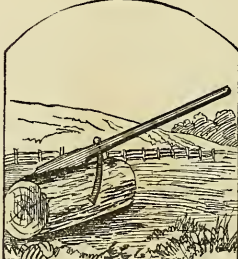
Cannon
Kanone



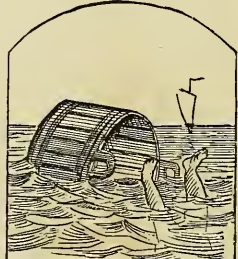
Canoe
Baumkahn



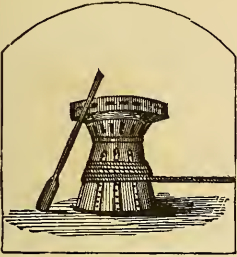
Canteen
Zeldflasche



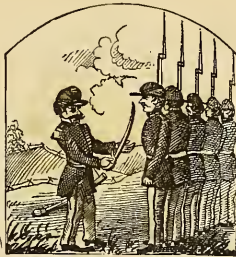
Cant-hook
Kenterhaken



Capsize
Umsturz



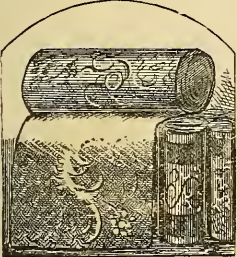
Capstan
Schiffswinde



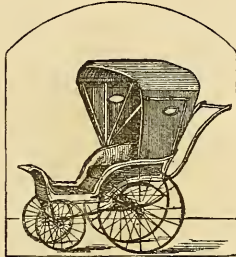
Captain
Kapitän



Carbine
Karabiner



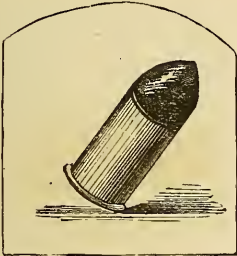
Carpet
Teppich



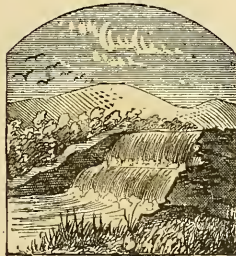
Carriage
Wagen



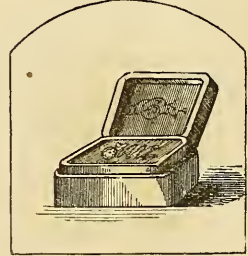
Carry
Tragen



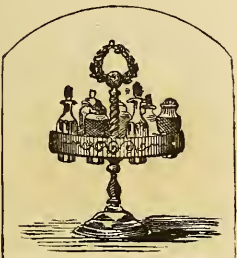
Cartridge
Patrone



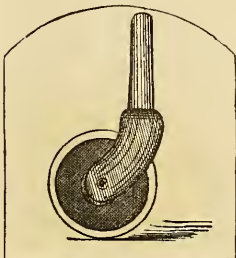
Cascade
Wasserfall



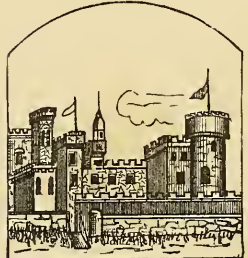
Casket
Kästchen



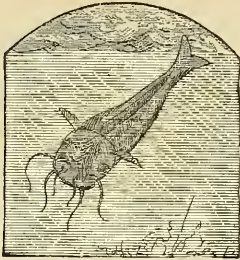
Caster
Platmenage



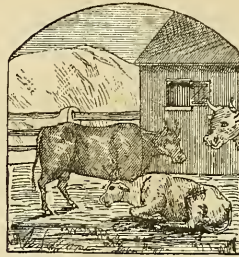
Caster
Rolle



Castle
Schloß



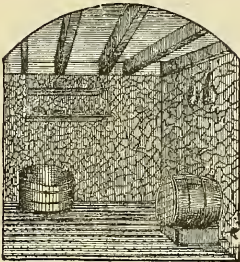
Catfish
Katenfisch



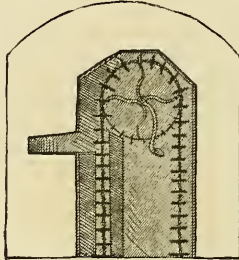
Cattle
Kindvieh



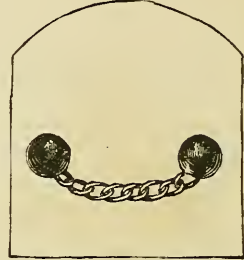
Cedar
Ceder



Cellar
Keller



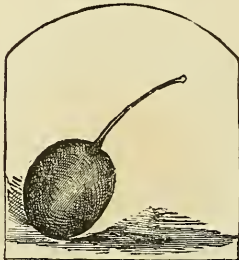
Chain-pump
Kettenpumpe



Chain-shot
Kettenkugel



Chamois
Gemse



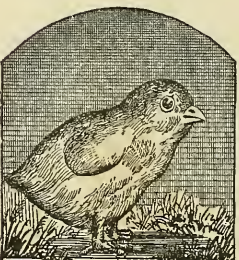
Cherry
Kirsche



Cherub
Cherub



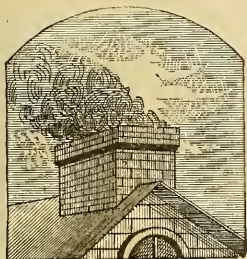
Chestnut
Kastanie



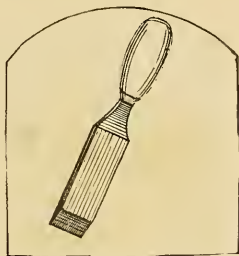
Chicken
Hühchen



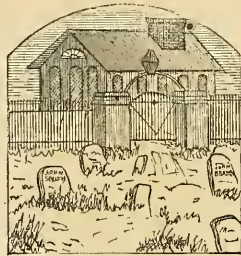
Children
Kinder



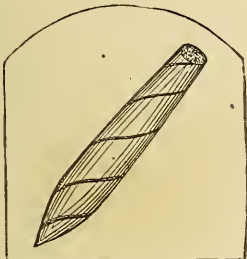
Chimney
Schornstein



Chisel
Meißel



Church-yard
Kirchhof



Cigar
Cigarre



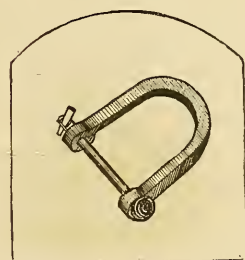
Circus
Cirkus



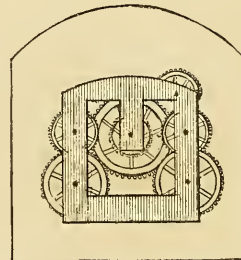
City
Stadt



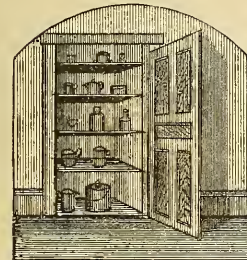
Civet
Zibethkatze



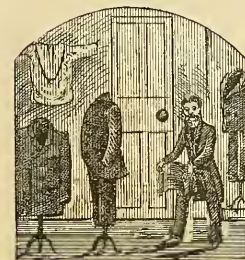
Clevis
Vorspannwage



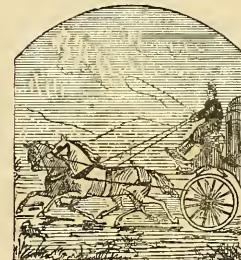
Clock-work
Uhrwerk



Closet
Wandschrank



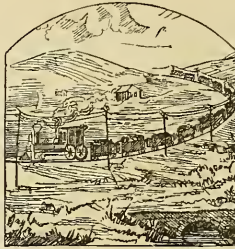
Clothier
Kleiderhändler



Coachman
Kutscher



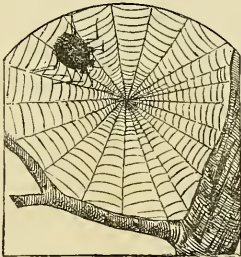
Coal-mine
Kohlenbergwerk



Coal-train
Kohlenzug



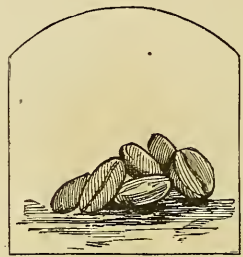
Cobbler
Schuhlicker



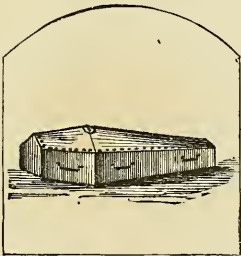
Cobweb
Spinnengewebe



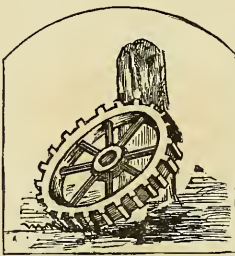
Cock-fight
Hahnenkampf



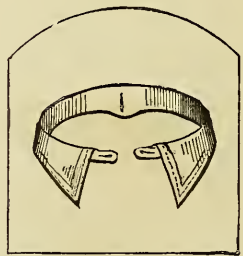
Coffee
Kaffee



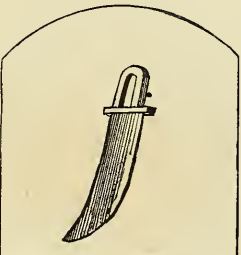
Coffin
Sarg



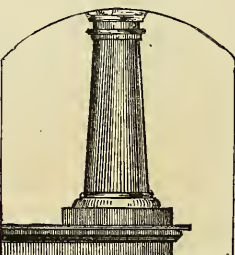
Cog-wheel
Kammrad



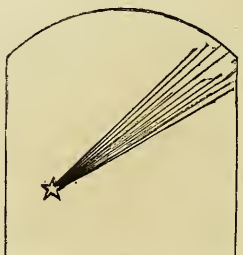
Collar
Kragen



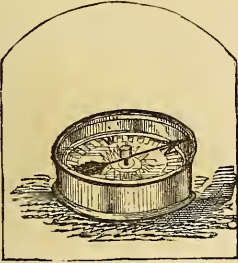
Colter
Pflugmesser



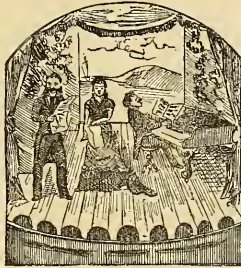
Column
Säule



Comet
Komet



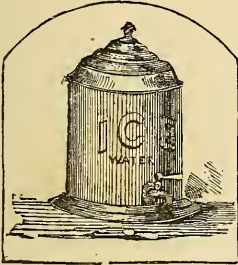
Compass
Kompaß



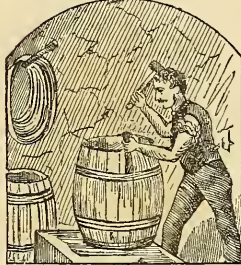
Concert
Konzert



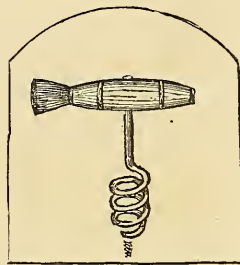
Condor
Condor



Cooler
Kühlgefäß



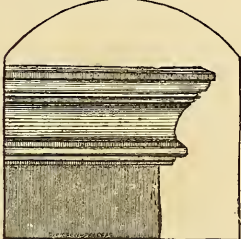
Cooper
Küßer



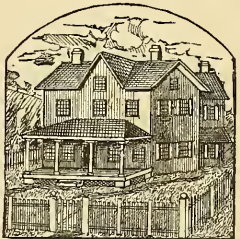
Corkscrew
Korkzieher



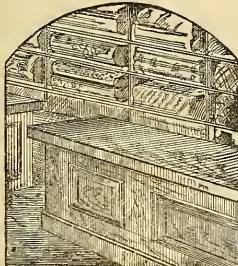
Cornet
Cornet



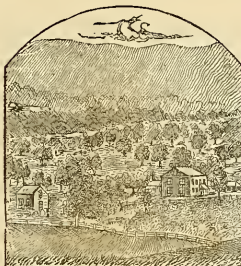
Cornice
Karnieß



Cottage
Landhaus



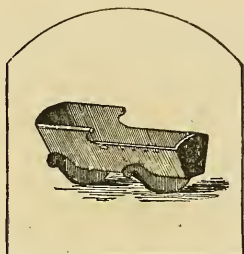
Counter
Ladentisch



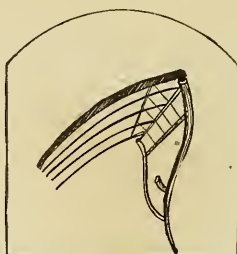
Country
Landschaft



Cracker
Cräcker



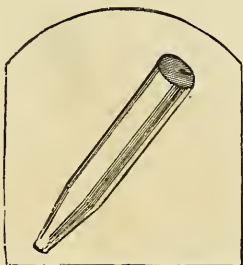
Cradle
Biege



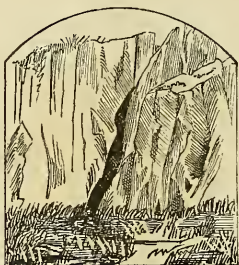
Cradle
Sensengestell



Crawfish
Krebs



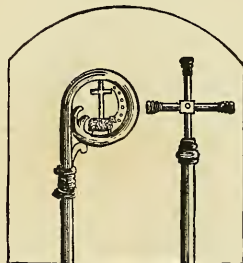
Crayon
Pastellstift



Crevice
Riß



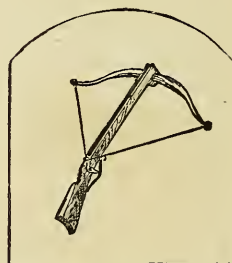
Cripple
Krüppel



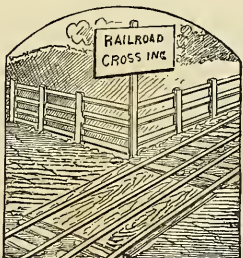
Crosiers
Bischofsstab



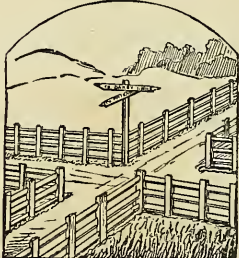
Cross-bill
Kreuzschnabel



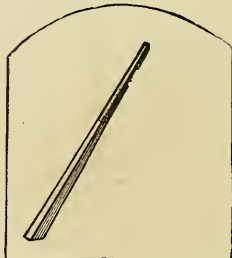
Cross-bow
Armbrust



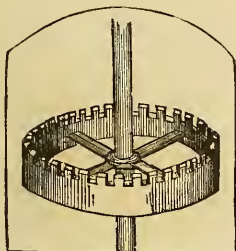
Crossing
Kreuzstelle



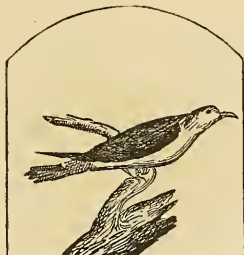
Cross-road
Kreuzweg



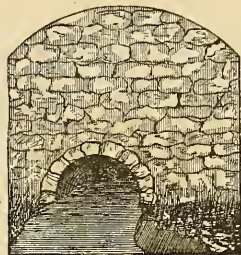
Crow-bar
Brecheisen



Crown-wheel
Kronrad



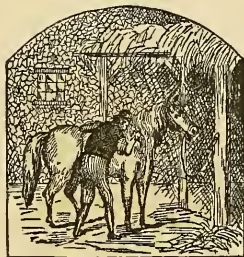
Cuckoo
Kuckuk



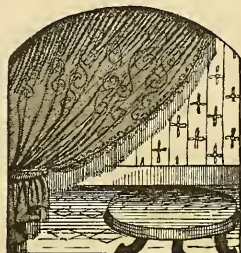
Culvert
Abzugskanal



Curlew
Brachvogel



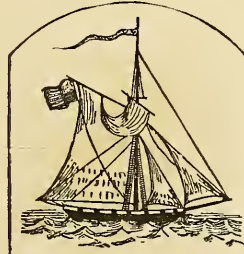
Curry
Striegeln



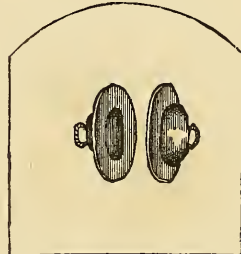
Curtain
Vorhang



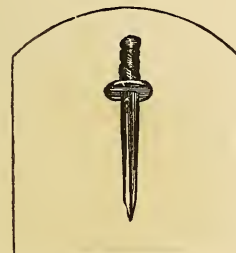
Cutlass
Hießer



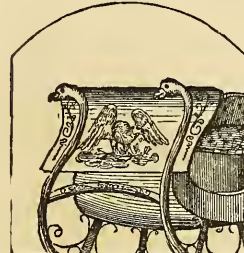
Cutter
Kriegsschaluppe



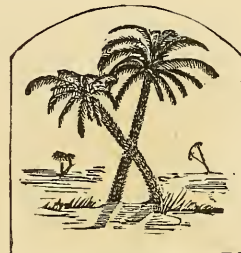
Cymbals
Cympel



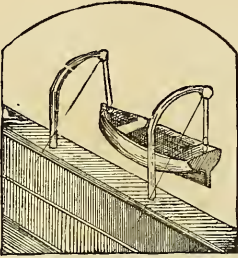
Dagger
Dolch



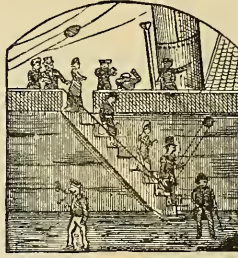
Dasher
Schuhbrett



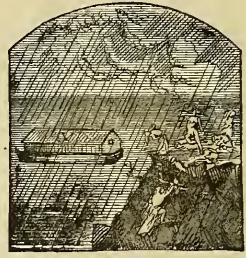
Date-tree
Dattelpalme



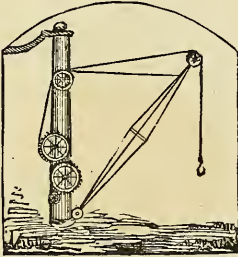
Davits
Kenterbalken



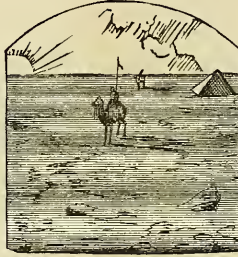
Debark
Aus Schiffen



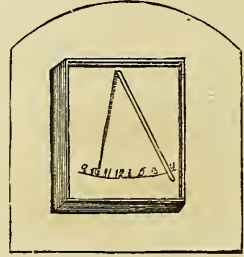
Deluge
Sündfluth



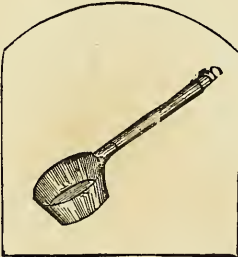
Derrick
Aufzieh-Apparat



Desert
Wüste



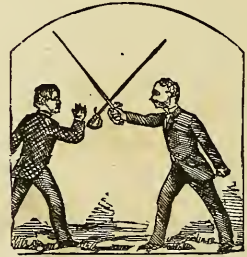
Dial
Sonnenuhr



Dipper
Schöpfer



Dipper
Taucher



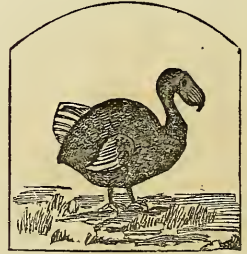
Disarm
Entwaffnen



Dismiss
Entlassen



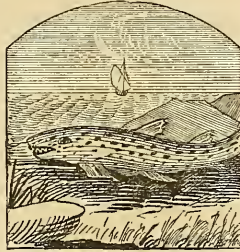
Doctor
Arzt



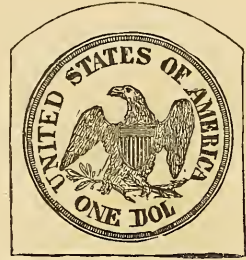
Dodo
Walgvogel



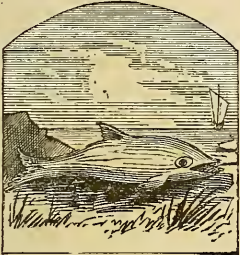
Dog-cart
Englisches Fuhrwerk



Dog-fish
Hundfisch



Dollar
Thaler



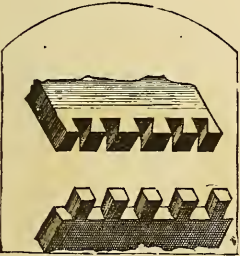
Dolphin
Delfphin



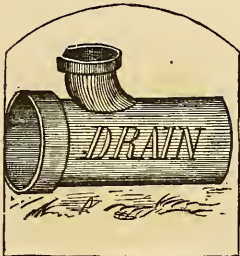
Donkey
Esel



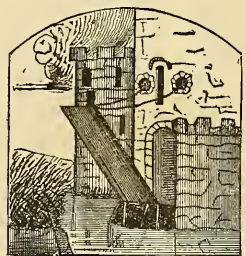
Dormouse
Schlafratte



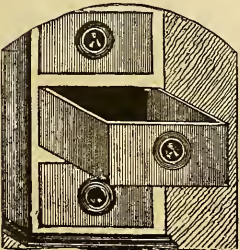
Dovetails
Keilförmig



Drain-pipe
Ableitungsröhre



Drawbridge
Zugbrücke



Drawer
Schublade



Draw-knife
Schnitzmesser



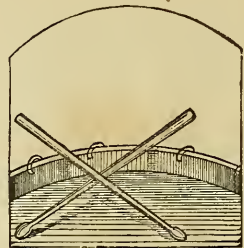
Dress-coat
Leibrock



Drill-plow
Drillsflug



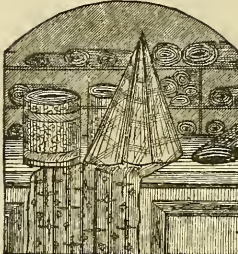
Drummer
Trommler



Drumsticks
Trommelschlägel



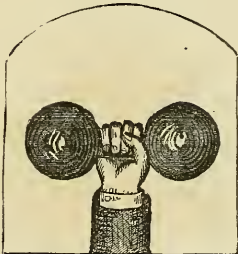
Drunkard
Trunkbold



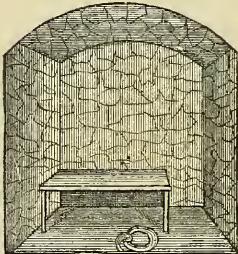
Dry-goods
Ellenwaaren



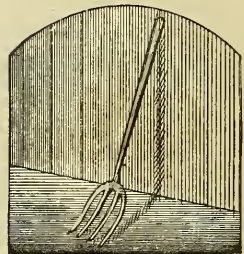
Duel
Duell



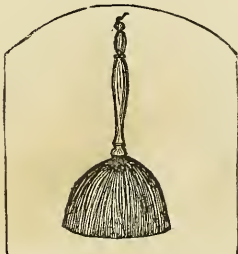
Dumb-bells
Turnkugeln



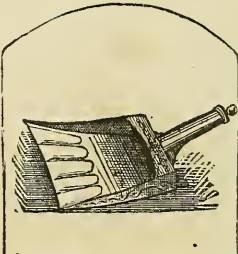
Dungeon
Kerker



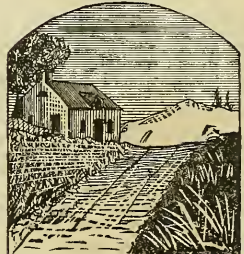
Dung-fork
Mistgabel



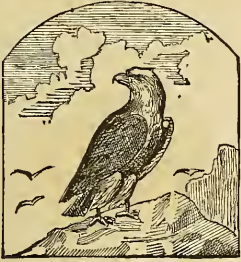
Duster
Staubbesen



Dust-pan
Rehrichschaufel



Dwelling
Wohnung



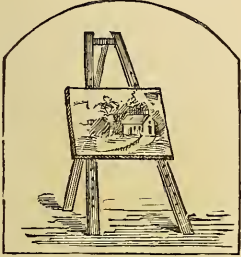
Eagle
Adler



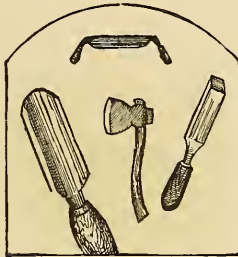
Earring
Ohrring



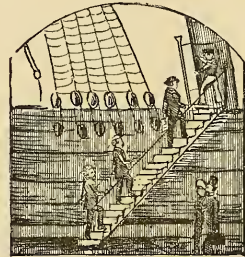
Earthquake
Erdbeben



Easel
Staffelei



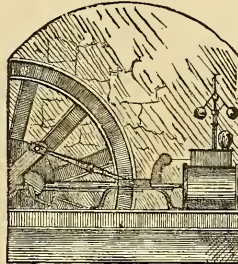
Edge-tools
Schneidwaare



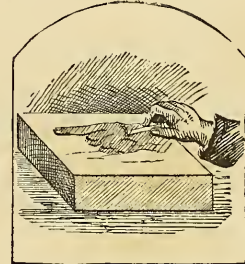
Embark
Einschiffen



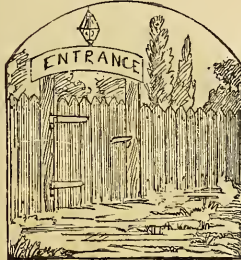
Embrace
Umarmen



Engine
Maschine



Engrave
Einschneiden



Entrance
Eingang



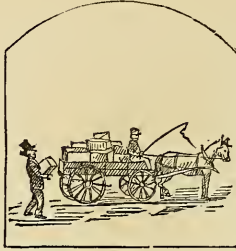
Erase
Ausstrichen



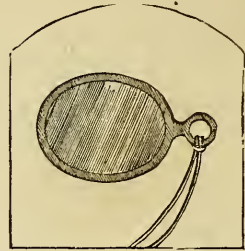
Escape
Entlaufen



Explode
Explosiren



Express
Express-Fuhrwerk



Eye-glass
Augenglas



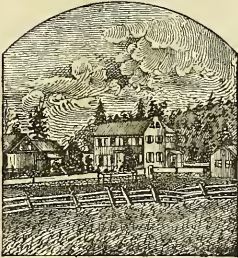
Falcon
Falk



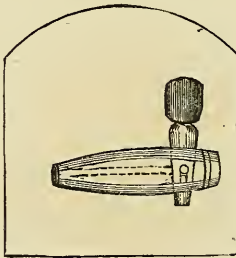
Farewell
Abschied



Farmer
Bauer



Farm-house
Bauernhaus



Faucet
Hahn



Feather
Feder



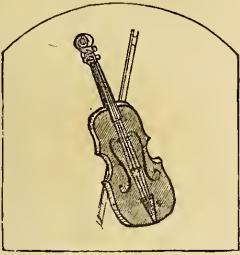
Fencing
Fechten



Ferry
Fähre



Festoon
Blumengewinde



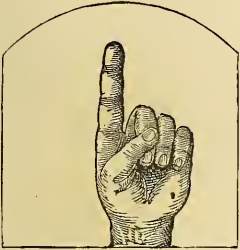
Fiddle
Geige



Fiddler
Geiger



Fifer
Querpfteifer



Finger
Finger



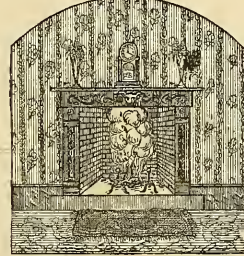
Fire-arms
Feuerwaffen



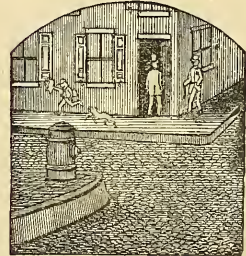
Firebrand
Feuerbrand



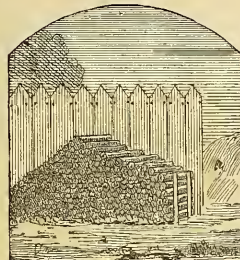
Fireman
Feuermann



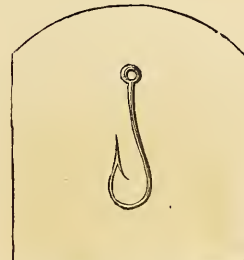
Fireplace
Feuerherd



Fire-plug
Feuerpfloß



Firewood
Brennholz



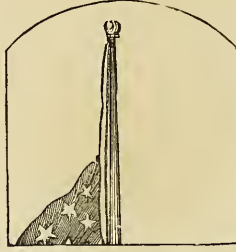
Fish-hook
Angelhaken



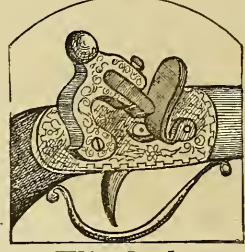
Fishing
Fifchen



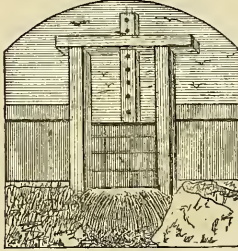
Flagman
Flaggenmann



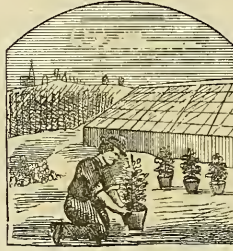
Flag-staff
Fahnenstange



Flintlock
Flintschloß



Floodgate
Schleuse



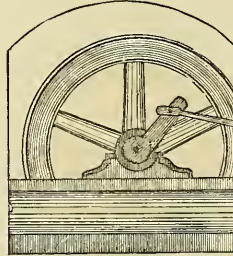
Florist
Blumengärtner



Flowers
Blumen



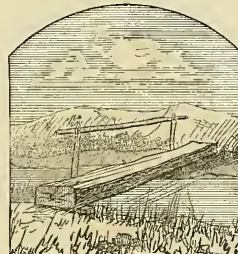
Fly-trap
Liegenfänger



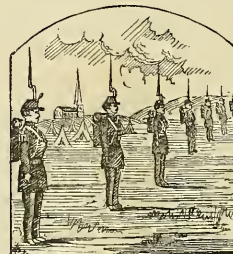
Fly-wheel
Schwungrad



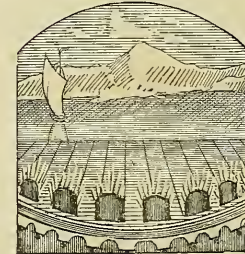
Foot-ball
Fußball



Foot-bridge
Steg



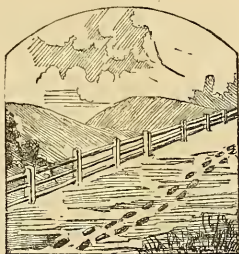
Foot-guards
Fußgarde



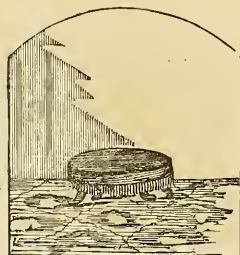
Footlights
Bühnen-Lampen



Foot-race
Wettlauf



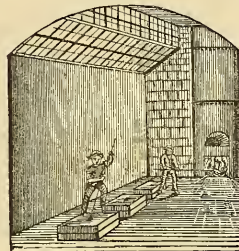
Footprints
Fussstapfen



Footstool
Fusschemel



Forest
Wald



Foundry
Gießerei



Fountain
Springbrunnen



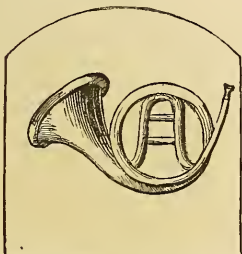
Fox-chase
Fuchsjagd



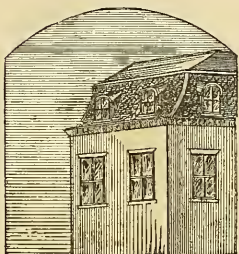
Fox-hound
Fuchshund



Freight-train
Frachtzug



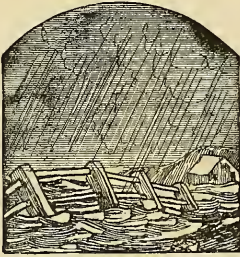
French-horn
Waldhorn



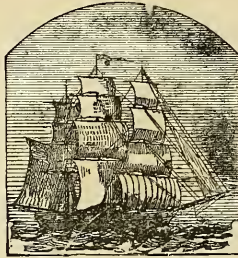
French-roof
Mansarden-Dach



Fresco
Frescomalerei



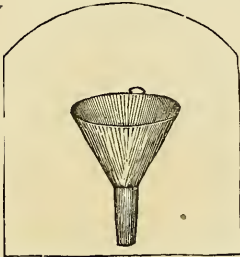
Freshet
Ueberschwemmung



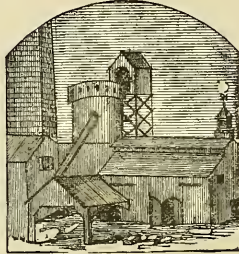
Frigate
Fregatte



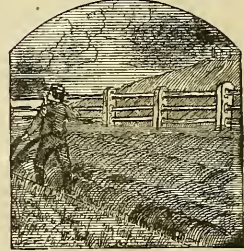
Frock-coat
Rock



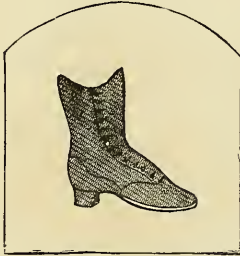
Funnel
Trichter



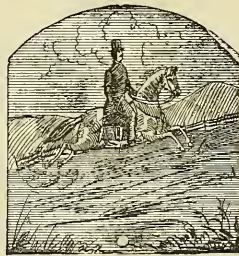
Furnace
Schmelzofen



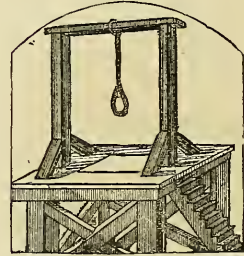
Furrow
Furche



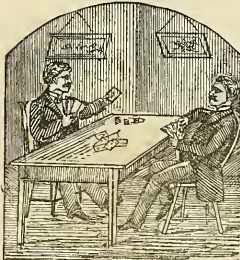
Gaiter
Gamashenschuh



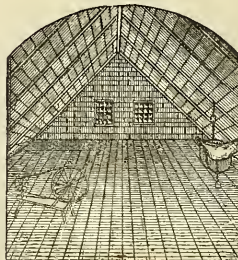
Gallop
Galopp



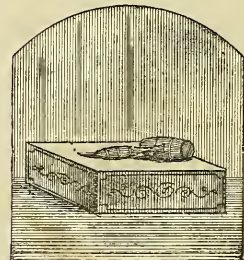
Gallows
Galgen



Gamble
Spielen



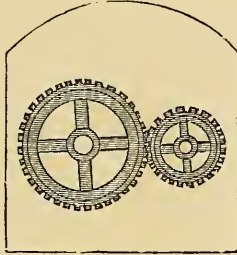
Garret
Dachstube



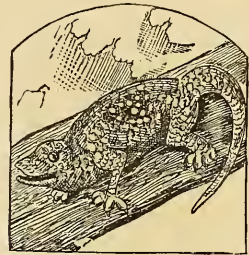
Gavel
Hammer des Vorstehers



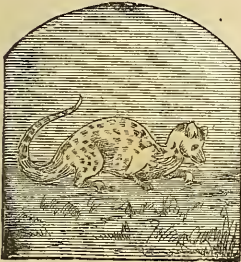
Gazelle
Gazelle



Gearing
Zahnräderwerk



Gecko
Gecko-Eidechse



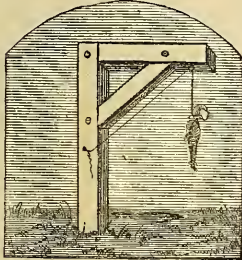
Genet
Genette



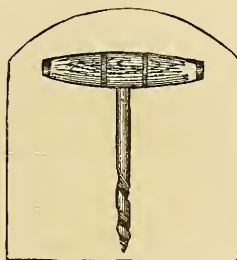
Geyser
Heiße Quelle



Giant
Niese



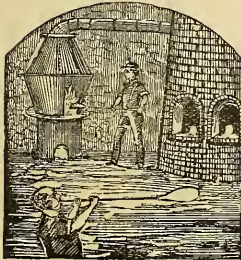
Gibbet
Galgens



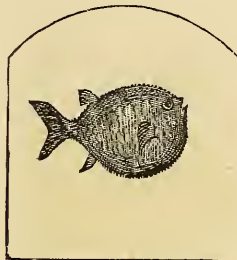
Gimlet
Nagelbohrer



Giraffe
Giraffe



Glass-works
Glashütte



Globe-fish
Kugelfisch



Glutton
Biesfraß



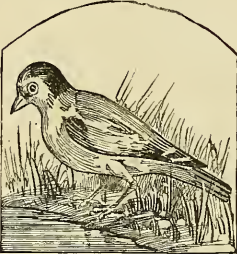
Goblet
Becher



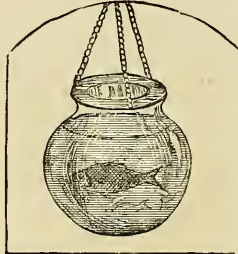
Go-cart
Gängelwagen



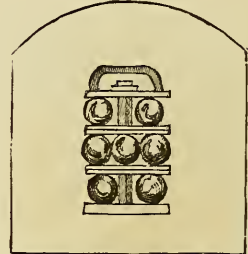
Goggles
Augenschirm



Goldfinch
Goldfink



Goldfish
Goldfisch



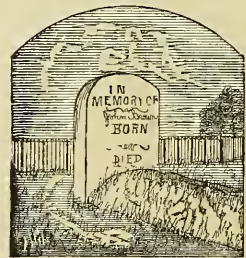
Grape-shot
Traubenhagel



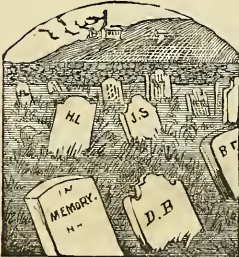
Grapnel
Enterhafen



Graver
Grabstichel



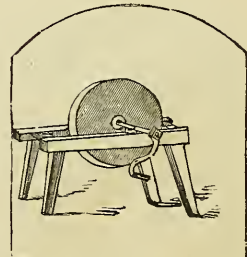
Gravestone
Grabstein



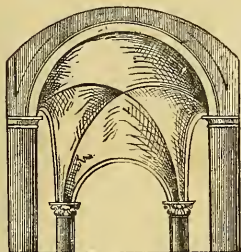
Graveyard
Friedhof



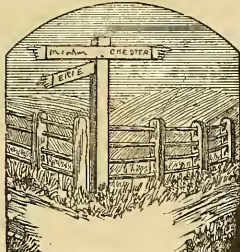
Greyhound
Windhund



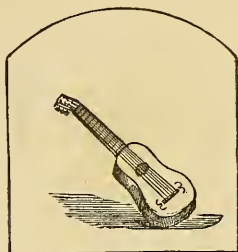
Grindstone
Schleiffstein



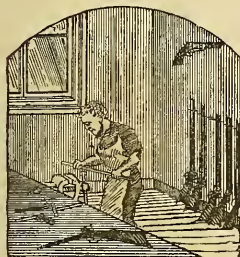
Groined arch
Gothisches Gewölbe



Guidepost
Begleiter



Guitar
Gitarre



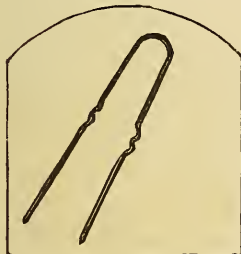
Gunsmith
Büchsenfchmied



Gypsies
Zigeuner



Hair-brush
Haarbürste



Hairpin
Haarnadel



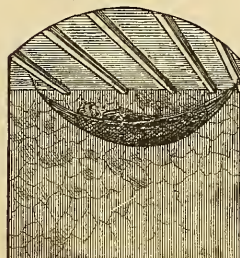
Halberd
Hellebarde



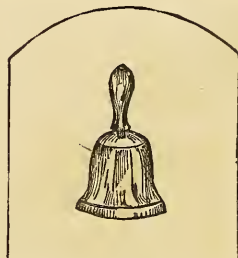
Halter
Halter



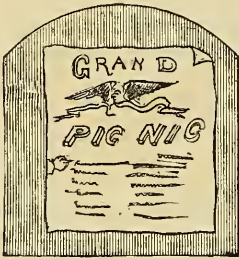
Hammer
Hämmer



Hammock
Hängematte

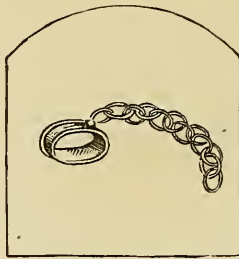


Hand-bell
Schelle



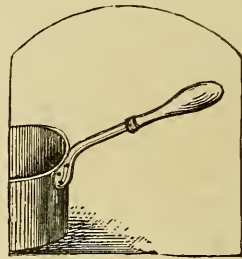
Handbill

Anschlagezettel



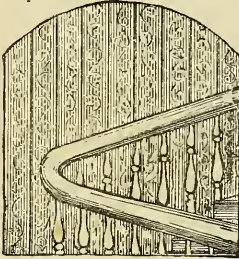
Handcuff

Handfessel



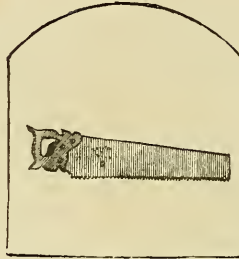
Handle

Stiel



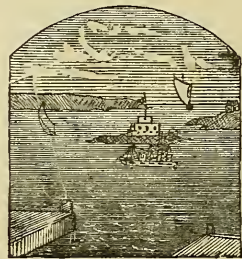
Handrail

Geländer



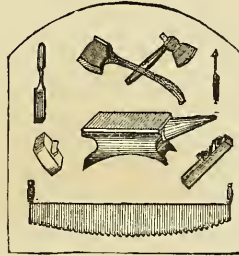
Handsaw

Handsäge



Harbor

Hafen



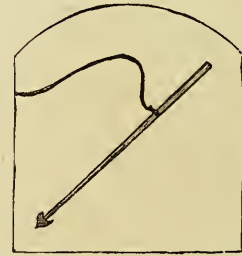
Hardware

Eisenwaare



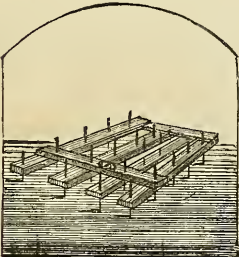
Harpist

Harpenspieler



Harpoon

Harpune



Harrow

Egge



Harvest

Ernte



Hatchet

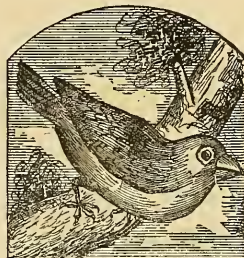
Beil



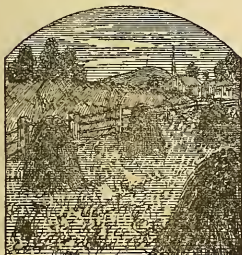
Hatter
Hutmacher



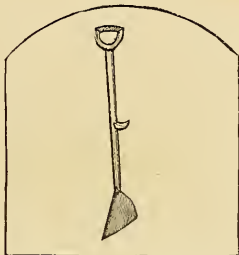
Hautboy
Hoboey



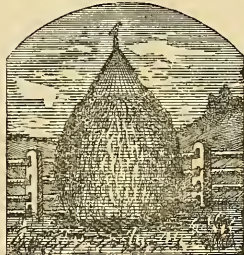
Hawfinch
Hirschfink



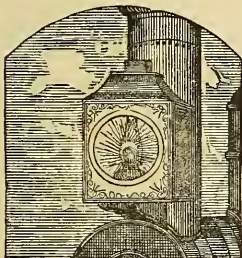
Hay-cocks
Heuschöber



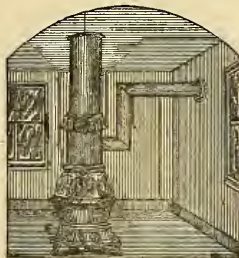
Hay-knife
Heumesser



Hay-stack
Heustock



Head-light
Lokomotiven-Laterne



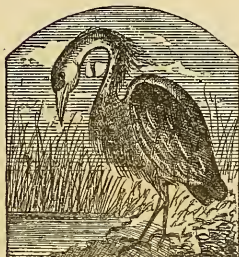
Heater
Heizofen



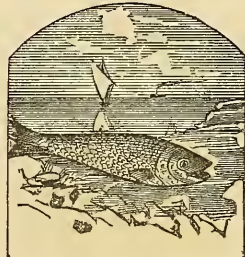
Hedgehog
Igel



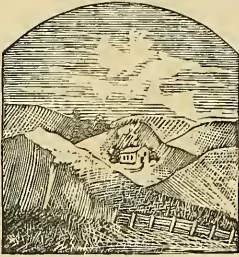
Helmet
Helm



Heron
Fischreiher



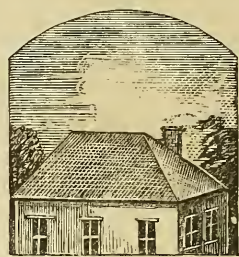
Herring
Haring



Hilly
Hügelig



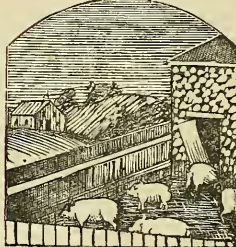
Hindoo
Hindu



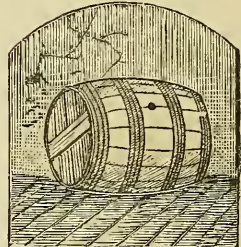
Hip-roof
Walmdach



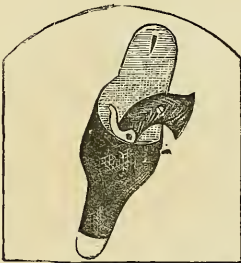
Hodman
Handlanger



Hog-pen
Sauftall



Hogshead
Dyhoß



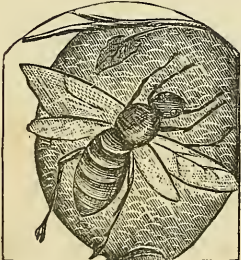
Holster
Höfster



Hoopoe
Wiedehopf



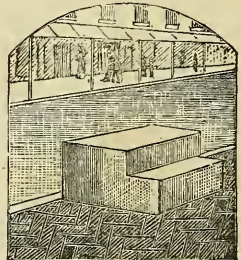
Hornbill
Hornvogel



Hornet
Horniß



Horn-owl
Horneule



Horse-block
Puffsteigblock



Horse-car
Pferdewagen



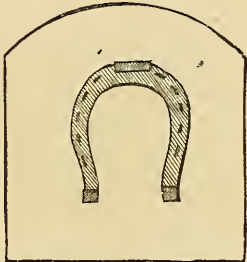
Horse-guard
Berittene Wache



Horse-race
Pferderennen



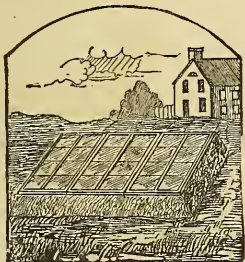
Horse-rake
Pferderechen



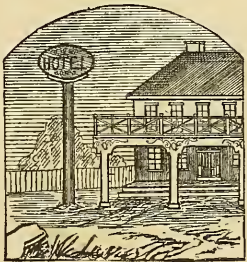
Horseshoe
Hufeisen



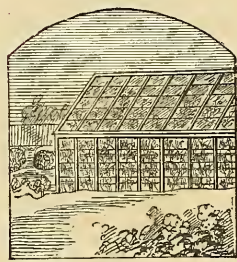
Hostler
Stallknecht



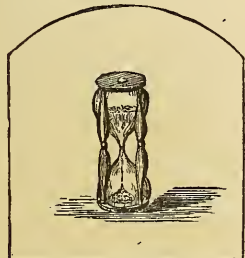
Hotbed
Mistbeet



Hotel
Gasthaus



Hot-house
Treibhaus



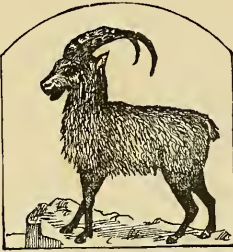
Hour-glass
Stundenglas



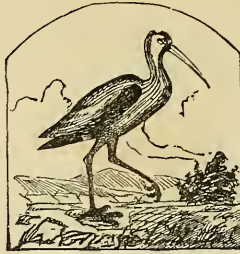
Hunter
Jäger



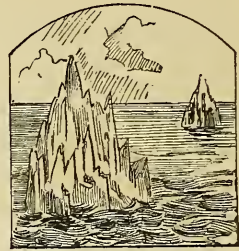
Hydrant
Ausfluß der Wasserleitung



Ibex
Steinbock



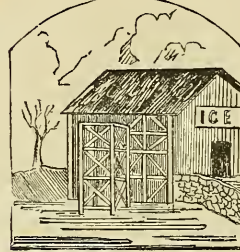
Ibis
Ibis



Iceberg
Eisberg



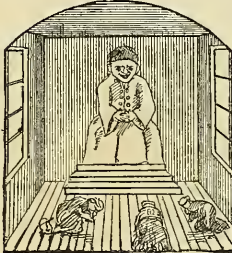
Ice-cream
Gefrorenes



Ice-house
Eishaus



Idler
Faulemser



Idol
Abgott

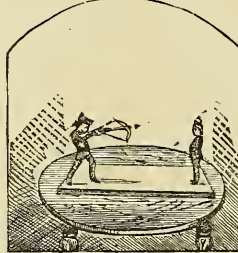
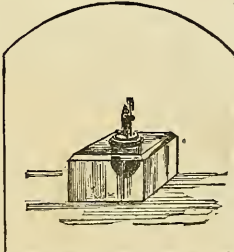


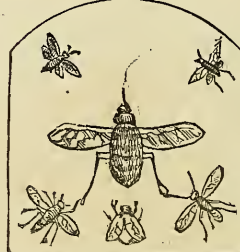
Image
Abbild



Indian
Indianer



Inkstand
Tintenfaß



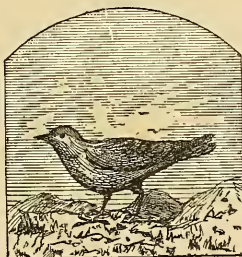
Insects
Insekten



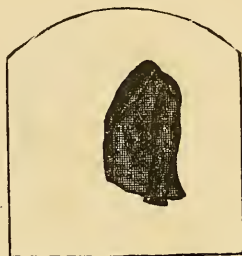
Island
Insel



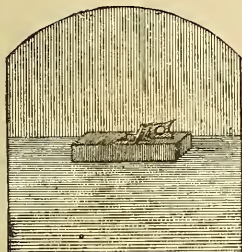
Jackal
Schakal



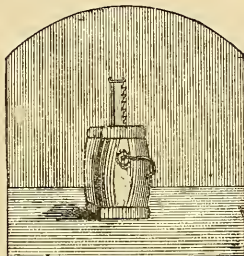
Jackdaw
Dohle



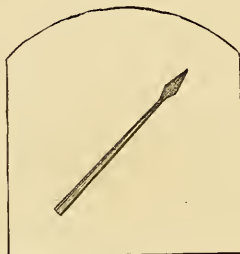
Jacket
Wamms



Jack-plane
Schrubhobel



Jack-screw
Hebe-Winde



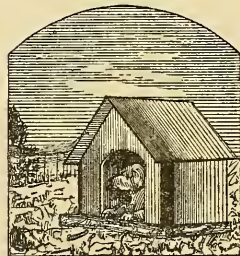
Javelin
Wurfspeer



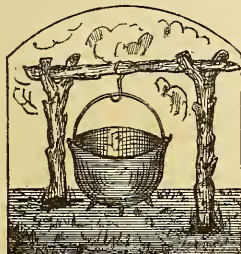
Jews-harp
Maultrommel



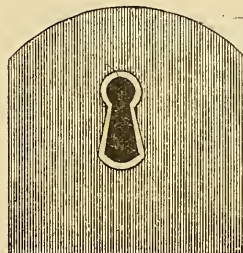
Juggler
Gaukler



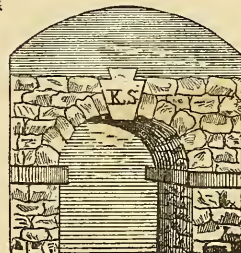
Kennel
Hundestall



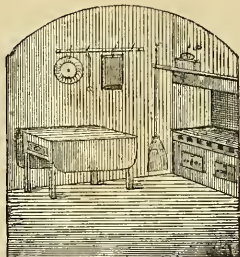
Kettle
Kessel



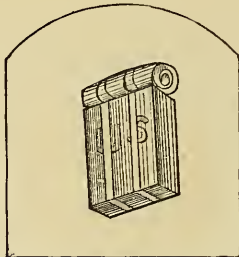
Key-hole
Schlüsselloch



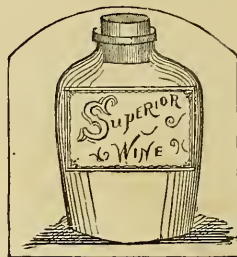
Key-stone
Schlussstein



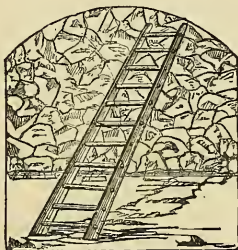
Kitchen
Küche



Knapsack
Schnappsack



Label
Aufschrift-Zettel



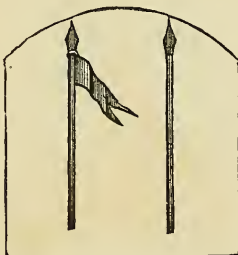
Ladder
Leiter



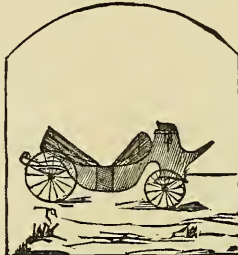
Ladle
Schöpflöffel



Lady
Dame



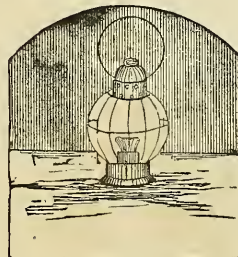
Lances
Lanzen



Landau
Kutsche



Landscape
Landschaft



Lantern
Laterne



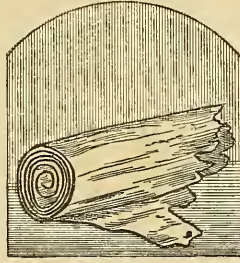
Lapwing
Kibitz



Lasso
Fangseil



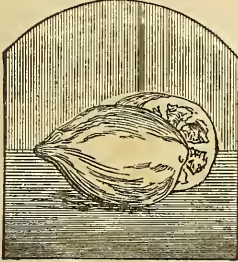
Laundry
Waschhaus



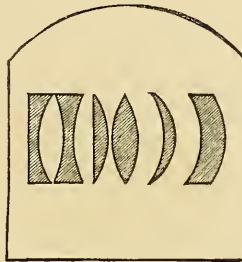
Leather
Leder



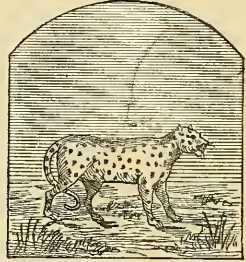
Leap-frog
Bockspringen



Lemon
Limone



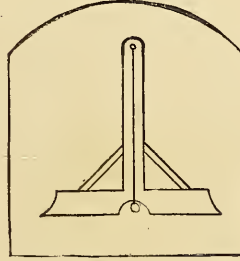
Lenses
Linsengläser



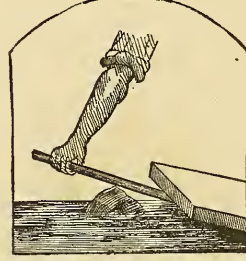
Leopard
Leopard



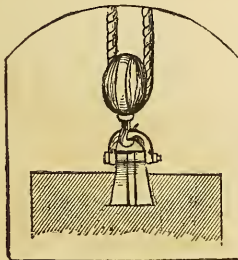
Letter
Brief



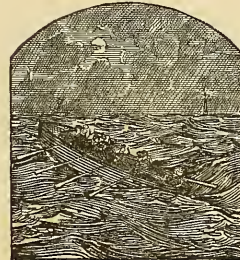
Level
Nichtwaage



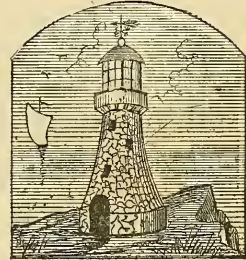
Lever
Hebebaum



Lewis
Steinheber



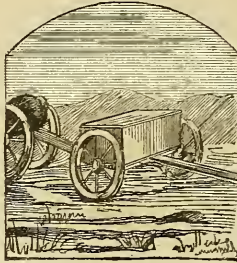
Life-boat
Rettungsboot



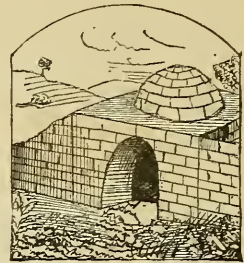
Light-house
Leuchtturm



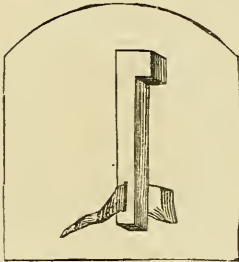
Lightning
Wetterleuchten



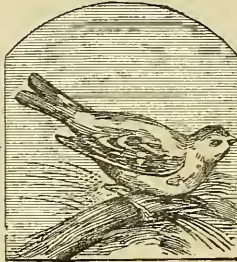
Limber
Frogkassen



Lime-kiln
Kalkofen



Linchpin
Achsnagel



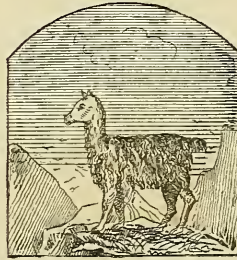
Linnet
Hänfling



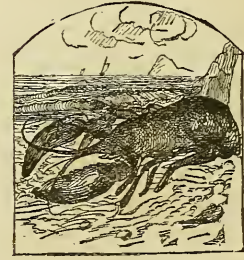
Lion
Löwe



Lizard
Eidechse



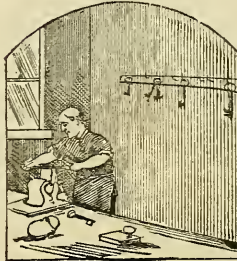
Llama
Lama



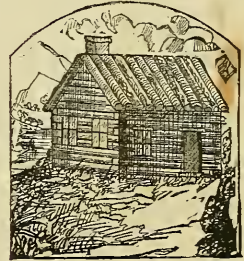
Lobster
Sekrebs



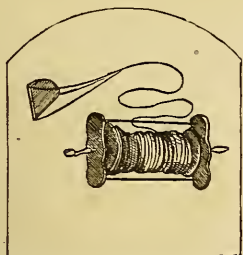
Locket
Medaillon



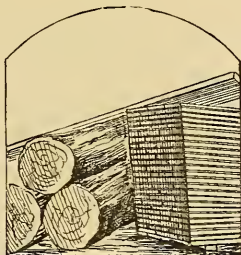
Locksmith
Schlosser



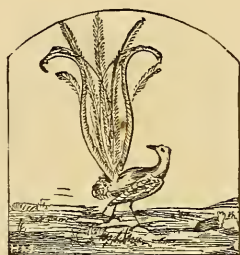
Log-house
Blockhaus



Log-line
Logleine



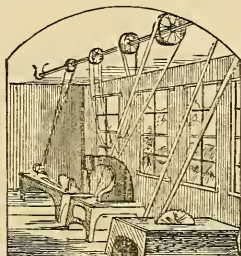
Lumber
Bauhholz



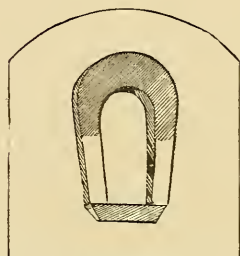
Lyre-bird
Leirvogel



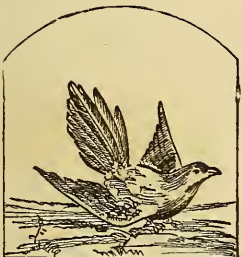
Macaw
Macao



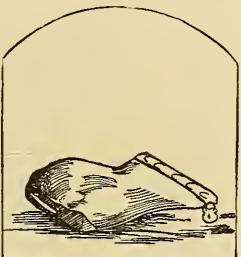
Machines
Maschinen



Magnet
Magnet



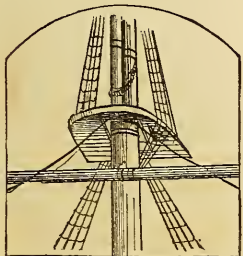
Magpie
Ester



Mail-bag
Postfach



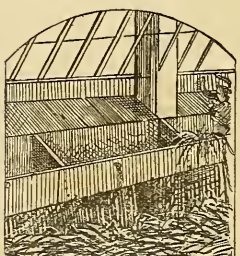
Mail-coach
Briefpostkutsche



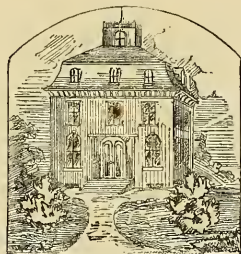
Maintop
Das große Mars



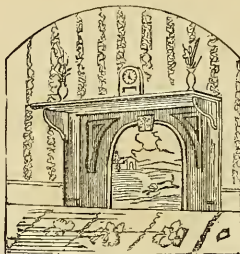
Mallet
Holz-Hammer



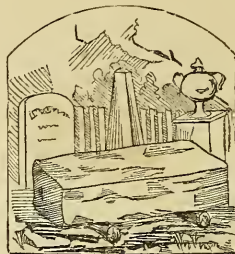
Manger
Krippe



Mansion
Herrenhaus



Mantel
Kamin Sims



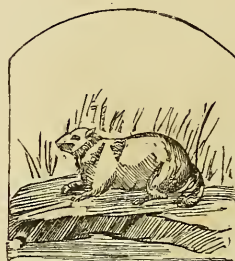
Marble
Marmor



Marbles
Schnellk  tchen



Market
Markt



Marmot
Murmelt  hier



Marriage
Hochzeit



Marten
Marter



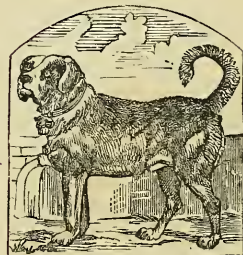
Martin
Hausfchwalbe



Martyr
M  rtyrer



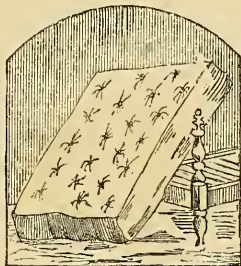
Mason
Maurer



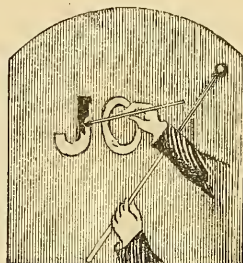
Mastiff
Bullenbe   er



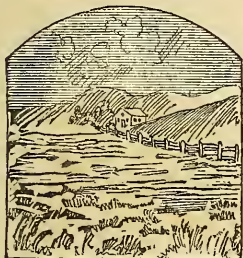
Mattock
Doppelhane



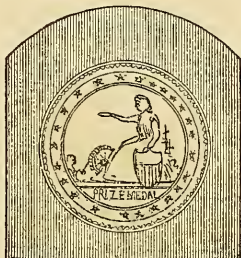
Mattress
Matraxe



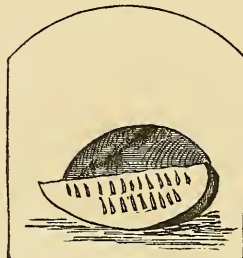
Maul-stick
Lehnstod



Meadow
Wiese



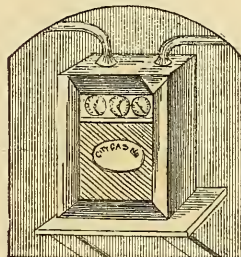
Medal
Schaumünze



Melon
Melone



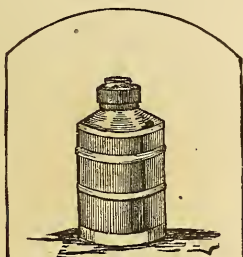
Mermaid
Meerjungfer



Meter
Messer



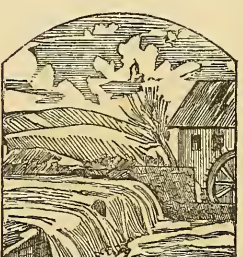
Mile-post
Meilenstein



Milk-can
Milchkanne



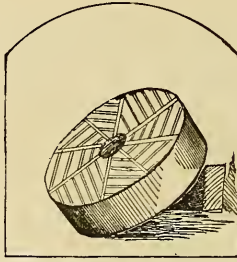
Milkmaid
Milchmädchen



Mill-dam
Mühlwehr



Miller
Müller



Mill-stone
Mühlstein



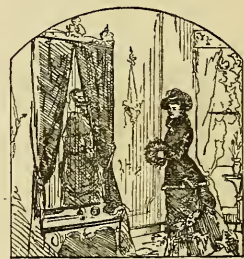
Miner
Minirer



Minnow
Elritze



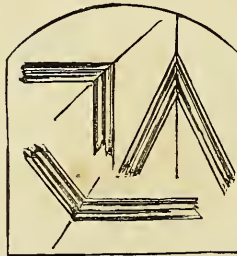
Minstrels
Schauspielleute



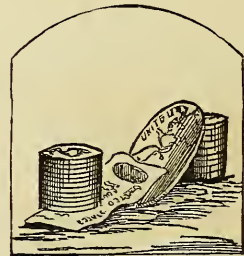
Mirror
Spiegel



Mitre
Bischofsmütze



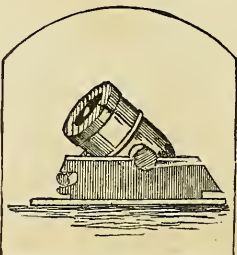
Mitre
Isfeln



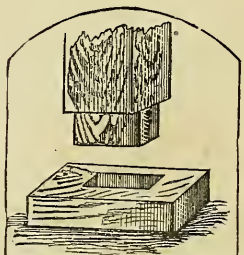
Money
Geld



Monkey
Affe



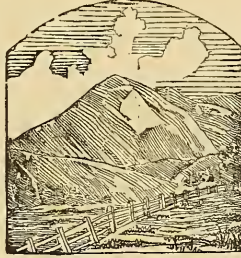
Mortar
Mörser



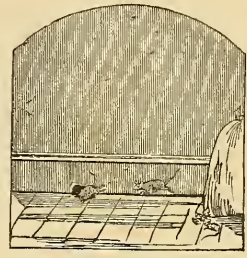
Mortise
Zapfenloch



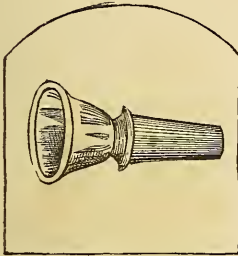
Motto
Sinnpruch



Mountain
Berg



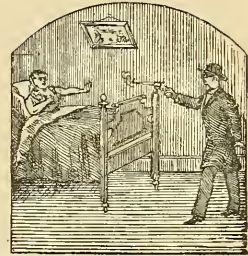
Mouse-hole
Mäufeloch



Mouth-piece
Mundstück



Muddy
Schlammig



Murder
Morden



Mushroom
Pilz



Music
Musik



Musk-deer
Moschusthier



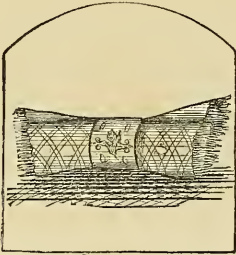
Musket
Muskete



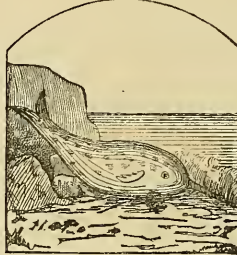
Musk-ox
Bisamochse



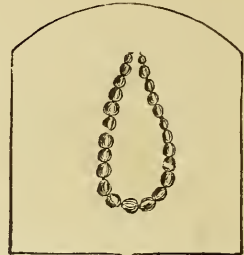
Musk-rat
Bisamfage



Napkin
Serviette



Narwhal
Hornfisch



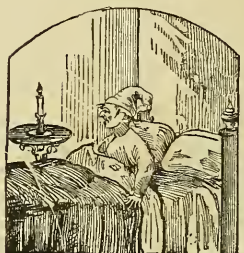
Necklace
Halsgehmeide



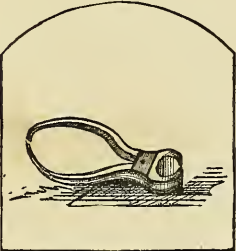
Needle
Nadel



Negro
Neger



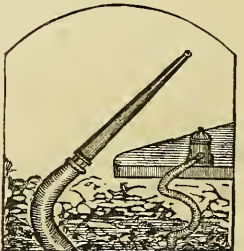
Nightcap
Nachtmütze



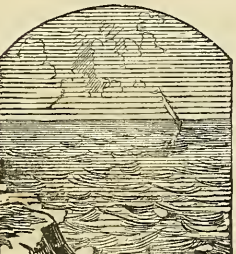
Nippers
Zange



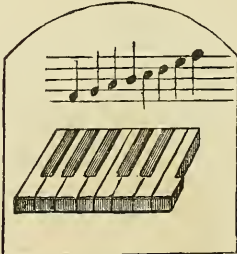
Note-book
Notenbuch



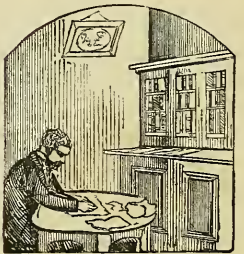
Nozzle
Schlauch-Spize



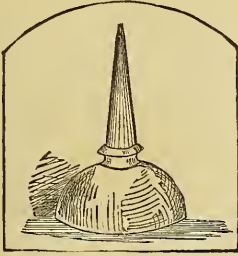
Ocean
Weltmeer



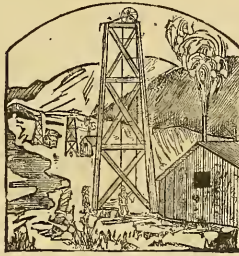
Octave
Oktave



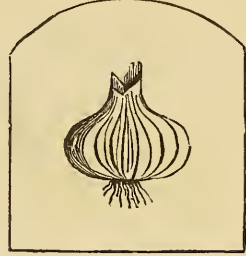
Office
Geschäftszimmer



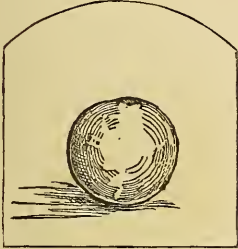
Oil-can
Ölkanne



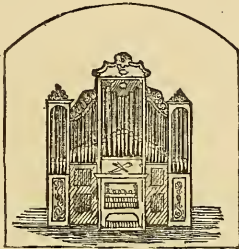
Oil-well
Ölbrunnen



Onion
Zwiebel



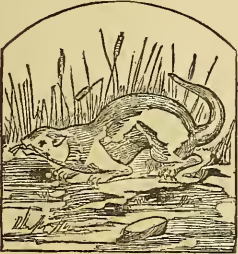
Orange
Oranje



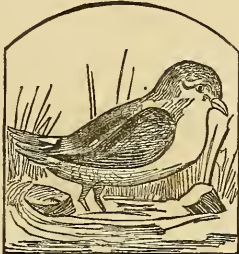
Organ
Orgel



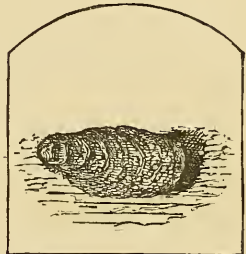
Ostrich
Strauß



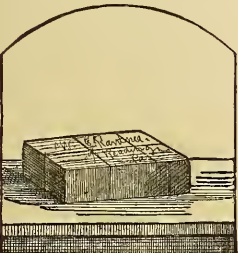
Otter
Fischotter



Ousel
Wasseramsel



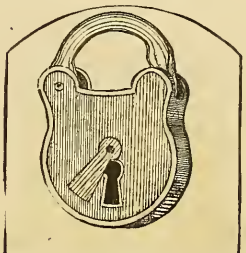
Oyster
Auster



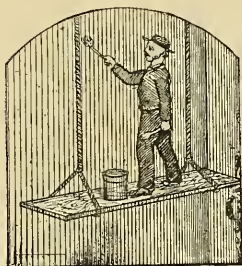
Package
Pack



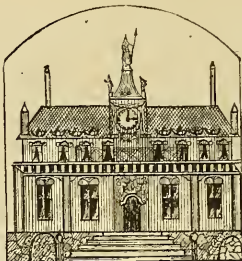
Paddle
Ruder



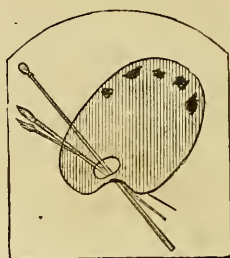
Padlock
Hängeschloß



Painter
Anstreicher



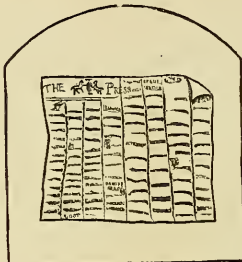
Palace
Palast



Palette
Palette



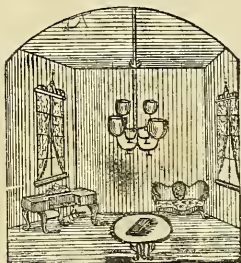
Panther
Panther



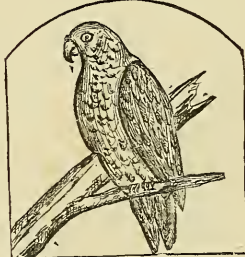
Paper
Zeitung



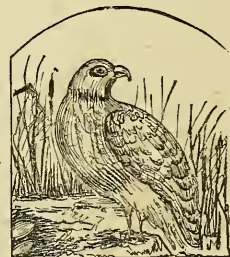
Paper
Papiertapete



Parlor
Besuchszimmer



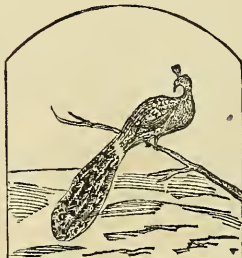
Parrot
Papagei



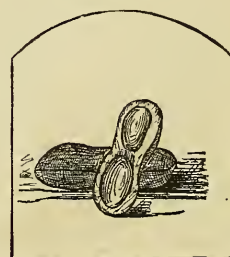
Partridge
Rebhuhn



Pavement
Steinpflaster



Peacock
Pfauhahn



Peanut
Erdnuss



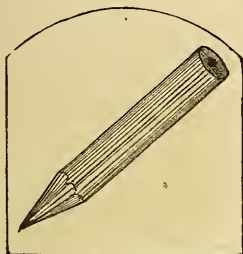
Peba
Gürteltier



Peddler
Haufirer



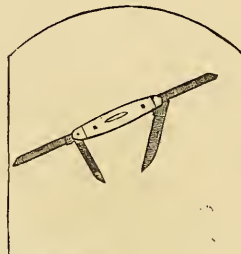
Pencil
Pinfel



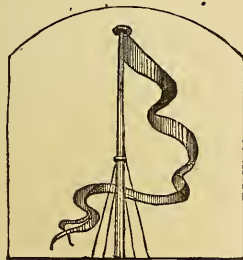
Pencil
Bleistift



Penguin
Pittgans



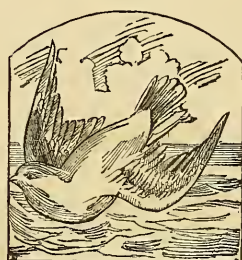
Penknife
Fettnmesser



Pennant
Wimpel



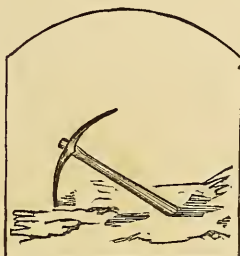
Penny
Pfennig



Petrel
Sturmbvogel



Pewit
Kibiz



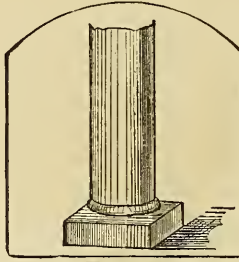
Pickax
Spitzart



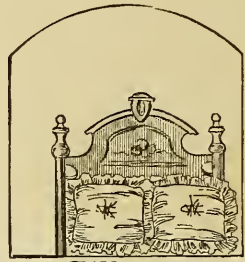
Picture
Gemälde



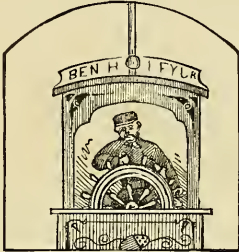
Pigeon
Taube



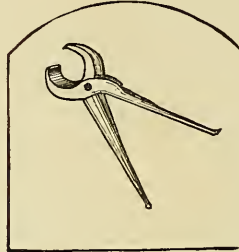
Pillar
Säule



Pillows
Kissen



Pilot
Pilot



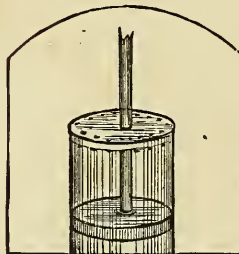
Pincers
Beißzange



Pirates
Seeräuber



Pistol
Pistole



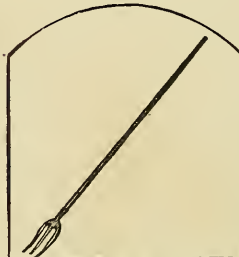
Piston
Stämpel



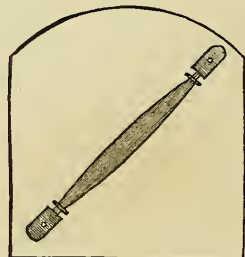
Pitcher
Krug



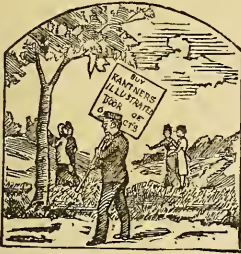
Pitcher
Werfer



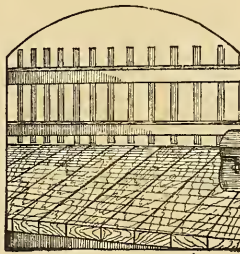
Pitchfork
Fengabel



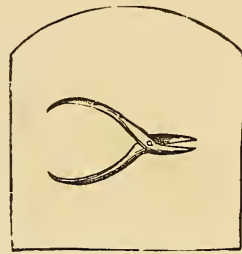
Pitman
Kurbelstange



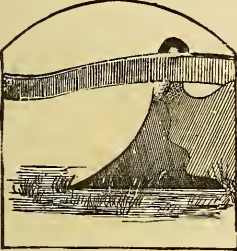
Placard
Placat



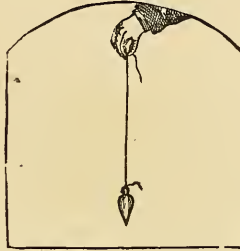
Platform
Altan



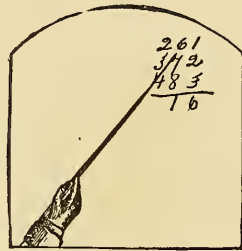
Pliers
Drahtzange



Plowshare
Pflugshare



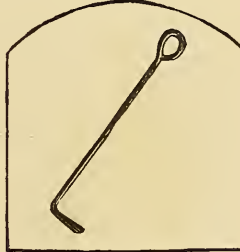
Plummet
Senfblei



Pointer
Deuter



Pointer
Hühnerhund



Poker
Schürhafen



Pole-ax
Streitart



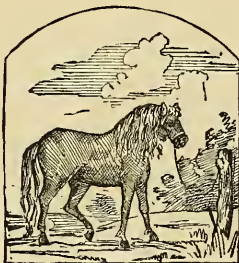
Polecat
Stinkfrage



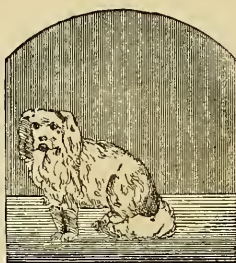
Police
Polizei



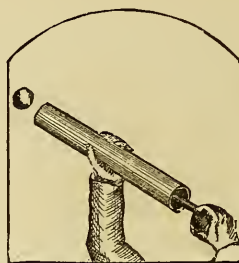
Poniard
Dolch



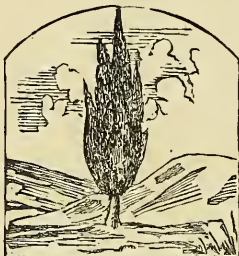
Pony
Pferdchen



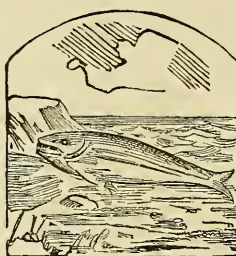
Poodle
Pudel



Pop-gun
Knallbüchse



Poplar
Pappel



Porpoise
Meerschwein



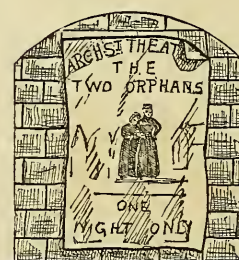
Porter
Träger



Porter
Porter



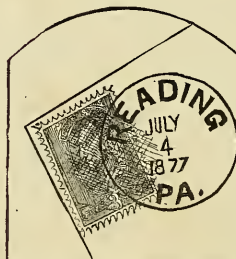
Portrait
Bildniß



Poster
Anschlagzettel



Postman
Briefträger



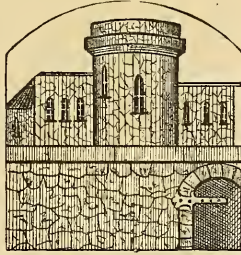
Postmark
Postzeichen



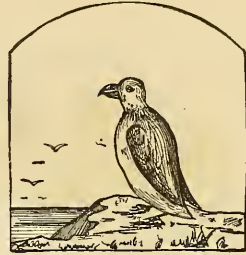
Potter
Töpfer



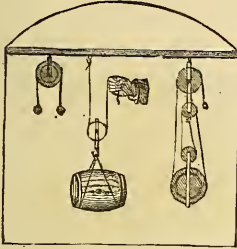
Poultry
Federvieh



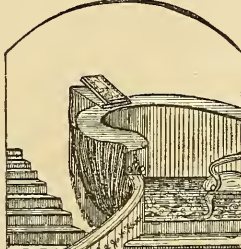
Prison
Gefängniß



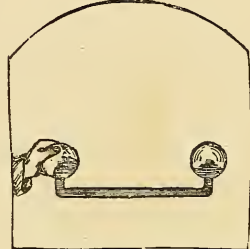
Puffin
Lauchente



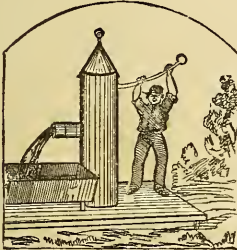
Pulley
Rolle



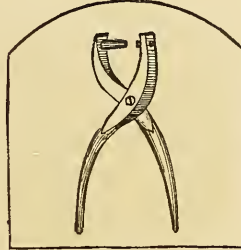
Pulpit
Kanzel



Pulse-glass
Puls-glas



Pumping
Pumpen



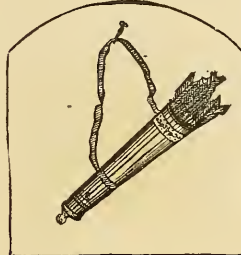
Puncher
Lochzange



Quarry
Steinbruch



Quartet
Quartett



Quiver
Köcher



Rabbit
Hase



Raccoon
Waschbär



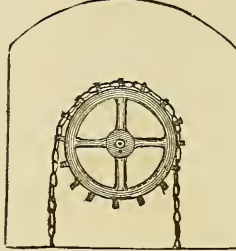
Race-horse
Rennpferd



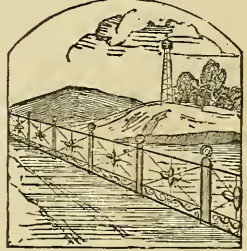
Radish
Rettig



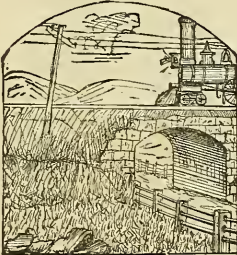
Ragged
Zerlumpt



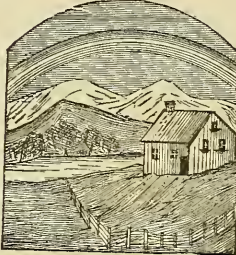
Rag-wheel
Kettenrad



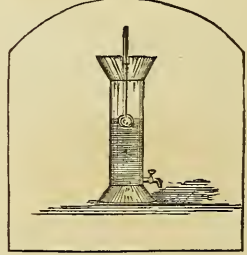
Railing
Geländer



Railroad
Eisenbahn



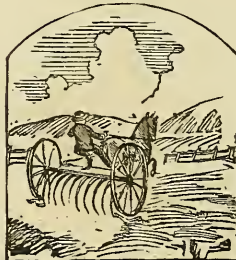
Rainbow
Regenbogen



Rain-gauge
Regenmaß



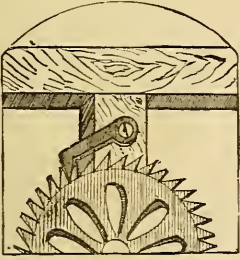
Raking
Rechen



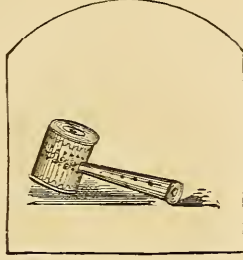
Raking
Rechen



Ramrod
Ladstoch



Ratchet
Sperrklinke



Rattle
Rattel



Raven
Rabe



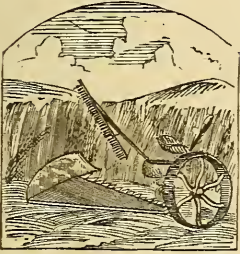
Razor
Rasirmesser



Reading
Lesen



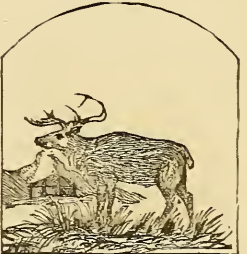
Reaper
Schnitter



Reaper
Mähmaschine



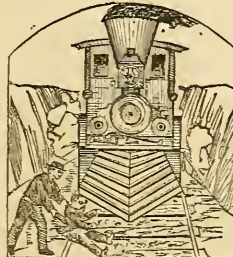
Redbreast
Rothbrüsten



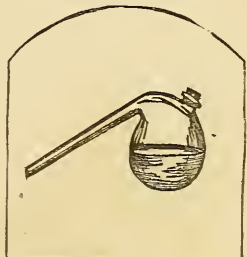
Reindeer
Reinthier



Reptiles
Kriechende Thiere



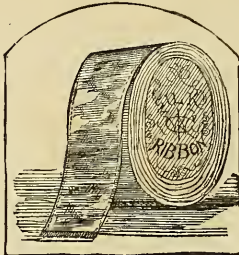
Rescue
Rettung



Retort
Retorte



Retreat
Retirade



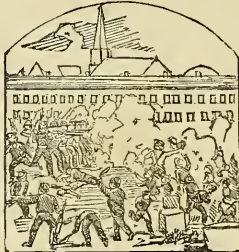
Ribbon
Band



Rider
Reiter



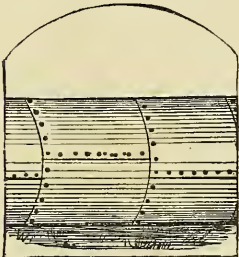
Ring-dove
Ringeltaube



Riot
Aufruhr



River
Strom



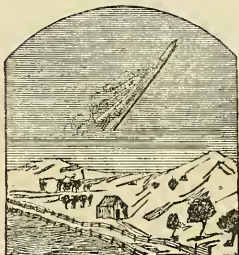
Rivets
Nieten



Robber
Räuber



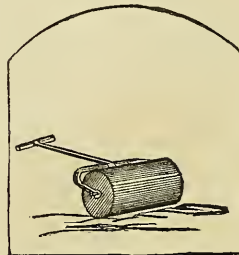
Robin
Rothbrüſtchen



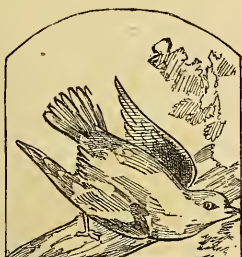
Rocket
Rakete



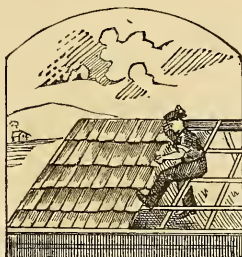
Roebuck
Rehbock



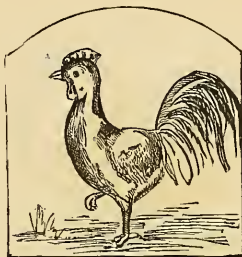
Roller
Walze



Roller
Röller



Roofing
Bedachen



Rooster
Häushahn



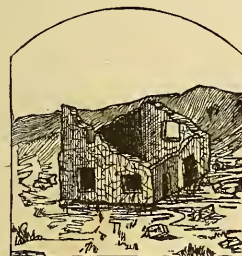
Rowing
Rudern



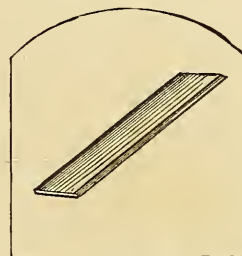
Rubbers
Gummischuhe



Rudder
Steuerruder



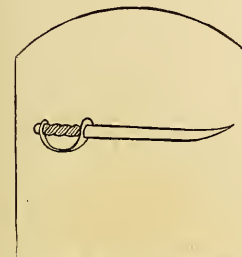
Ruin
Ruine



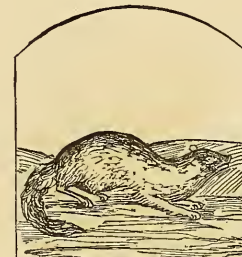
Ruler
Lineal



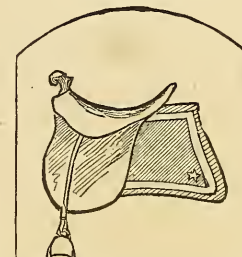
Running
Laufen



Saber
Säbel



Sable
Zobel



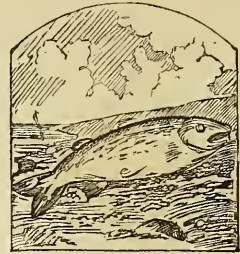
Saddle
Sattel



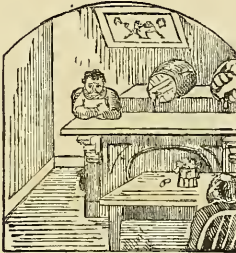
Saddler
Sattler



Sailor
Seemann



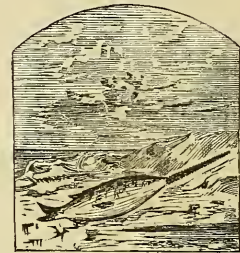
Salmon
Salm



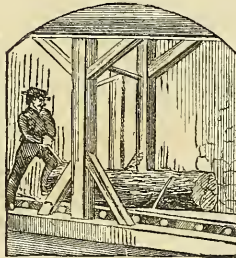
Saloon
Salon



Sandal
Sandale



Sawfish
Sägefisch



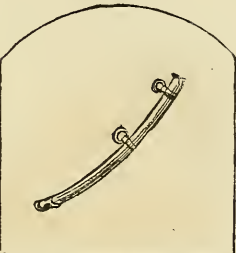
Saw-mill
Sägemühle



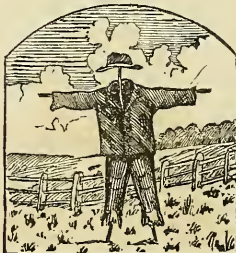
Saw-set
Sägeurichter



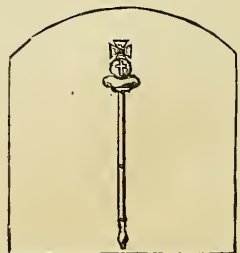
Sawyer
Säger



Scabbard
Säbelscheide



Scarecrow
Vogelscheuche



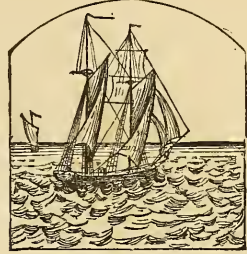
Scepter
Zepter



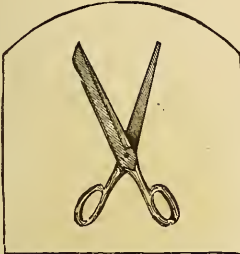
School-boy
Schulknabe



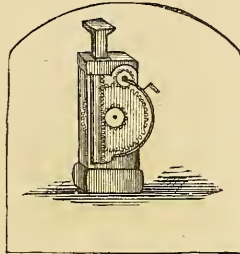
School-house
Schulhaus



Schooner
Schooner



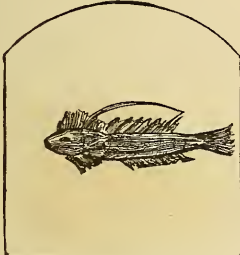
Scissors
Schere



Screw-jack
Schraubenwinde



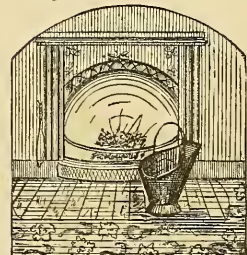
Screw-pine
Pandanus



Sculpin
Sculpin



Sculptor
Bildhauer



Scuttle
Eimer



Sea-coast
Seeufer



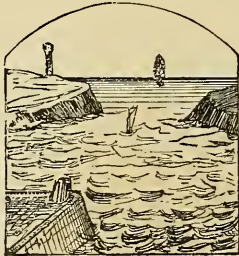
Sea-fight
Seeschlacht



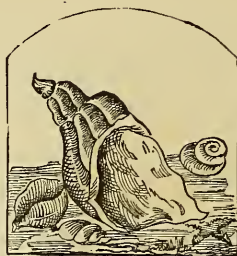
Sea-horse
Seepferdchen



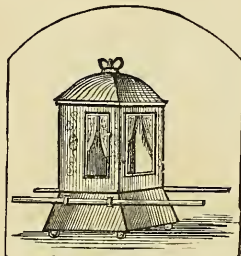
Seamstress
Nähterin



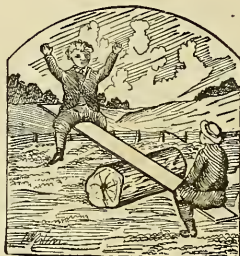
Seaport
Seehafen



Sea-shells
Seemuscheln



Sedan
Sänfte



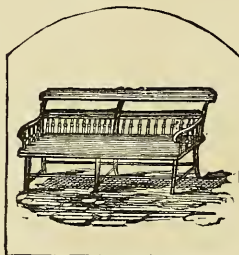
See-saw
Schaukeln



Serpent
Schlange



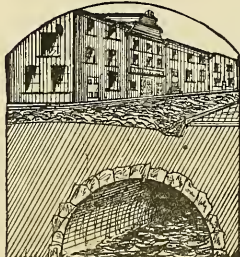
Serpent
Serpent



Settee
Lehnbank



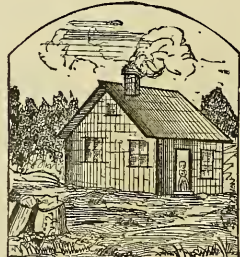
Setter
Hühnerhund



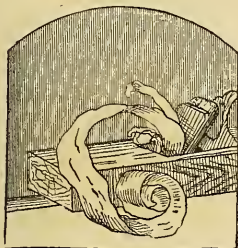
Sewer
Wasserableitung



Shadow
Schatten



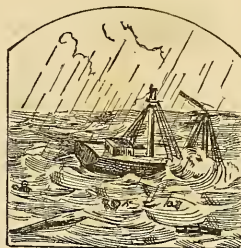
Shanty
Hütte



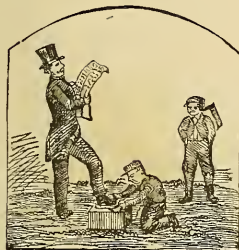
Shaving
Epahn



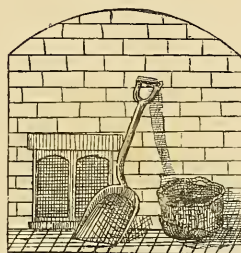
Shepherd
Schäfer



Shipwreck
Schiffbruch



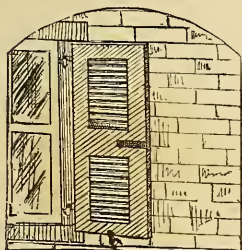
Shoeblick
Schuhmacher



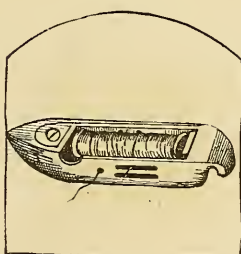
Shovel
Schaufel



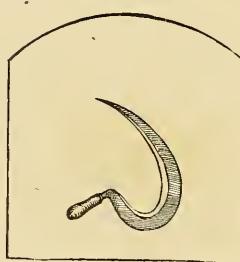
Shrew-mouse
Spitzmaus



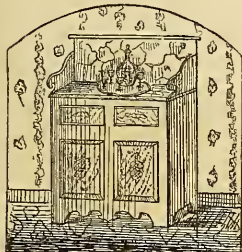
Shutter
Fensterladen



Shuttle
Schiffchen



Sickle
Sichel



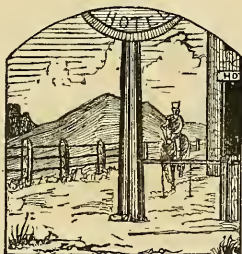
Sideboard
Buffet



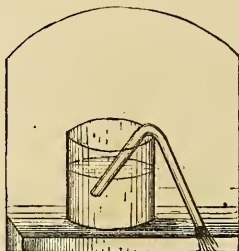
Sidewalk
Seitenweg



Signal
Signal



Sign-post
Schildpfosten



Siphon
Heber



Sitting
Sitzen



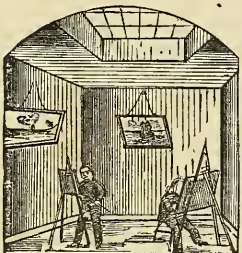
Skating
Schlittschuhlaufen



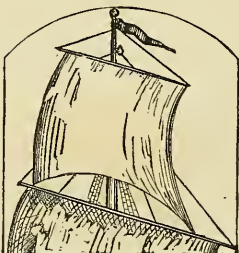
Sketching
Skizziren



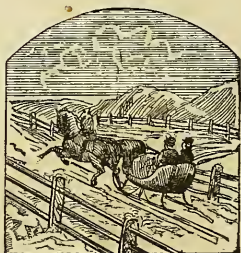
Skylark
Feldlerche



Skylight
Oberlicht



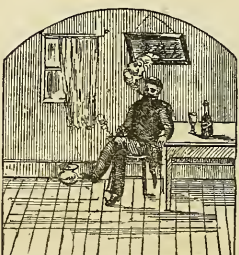
Skysail
Oberbramssegel



Sleighbing
Schlittenfahren



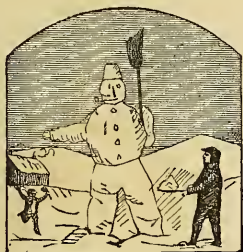
Slipper
Pantoffel



Smoker
Raucher



Snowball
Schneeball



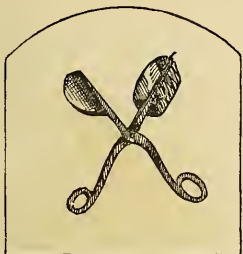
Snow-man
Schneemann



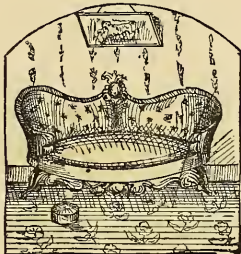
Snow-shoes
Schneeschuhe



Snow-storm
Schneegestöber



Snuffers
Lichtpuße



Sofa
Sopha



Soldier
Soldat



Spaniel
Wachtelhund



Spanworm
Spannwurm



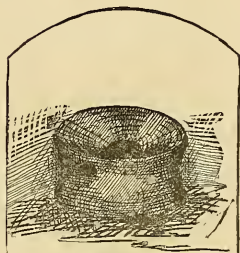
Sparrow
Sperling



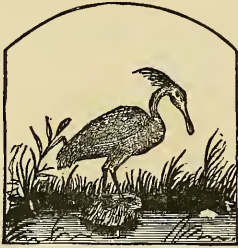
Spearman
Lanzenknecht



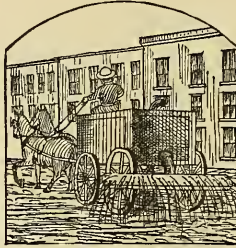
Spider
Epinne



Spittoon
Spucknapf



Spoon-bill
Löffelgans



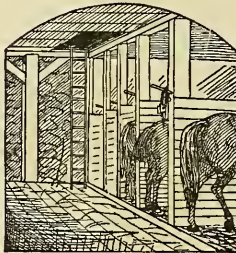
Sprinkling
Esprigen



Spy-glass
Fernglas



Squirrel
Eichhörnchen



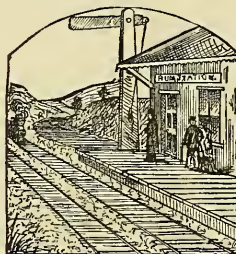
Stable
Stall



Stage-coach
Postwagen



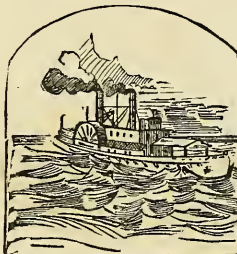
Starling
Star



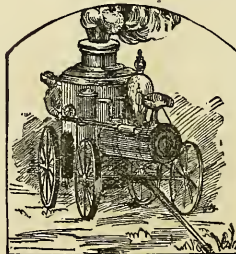
Station
Station



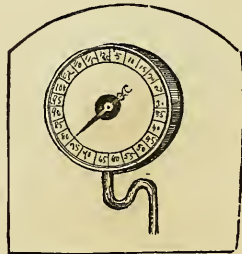
Statue
Standbild



Steam-boat
Dampfboot



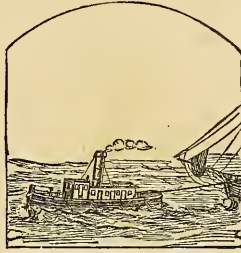
Steamer
Dampfer



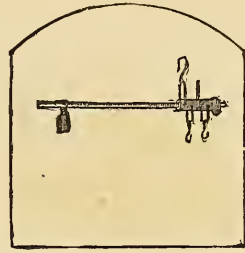
Steam-gauge
Dampfmeßer



Steam-ship
Dampffschiff



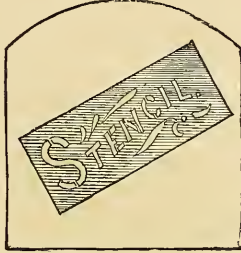
Steam-tug
Schleppdampfer



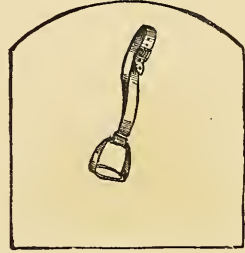
Steelyard
Schnellwaage



Steeple
Thurm



Stencil
Schablone



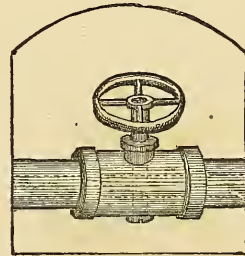
Stirrup
Steigbügel



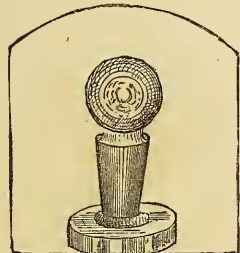
Stockade
Pfahlwerk



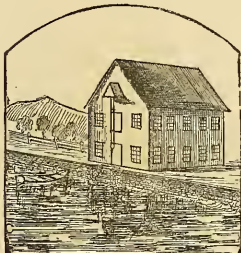
Stockdove
Stocktaube



Stopcock
Sperrhahn



Stopper
Stopfer



Storehouse
Vorrathshaus



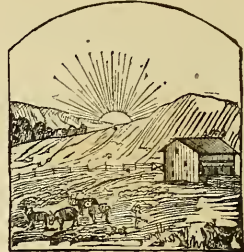
Stretcher
Tragbahre



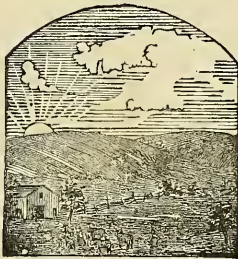
Sturgeon
Stör



Sulky
Sulky



Sunrise
Sonnenaufgang



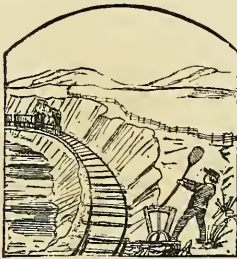
Sunset
Sonnenuntergang



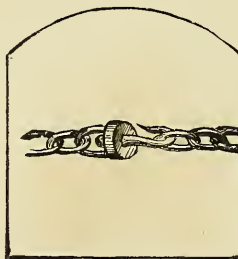
Survey
Vermessung



Swallow
Schwalbe



Switchman
Weichenwärter



Swivel
Wirbel



Sword-fish
Schwertfisch

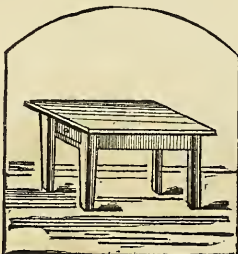
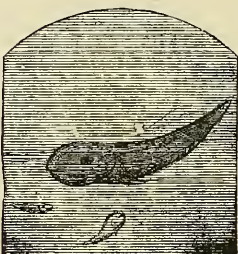
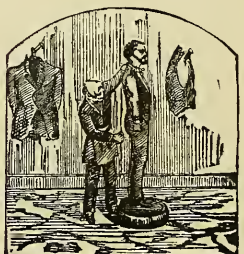


Table
Tisch



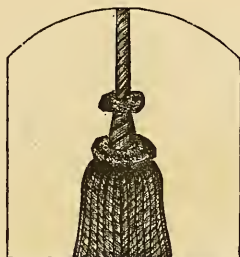
Tadpole
Kaulfrosch



Tailor
Schneider



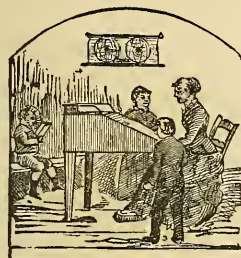
Tapir
Täpír



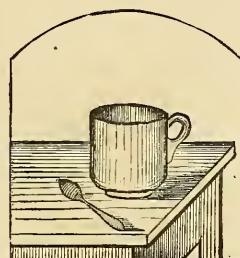
Tassel
Quaste



Tavern
Schänke



Teacher
Lehrer



Teacup
Tee tasse



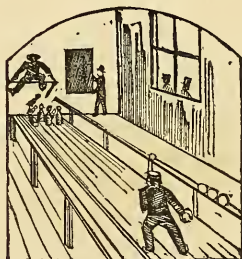
Teapot
Tee kanne



Teaspoon
Tee löffel



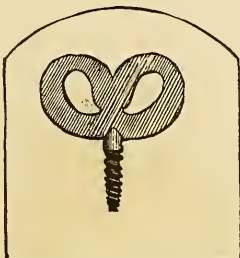
Temple
Tempel



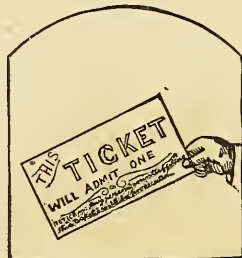
Tenpins
Kegel



Thimble
Fingerhut



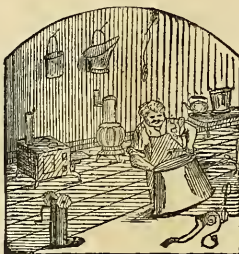
Thumb-screw
Schwanzschraube



Ticket
Tidél



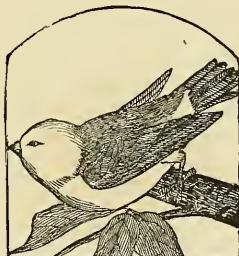
Tiger
Tiger



Tinsmith
Blechschmidt



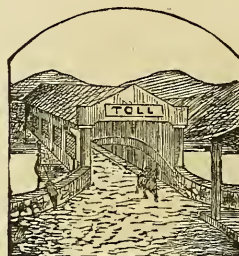
Titlark
Heidelerche



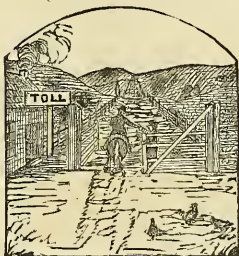
Titmouse
Meiße



Toadstool
Giftschwamm



Toll-bridge
Zollbrücke



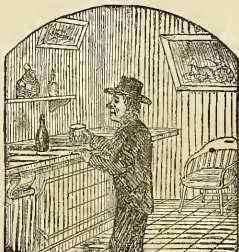
Toll-gate
Zollthor



Tombstone
Grabstein



Toothpick
Zahnstöcker



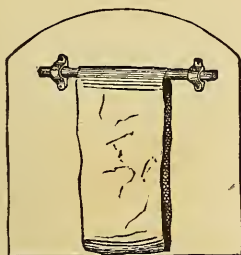
Toper
Zecher



Tortoise
Schildkröte



Toucan
Toucan



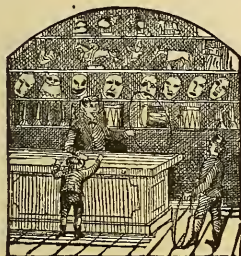
Towel
Handtuch



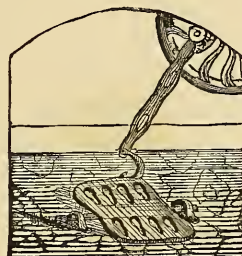
Tower
Thurm



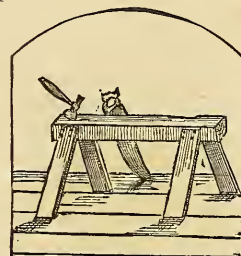
Tow-path
Leinpfad



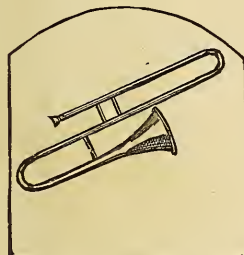
Toy-shop
Spielzeugladen



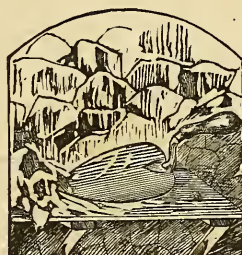
Treadle
Tretschmel



Trestle
Zimmerbock



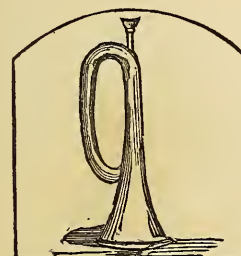
Trombone
Posaune



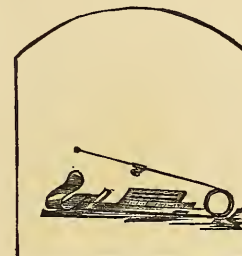
Trowel
Kelle



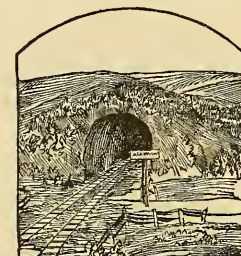
Truant
Schulschwänzer



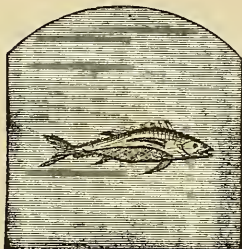
Trumpet
Trompete



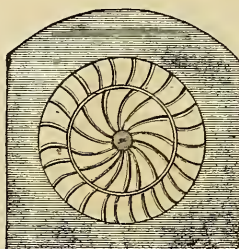
Tucker
Nähmaschinefasser



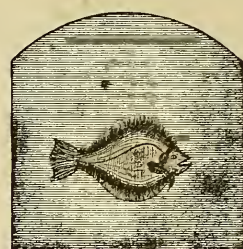
Tunnel
Tunnel



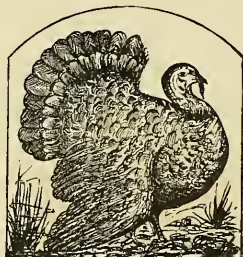
Tunny
Thunfisch



Turbine
Kreiselrad



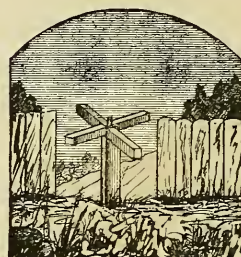
Turbot
Steinbutte



Turkey
Truthahn



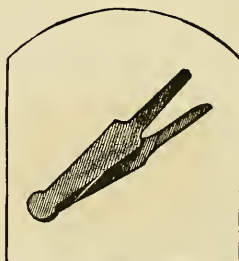
Turnip
Rübe



Turnstile
Weghaspel



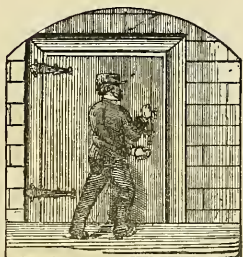
Turtle
Schildkröte



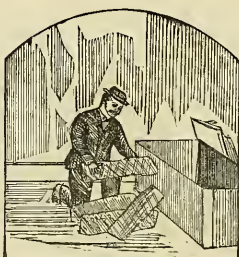
Tweezers
Haarzange



Unload
Ausladen



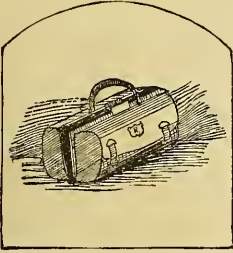
Unlock
Aufschließen



Unpack
Auspacken



Unsheathe
Scheideziehen



Valise
Mantelfack



Valley
Thal



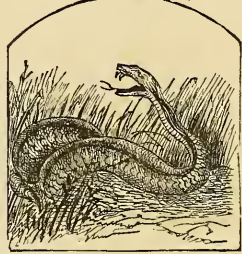
Vampire
Vampir



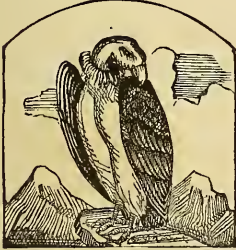
Vial
Phiole



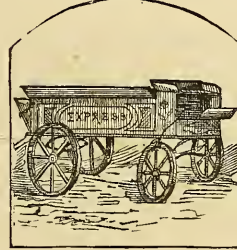
Village
Dorf



Viper
Biper



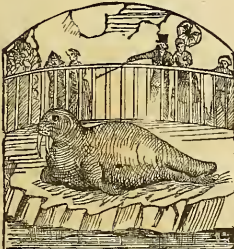
Vulture
Geier



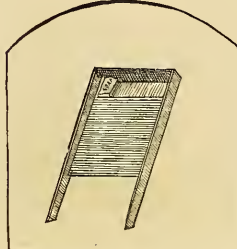
Wagon
Wagen



Waiter
Kellner



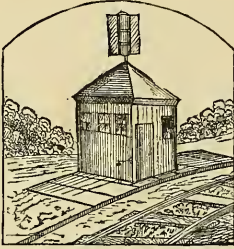
Walrus
Walroß



Washboard
Waschbrett



Washing
Waschen



Watch-house
Wachthaus



Watchman
Wächter



Waxwing
Cedervogel



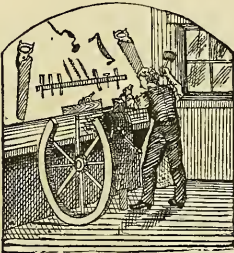
Weasel
Wiejel



Wheat-ear
Weißkehln



Wheat-ear
Weizenähre



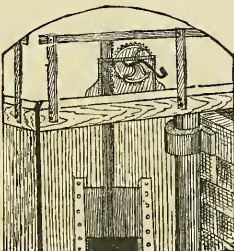
Wheelwright
Wagner



Whitewash
Lünchen



Whiting
Weißfisch



Wicket
Pfortchen



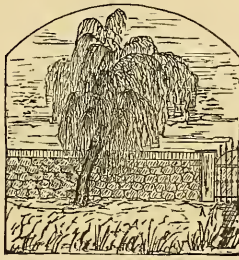
Wigwam
Wigwam



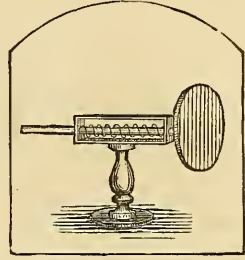
Wild-boar
Wildes Schwein



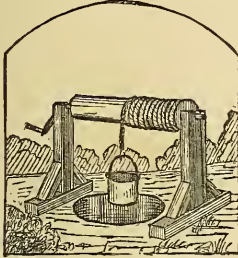
Wild-cat
Wildkatz



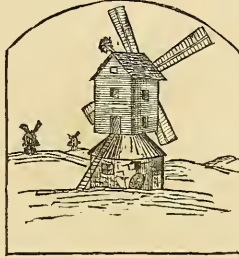
Willow
Weide



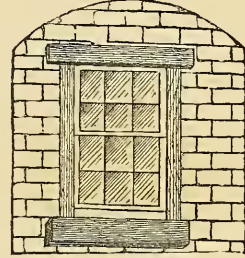
Wind-gauge
Windmesser



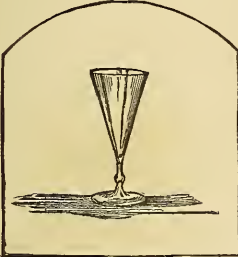
Windlass
Winde



Windmill
Windmühle



Window
Fenster



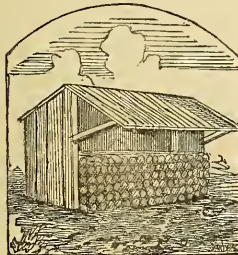
Wineglass
Weinglas



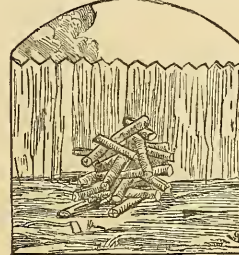
Woman
Frau



Woodcock
Schneepfe



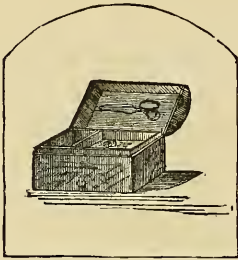
Wood-house
Holzschuppen



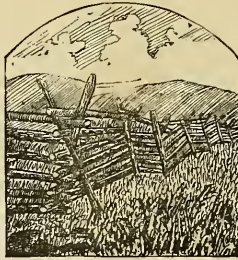
Wood-pile
Holzhaufen



Wood-screw
Holzschraube



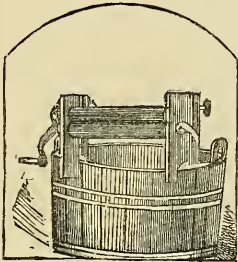
Work-box
Arbeitskästchen



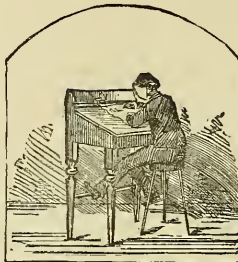
Worm-fence
Wurm-Zaun



Wounded
Verwundet



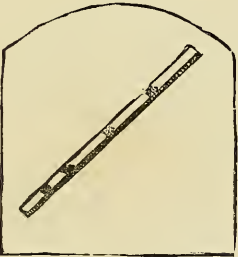
Wringer
Ausringer



Writing
Schreiben



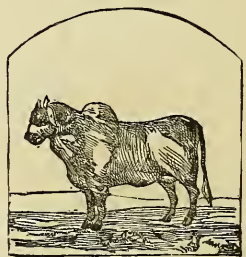
Xebec
Schebecke



Yardstick
Ellenmaß



Zebra
Zebra



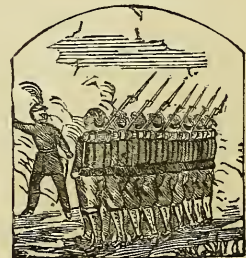
Zebu
Zebu



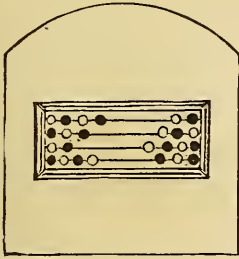
Zibet
Zibetthier



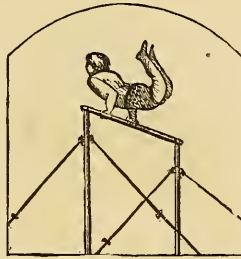
Zouave
Zuave



Zouaves
Zuaven



Abacus
Rechentisch



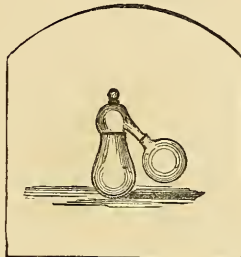
Acrobat
Turnkünstler



Adjutant
Adjutant



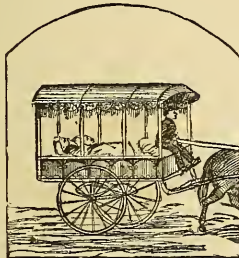
Albatross
Sturmvogel



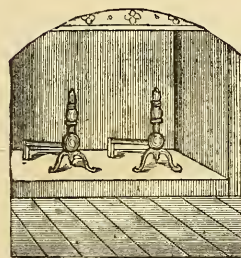
Alembic
Brennkolben



Alpaca
Alpaca-Schaf



Ambulance
Ambulanç



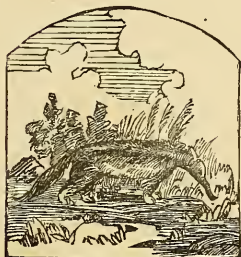
Andiron
Feuerbock



Angel-fish
Meerfisch



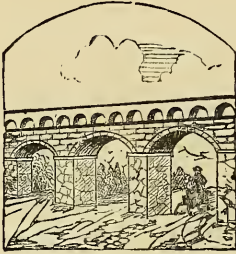
Animals
Thiere



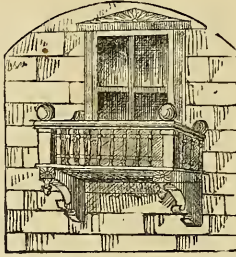
Ant-eater
Ameisenbär



Antelope
Antilope



Aqueduct
Wasserleitung



Balcony
Balkon



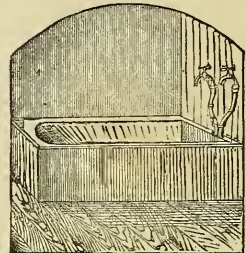
Bananas
Bananasfeige



Bareheaded
Barköpfig



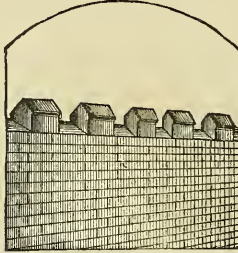
Bass-viol
Baßgeige



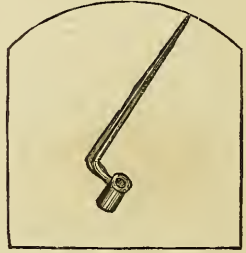
Bathing-tub
Badewanne



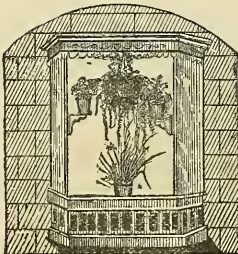
Battle-ax
Streitart



Battlement
Sinne



Bayonet
Bajonet



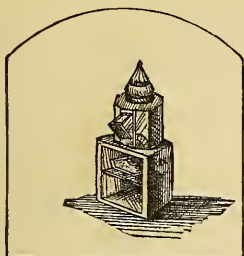
Bay-window
Erkerfenster



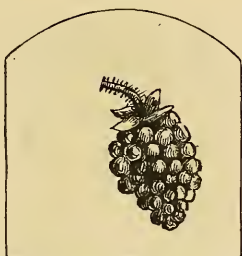
Bee-eater
Bienenfresser



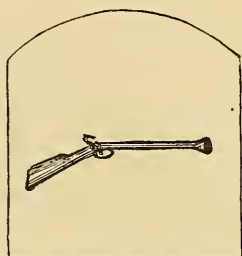
Bill-poster
Zettelanschläger



Binnacle
Kompasshäuschen



Blackberry
Brombeere



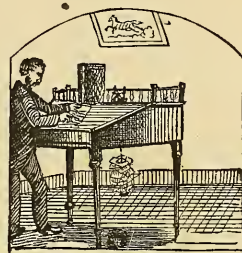
Blunderbuss
Donnerbüchse



Bobolink
Reisvogel



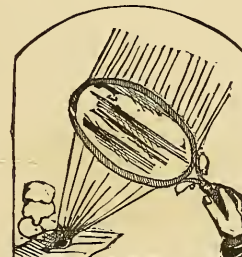
Body-guards
Leibwache



Book-keeper
Buchhalter



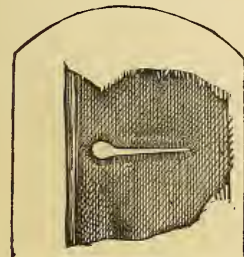
Buffalo
Büffel



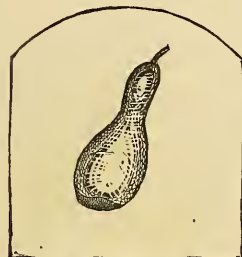
Burning-glass
Brennglas



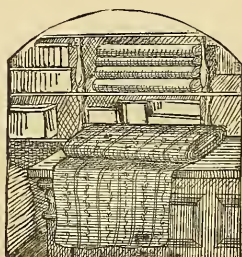
Butterfly
Schmetterling



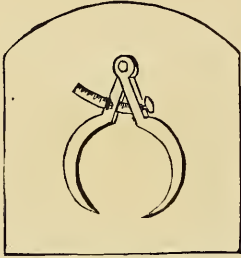
Button-hole
Knopfloch



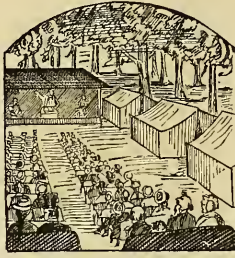
Calabash
Glaschenkürbis



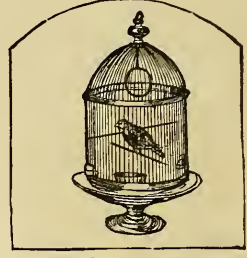
Calico
Kattun



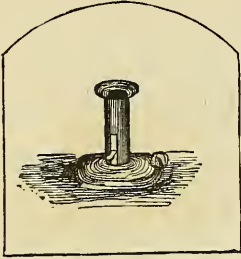
Calipers
Zasterzirkel



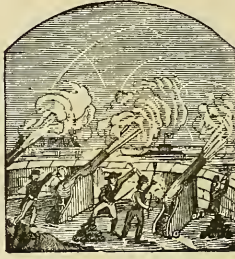
Camp-meeting
Lagerversammlung



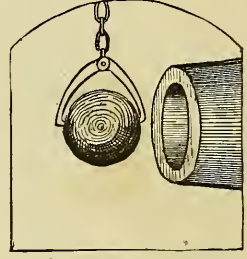
Canary
Kanarienvogel



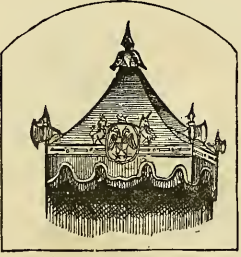
Candlestick
Leuchter



Cannonade
Kanonniren



Cannon-ball
Kanonenfugel



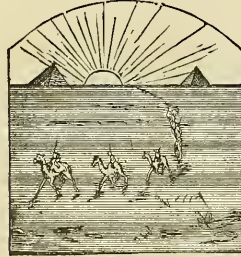
Canopy
Baldachin



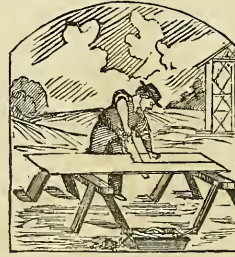
Cantaloupe
Canteloupe



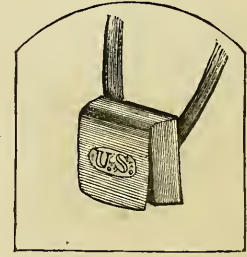
Capitol
Capitol



Caravan
Karawane



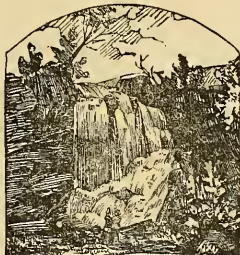
Carpenter
Zimmermann



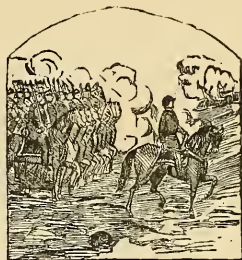
Cartridge-box
Patrontasche



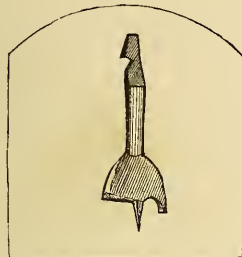
Casting-net
Wurfnetz



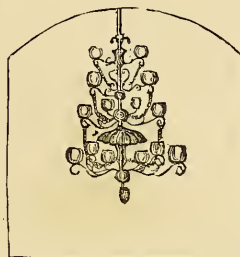
Cataract
Wasserfall



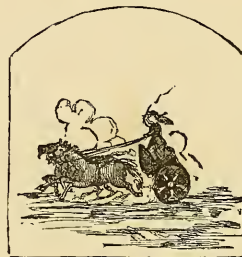
Cavalry
Kavallerie



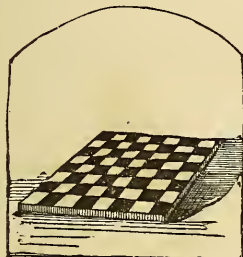
Center-bit
Centrumbohrer



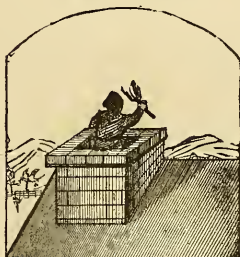
Chandelier
Kronleuchter



Chariot
Streitwagen



Checker-board
Schachbrett



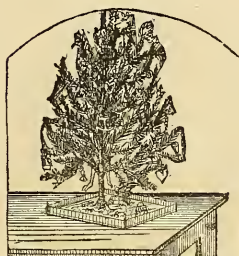
Chimney-sweep
Schornsteinfeger



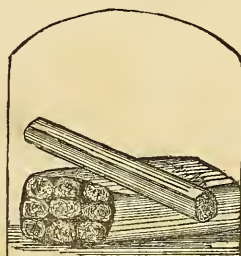
Chimpanzee
Chimpanze



Chinchilla
Chinchilla



Christmas-tree
Weihnachtsbaum



Cigarette
Cigarette



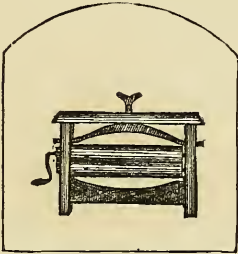
Cimeter
Säbel



Clarinet
Clarionette



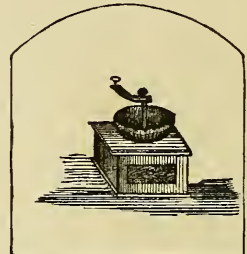
Clarion
Klarin



Clothes-wringer
Anstringer



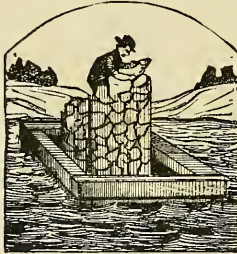
Coal-scuttle
Kohleneimer



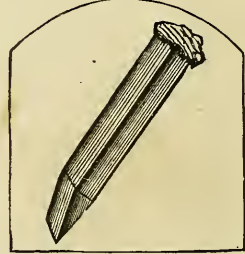
Coffee-mill
Kaffeemühle



Coffee-pot
Kaffeekanne



Coffer-dam
Jangdamn



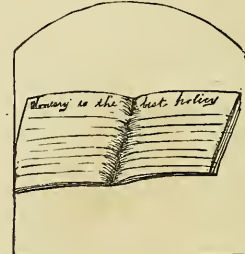
Cold-chisel
Kaltmeißel



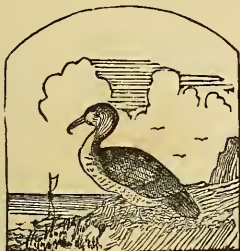
Collision
Collifion



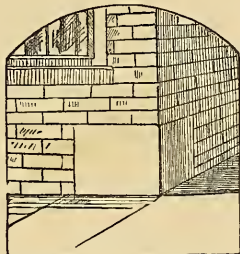
Conductor
Conducteur



Copybook
Vorschriftenheft



Cormorant
Wasserrabe



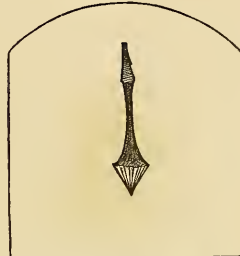
Corner-stone
Eckstein



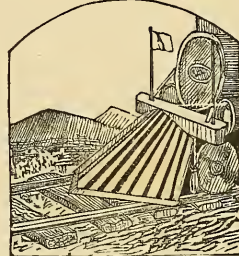
Coronet
Kronchen



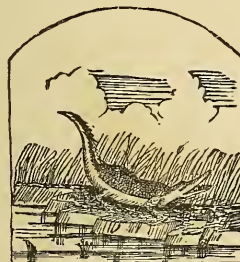
Cotton-plant
Baumwollensfaude



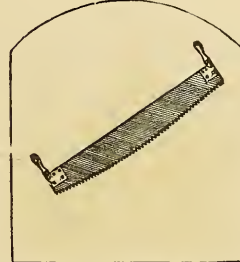
Countersink
Senkbohrer



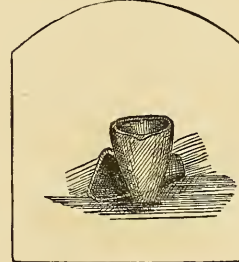
Cow-catcher
Kuhfänger



Crocodile
Krokodil



Crosscut-saw
Quersäge



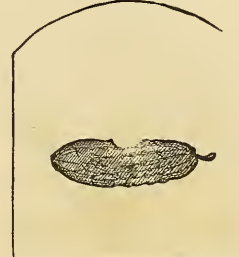
Crucible
Schmelztiegel



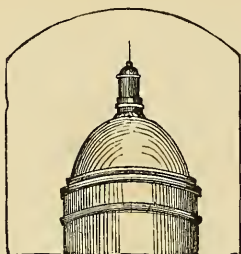
Crucifix
Creucifix



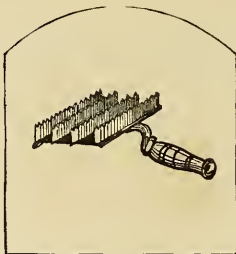
Crucify
Kreuzigen



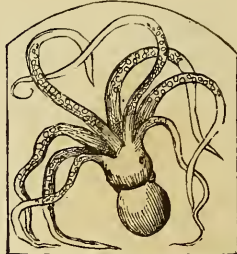
Cucumber
Gurke



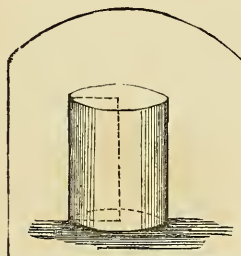
Cupola
Kuppel



Curry-comb
Striegel



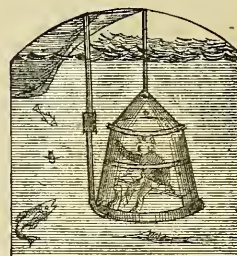
Cuttle-fish
Tintenfisch



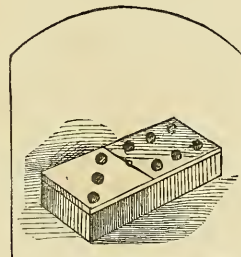
Cylinder
Cylinder



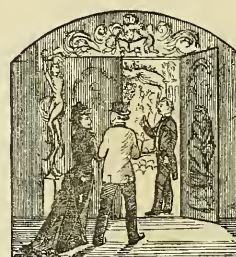
Demijohn
Korbflasche



Diving-bell
Taucherglocke



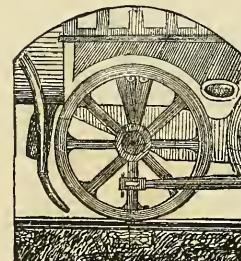
Domino
Domino



Doorkeeper
Thürhüter



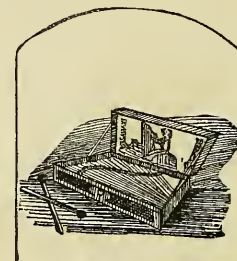
Dress-maker
Frauensneider



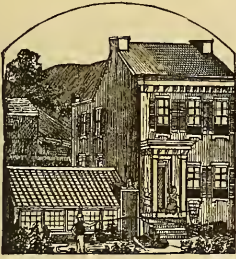
Driving-wheel
Treibrad



Ducking-stool
Tauchstempel



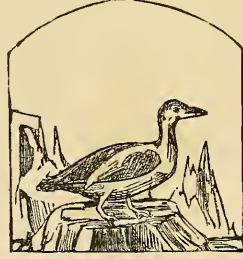
Dulcimer
Hackbrett



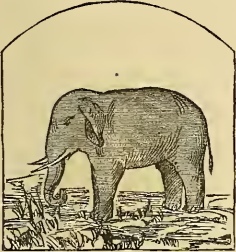
Dwelling-house
Wohnhaus



Ear-trumpet
Hörrohr



Eider-duck
Eidergans



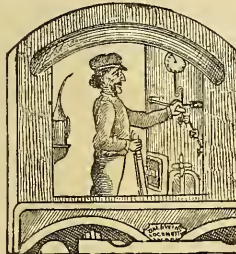
Elephant
Elephant



Emptying
Ausleeren



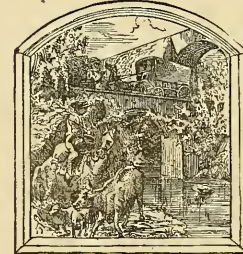
Encampment
Lager



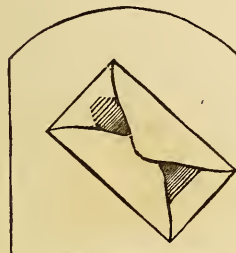
Engineer
Ingenieur



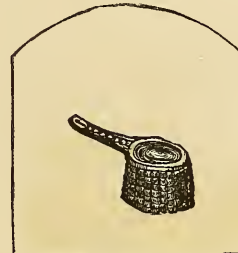
Engraver
Graveur



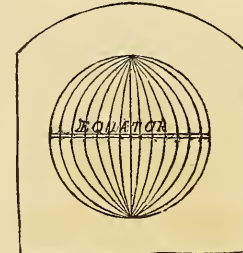
Engraving
Holzschnitt



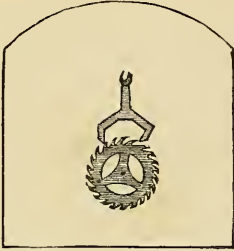
Envelope
Briefcouvert



Epaulet
Epaulette



Equator
Aequator



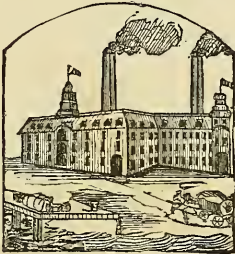
Escapement
Stoßwerk



Esquimau
Esquimo



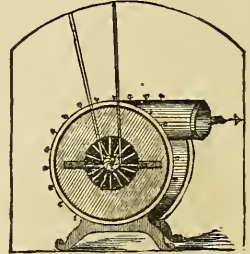
Evening
Abend



Factory
Fabrik



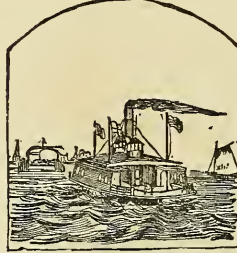
Fallow-deer
Damwild



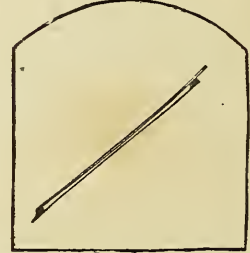
Fan-blower
Fächer-Rad



Fandango
Fandango



Ferry-boat
Fährboot



Fiddle-stick
Fiedelbogen

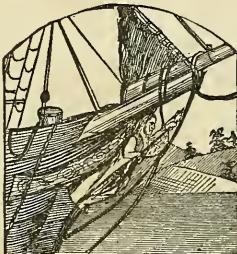
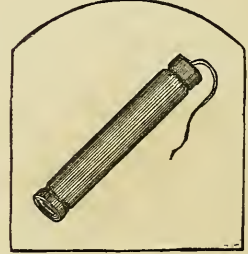


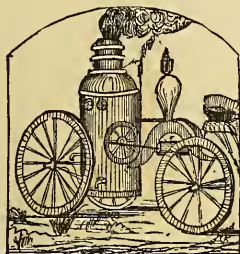
Figure-head
Figur



Finger-post
Wegweiser



Fire-cracker
Schwärmer



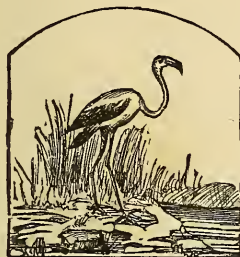
Fire-engine
Feuerspritze



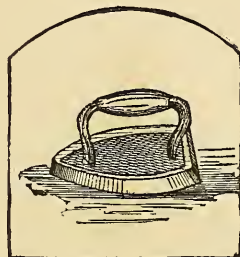
Fisherman
Fischer



Flageolet
Flageolet



Flamingo
Flamingo



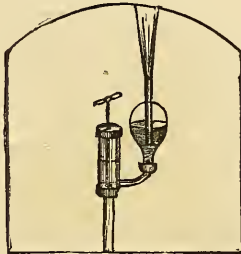
Flatiron
Plätteisen



Flycatcher
Fliegenfänger



Flying-fish
Fliegfisch



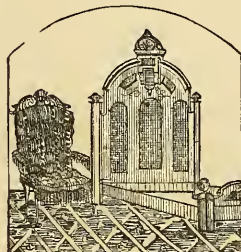
Forcing-pump
Druckpumpe



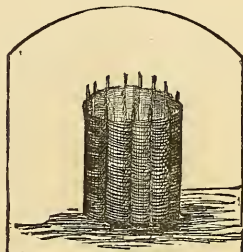
Frying-pan
Bratpfanne



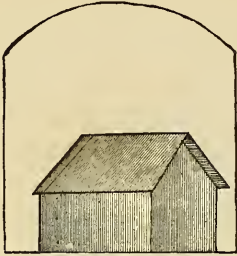
Funeral
Leiche



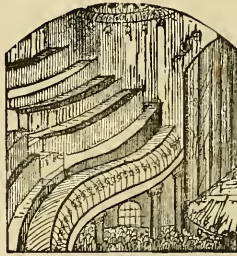
Furniture
Hausgeräth



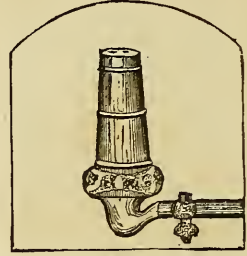
Gabion
Schanzforb



Gable-roof
Siebeldach



Gallery
Gallerie



Gas-burner
Gasbrenner



General
General



Gentleman
Herr



Glass-blower
Glasbläßer



Goatsucker
Siegenmelfer



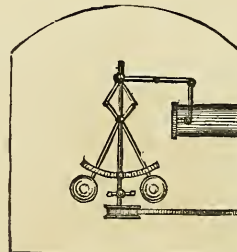
Gondola
Gondel



Gooseberry
Stachelbeere



Gorilla
Gorilla-Affe



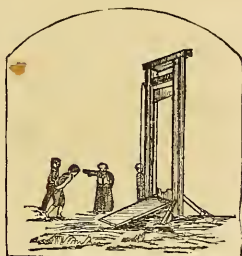
Governor
Regulator



Grasshopper
Heuschrecke



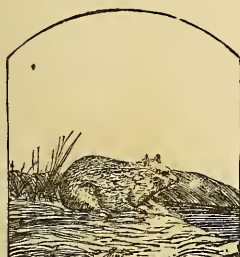
Guillemot
Wasserhuhn



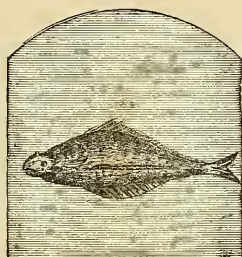
Guillotine
Guillotine



Guinea-fowl
Perlhuhn



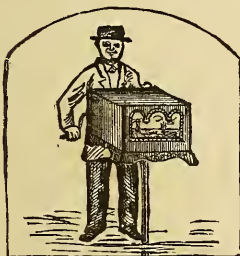
Guinea-pig
Meerschweinchen



Halibut
Scholle



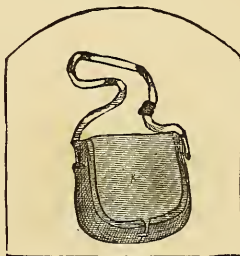
Handkerchief
Schnupftuch



Hand-organ
Drehorgel



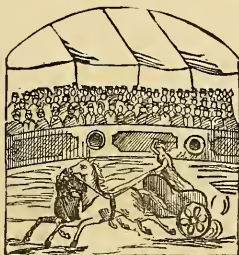
Harlequin
Harlekin



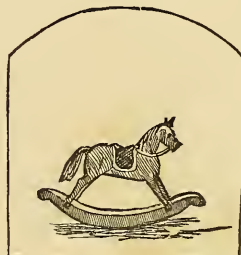
Haversack
Schnapsack



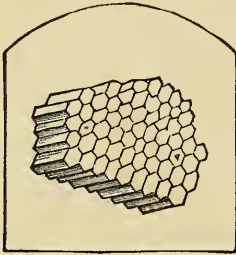
Haymaking
Heumachen



Hippodrome
Reimbahn



Hobby-horse
Wiegensperd



Honeycomb
Honigscheibe



Horse-blanket
Pferdedecke



Humming-bird
Kolibri



Hunting-horn
Jagdhorn



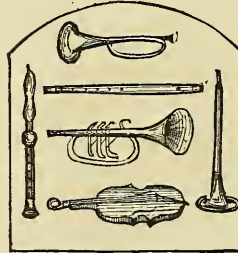
Hurricane
Orkan



Hyena
Hyäne



Ice-wagon
Eiswagen



Instruments
Instrumente



Introduce
Bekanntmachen



Invalid
Invalide



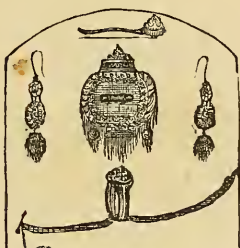
Jaguar
Jaguar



Japanese
Japanese



Jerboa
Serboa



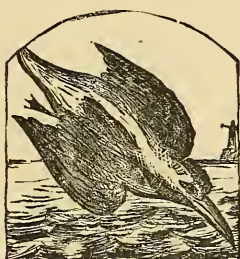
Jewelry
Juwelen



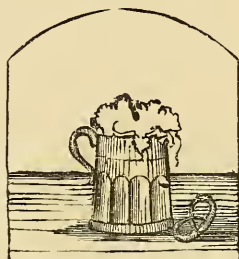
Kangaroo
Känguruh



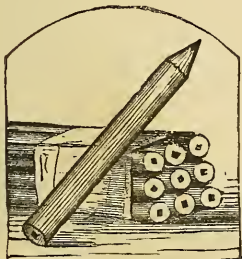
Kettle-drum
Pauke



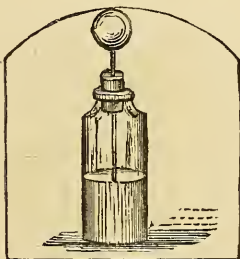
Kingfisher
Seeamsfel



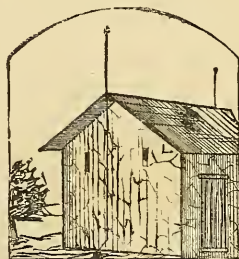
Lager-beer
Lagerbier



Lead-pencil
Bleistift



Leyden-jar
Leyden-Flasche



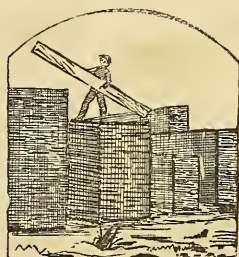
Lightning-rod
Blitzableiter



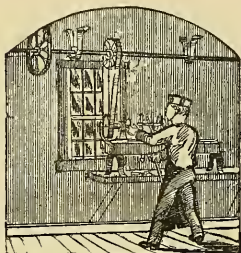
Log-cabin
Blockhütte



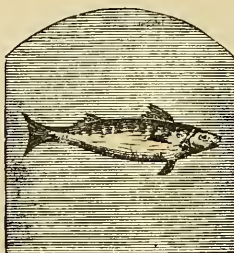
Looking-glass
Spiegel



Lumber-yard
Bauholz-Hof



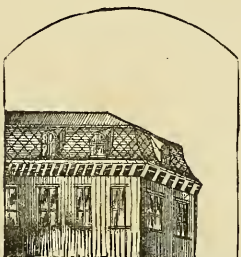
Machinist
Maschinist



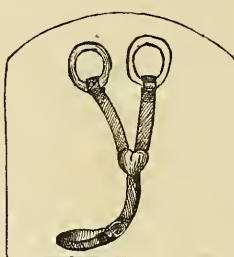
Mackerel
Makrele



Magician
Schwarzkünstler



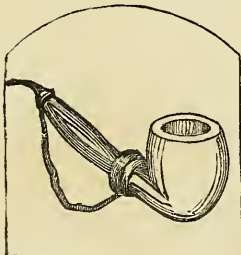
Mansard-roof
Mansarden-Dach



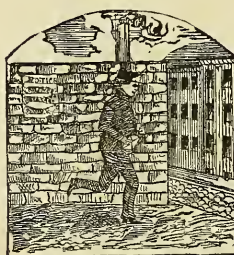
Martingale
Sprunggurt



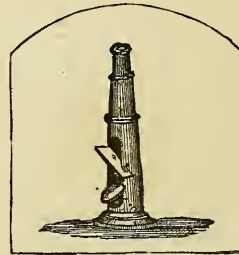
Massacre
Massakriren



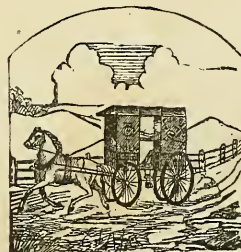
Meerschaum-pipe
Meerschampsfeife



Messenger
Vote



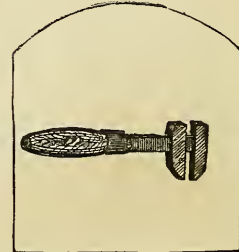
Microscope
Mikroskop



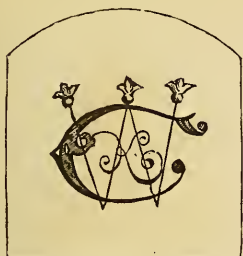
Milk-wagon
Milchwagen



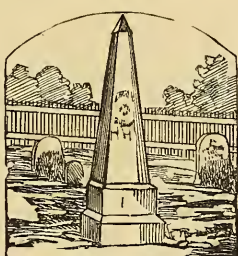
Mocking-bird
Spottvogel



Monkey-wrench
Schraubenschlüssel



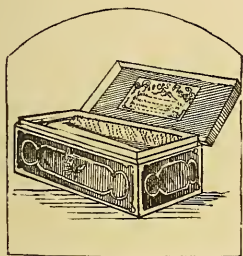
Monogram
Namenszug



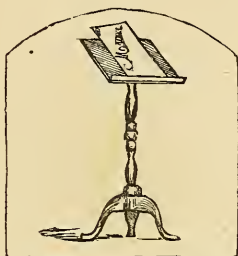
Monument
Denkmal



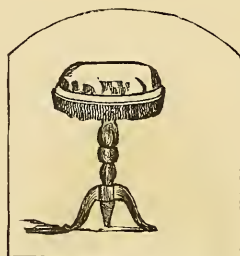
Mucilage
Pappe



Music-box
Spieldose



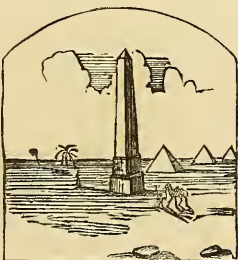
Music-stand
Notengestell



Music-stool
Musikstuhl



Nightingale
Nachtigall



Obelisk
Obelisk



Opossum
Opoffum



Orchestra
Orchester



Oriole
Oriole



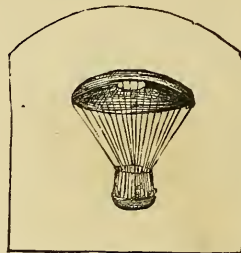
Overcoat
Ueberrock



Pantograph
Pantograph



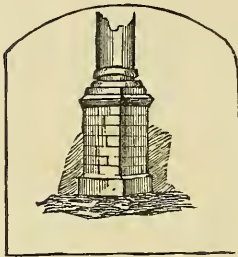
Pantomime
Pantomime



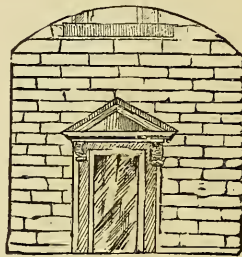
Parachute
Fallschirm



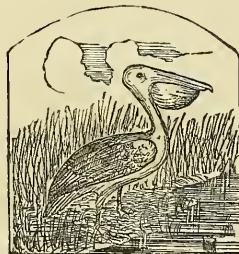
Peccary
Nabelschwein



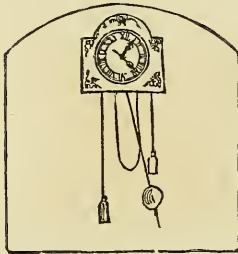
Pedestal
Fußgestell



Pediment
Fenstergiebel



Pelican
Pelikan



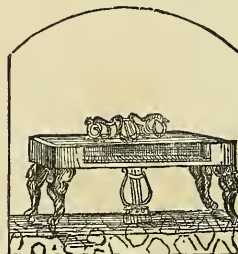
Pendulum
Pendel



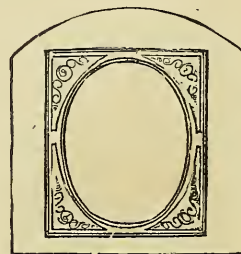
Pepper-box
Pfefferbüchse



Photograph
Photographie



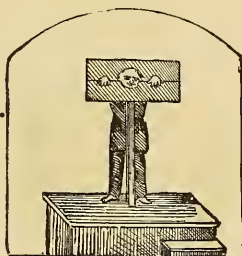
Piano
Piano



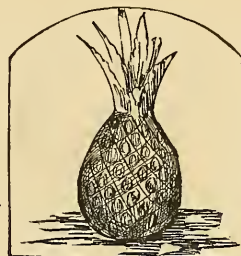
Picture-frame
Bilderrahmen



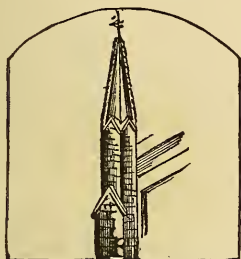
Pig-iron
Hoheisen



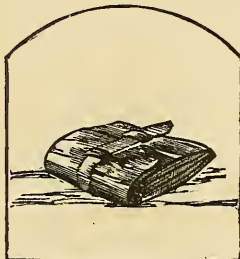
Pillory
Pranger



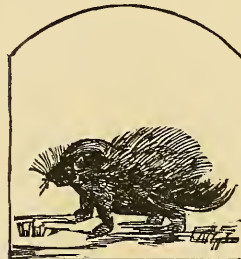
Pineapple
Ananas



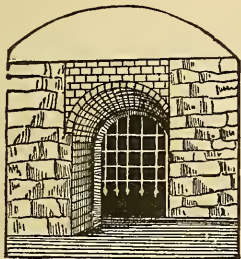
Pinnacle
Sinn



Pocket-book
Taschenbuch



Porcupine
Stachelthier



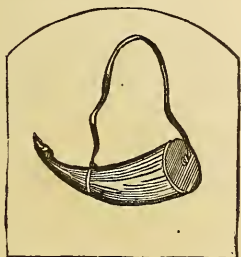
Portcullis
Schuttgitter



Post-office
Postamt



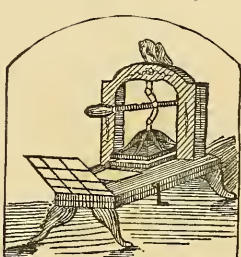
Potato
Kartoffel



Powder-horn
Pulverhorn



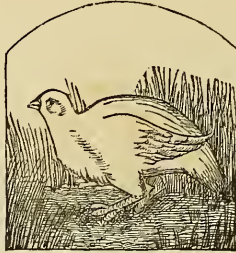
Prickly-pear
Indianische Feige



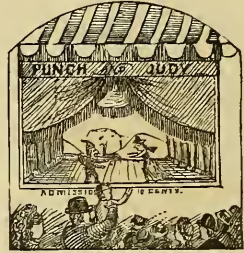
Printing-press
Buchdruckerpresse



Prisoner
Gefangener



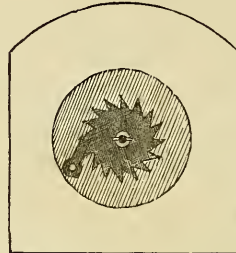
Ptarmigan
Schneehuhn



Puppetshow
Puppen'spiel



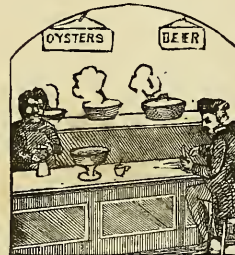
Pyramid
Pyramide



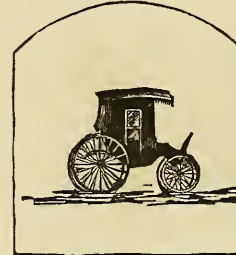
Ratchet-wheel
Sperrrad



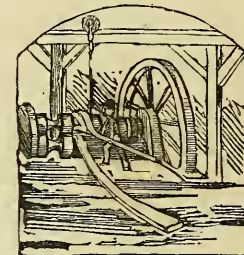
Rattlesnake
Klapperschlange



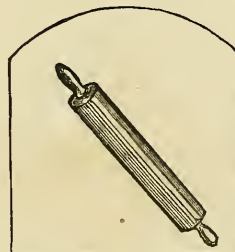
Restaurant
Speise-Wirthschaft



Rockaway
Rockaway-Wagen



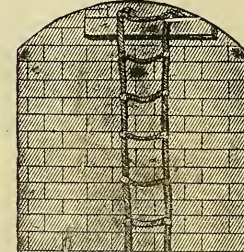
Rolling-mill
Walzwerk



Rolling-pin
Rollholz



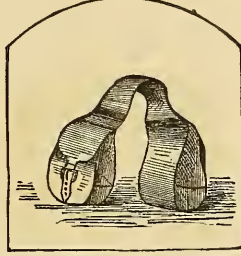
Rope-dancer
Seiltänzer



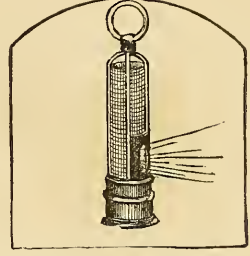
Rope-ladder
Strickleiter



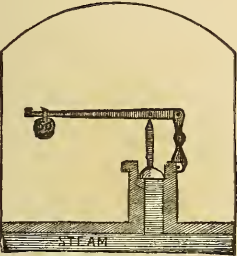
Runaway
Ausreißer



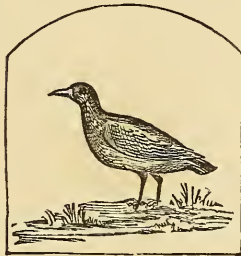
Saddle-bags
Satteltaschen



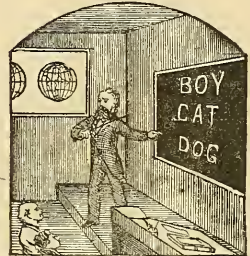
Safety-lamp
Sicherheitslampe



Safety-valve
Sicherheitsventil



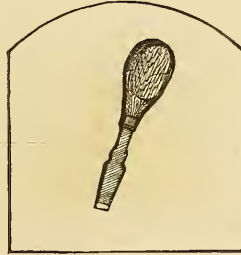
Sand-piper
Strandläufer



School-teacher
Schullehrer



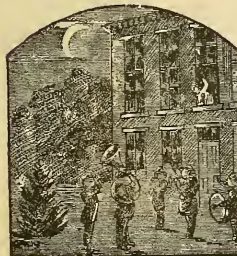
Scorpion
Skorpion



Screw-driver
Schraubenzieher



Sea-lion
Seelöwe



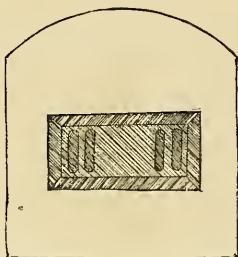
Serenade
Serenade



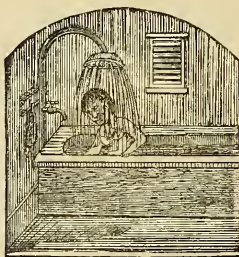
Sheep-shearing
Schafscheren



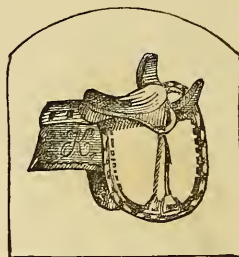
Shoemaker
Schuhmacher



Shoulder-strap
Achselband



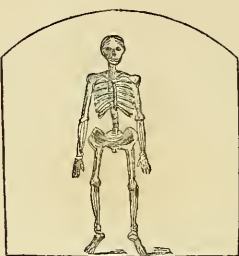
Shower-bath
Echauerbad



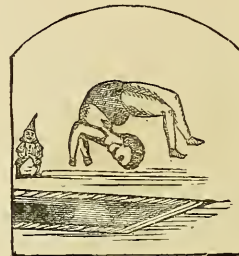
Side-saddle
Weiberfattel



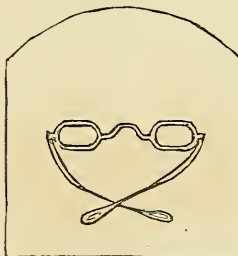
Silhouette
Schattenriß



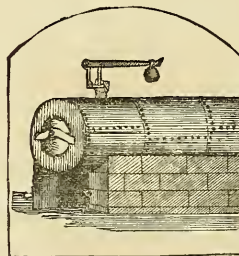
Skeleton
Ekelett



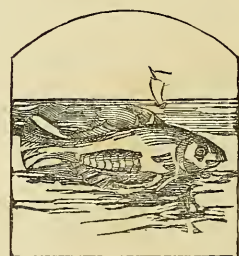
Somerset
Furzelbaum



Spectacles
Brille



Steam-boiler
Dampfkeffel



Stickle-back
Etichling



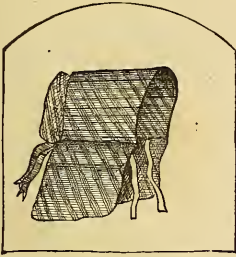
Stone-cutter
Steinmeg



Strawberry
Erdbeere



Studio
Atelier



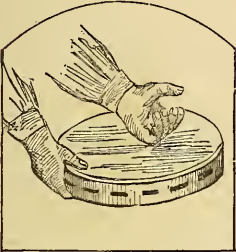
Sunbonnet
Sonn-Bonnet



Surveyor
Landmesser



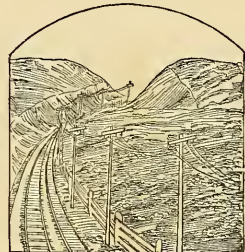
Table-spoon
Eßlöffel



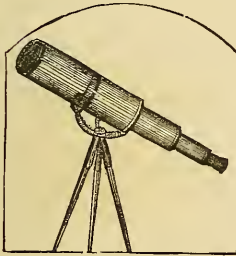
Tambourine
Tamburin



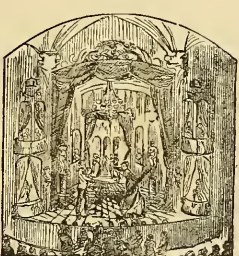
Teakettle
Theekessel



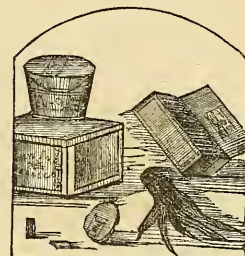
Telegraph
Telegraph



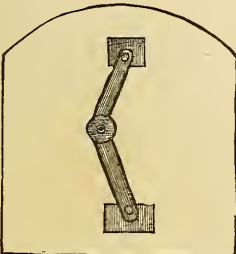
Telescope
Fernrohr



Theatre
Theater



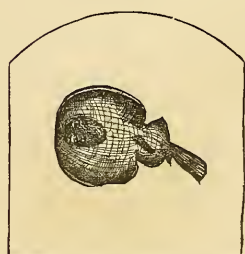
Tobacco
Tabak



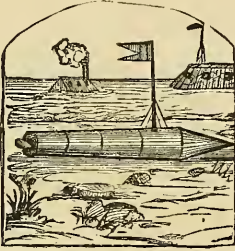
Toggle-joint
Kniegelenk



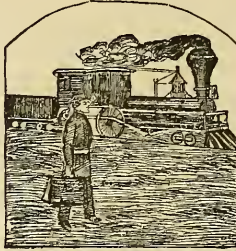
Tomahawk
Tomahawk



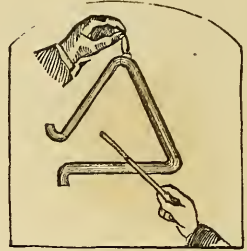
Torpedo
Krampffisch



Torpedo
Torpedo



Traveler
Reisender



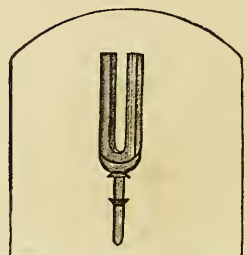
Triangle
Triangel



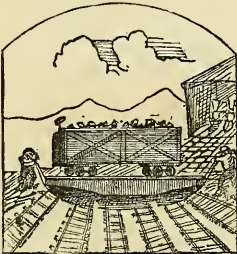
Trumpeter
Trompeter



Trundle-bed
Rollbett



Tuning-fork
Stimmungsgabel



Turntable
Drehlscheibe



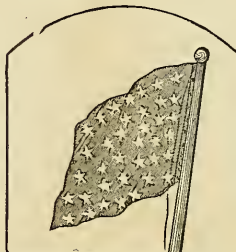
Turtle-dove
Turteltaube



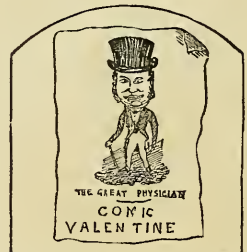
Umbrella
Regenschirm



Unicorn
Einhorn



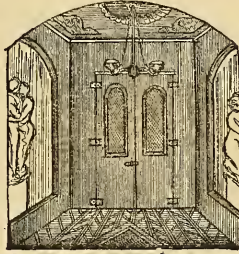
Union-jack
Union-Flagge



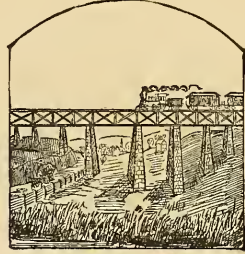
Valentine
Valentin



Verbena
Berbine



Vestibule
Hausflur



Viaduct
Biaadukt



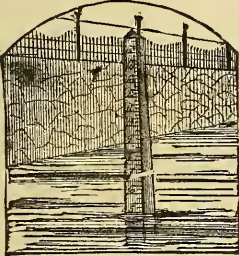
Violin
Bioline



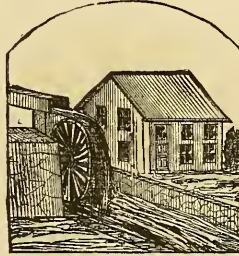
Volcano
Bulkan



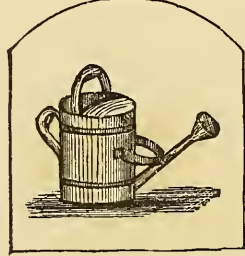
Water-fall
Wasserfall



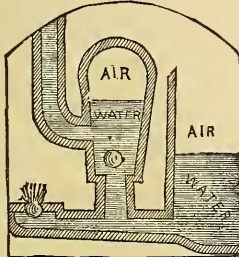
Water-mark
Wasserzeichen



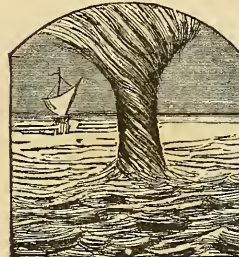
Water-mill
Wassermühle



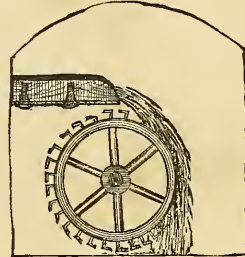
Water-pot
Gießkanne



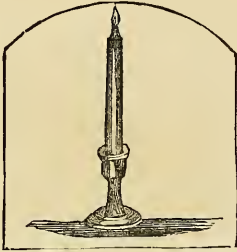
Water-ram
Wasserheber



Water-spout
Wassersäule



Water-wheel
Wasserrad



Wax-candle
Wachskerze



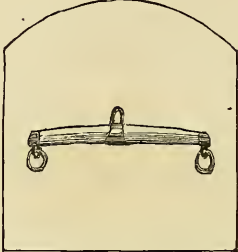
Weathercock
Wetterhahn



Whale-fishing
Walfischfang



Wheelbarrow
Schubkarren



Whippletree
Waage



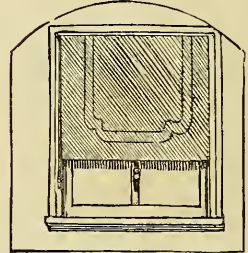
Whippoorwill
Ziegenmelker



Whitewasher
Lüncher



Wilderness
Wildniß



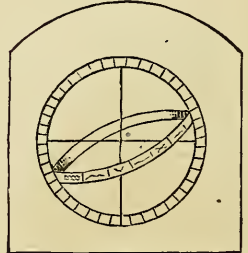
Window-shade
Fenstervorhang



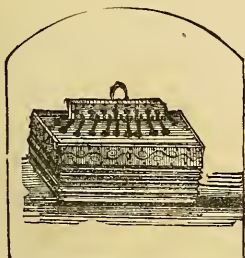
Wolverine
Wiefraß



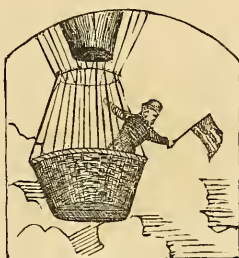
Woodpecker
Specht



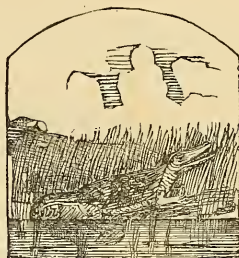
Zodiac
Zodiatüs



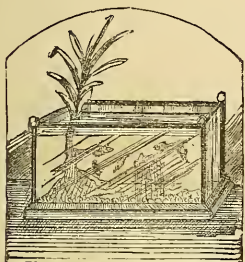
Accordion
Zieh-Harmonika



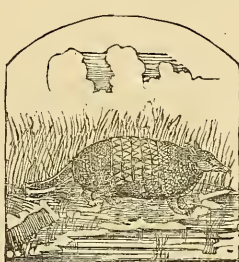
Aeronaut
Luftschiffer



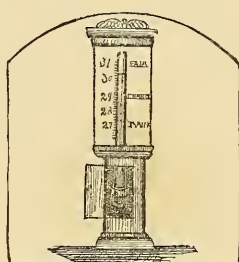
Alligator
Alligator



Aquarium
Aquarium



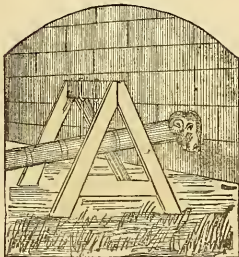
Armadillo
Gürteltier



Barometer
Barometer



Bastinado
Bastinade



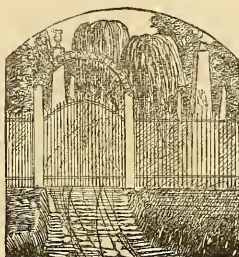
Battering-ram
Mauerbrecher



Cassowary
Kasuar



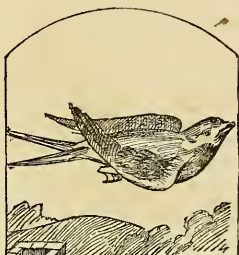
Caterpillar
Raupe



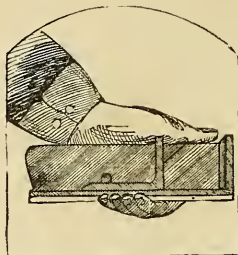
Cemetery
Todtenacker



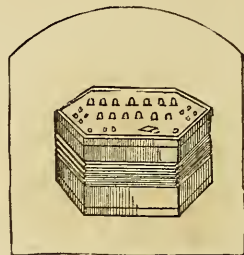
Chameleon
Chamäleon



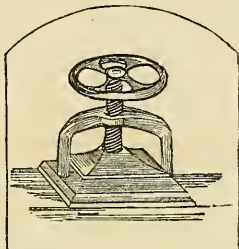
Chimney-swallow
Rauchschwalbe



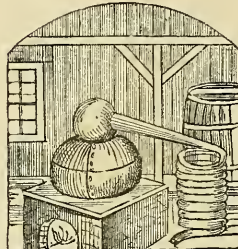
Composing-stick
Zinkelhaken



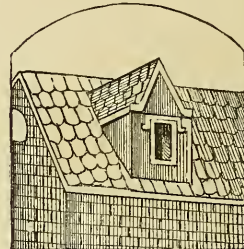
Concertina
Concertina



Copying-press
Copirpresse



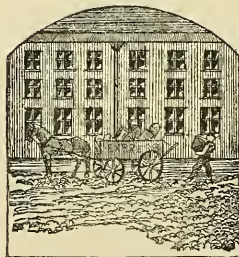
Distillery
Brennerei



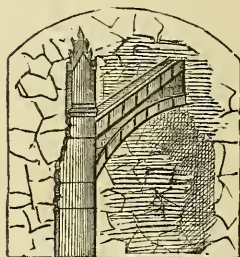
Dormer-window
Dachfenster



Dromedary
Dromedar



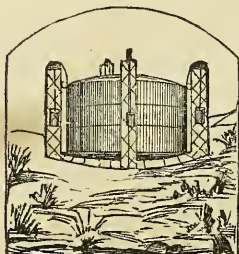
Express-wagon
Expresswagen



Flying-buttress
Stützpfiler



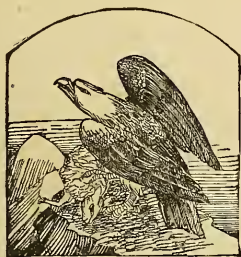
Flying-squirrel
fliegendes Eichhorn



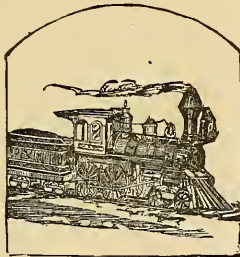
Gasometer
Gasmeffer



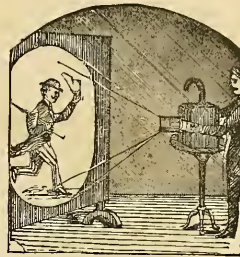
Hurdy-gurdy
Hurdygurdy



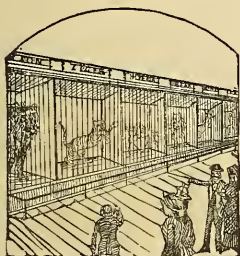
Lammergeyer
Lämmergeier



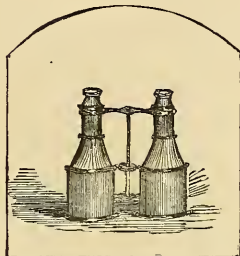
Locomotive
Lokomotive



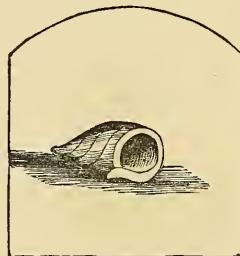
Magic-lantern
Zauberlaterne



Menagerie
Menagerie



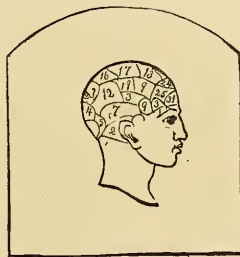
Opera-glass
Opernglas



Periwinkle
Kammuschel



Photographing
Photographieren



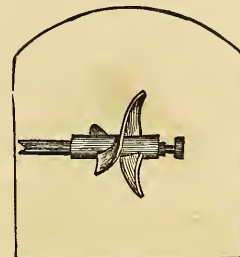
Phrenology
Schädellehre



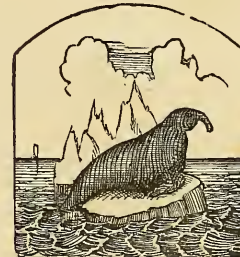
Rhinoceros
Nashorn



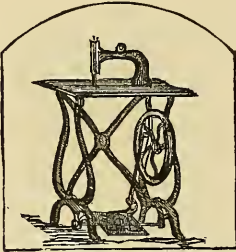
Salamander
Salamander



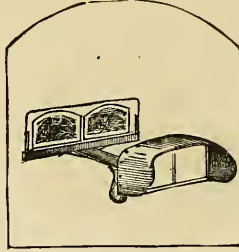
Screw-propeller
Schrauben-Propeller



Sea-elephant
See-Elephant



Sewing-machine
Nähmaschine



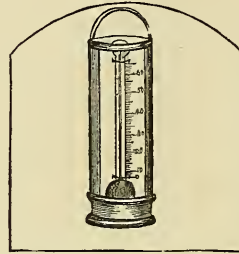
Stereoscope
Stereoscop



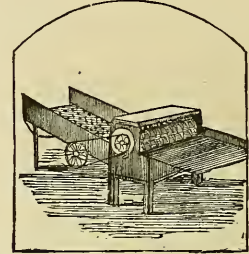
Suspension-bridge
Hängebrücke



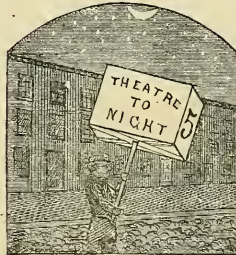
Theodolite
Höhenmesser



Thermometer
Thermometer



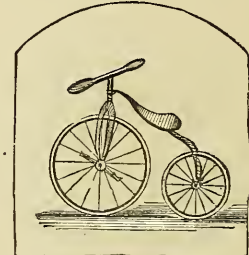
Thrashing-machine
Dreschmaschine



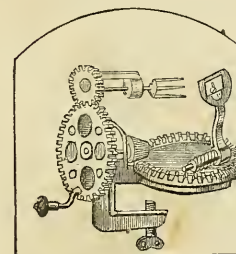
Transparency
Transparentgemälde



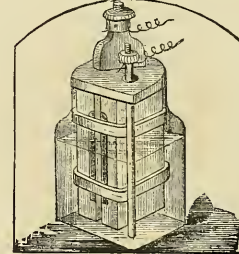
Vegetables
Vegetabilien



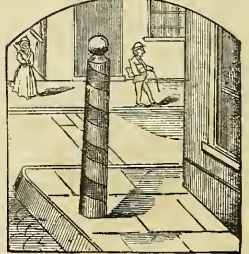
Velocipede
Velociped.



Apple Parer.
Apfelschäler.



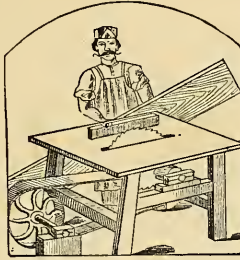
Battery.
Batterie.



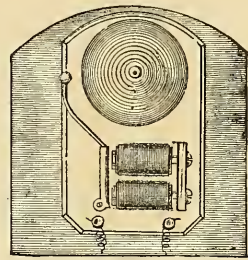
Barber's Pole.
Barbiererpfeifen.



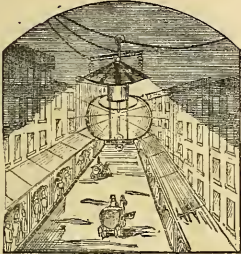
Bicycle.
Zweirad.



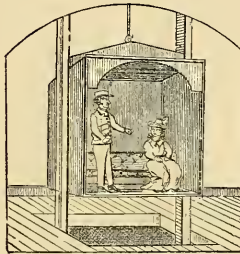
Circular Saw.
Zirkelsäge.



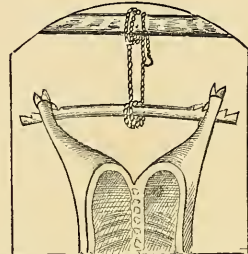
Electric Bell.
Elektrische Glocke.



Electric Light.
Elektrisches Licht.



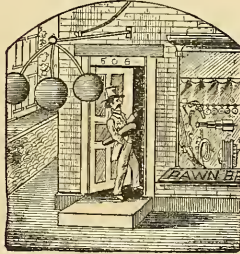
Elevator.
Aufzug.



Gambrel Stick.
Netzger-Sperrholz.



Newsboy.
Zeitungsjunge.



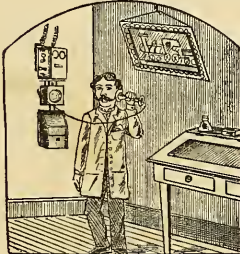
Pawnbroker.
Pfandleiher.



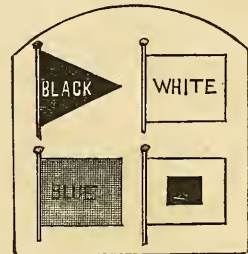
Radiator.
Radiador.



Typewriter.
Schreibmaschine.




Telephone.
Fernsprecher.




Weather Signals.
Wetter-Signale.

WORDS AND DEFINITIONS.

NOTE. Definitions of words pertaining to the engravings of this book given only. In order to give them in good language, it is often necessary to use words which may be less familiar than the original, in which cases extra explanations are given in smaller type, prefaced by a 

PAGE 1.

Ax, An iron tool with a steel edge, for hewing and chopping.
Ox, A male of the bovine class.
 *Bovine*, pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.
Adz, A tool with an arching blade for chipping.
Aim, To point, or direct as a gun.
Ant, A small insect; a pismire.
Ape, A kind of tailless monkey.

Ark, The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge.
Arm, The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand.
Asp, A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.
Ass, A beast of burden of the horse family, having a peculiar harsh bray, and long, slouching ears.
Awl, A pointed tool for making small holes.


PAGE 2.

Bag, A sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey anything.
Bar, The inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are kept for sale.
Bar, A long piece of wood, or metal used for a hindrance or obstruction.
Bat, A small bird like animal, resembling a mouse.
Bat, A heavy club, used in playing ball.
Bed, An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on.

Bee, An insect that makes honey.
Beg, To ask alms or charity; to practice begging.
Bib, A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.
Bit, The iron mouthpiece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.
Bit, A small instrument of various forms and sizes, for boring.
Bow, A weapon, by means of which an arrow is propelled.

PAGE 3.

Bow, To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility.
Box, A case or receptacle of any size.
Boy, A male child; a lad.
Bud, An undeveloped branch or flower.
Cab, A kind of covered carriage.
Can, A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal.

Cap, A covering for the head.
Car, A carriage for running on the rails of a railway.
Cat, A well known domestic animal.
 *Domestic*, belonging to the house or home.
Cot, A small house; a cottage or hut.
Cow, The female of the bovine class of animals.
Cry, To weep and sob; to bawl, as a child.

PAGE 4.

Cue, The straight rod used in playing billiards.
Cup, A small vessel used to drink from.
Cur, A worthless or degenerate dog.
Cut, To sever and remove by cutting.
Dam, A bank of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water.
Den, A cave or hollow place in the earth, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security.

Die, To cease to live; to become dead.
Die, A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six.
Die, A piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping.
Dig, To hollow out, as a well.
Doe, A she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer.
Dog, A domestic animal; there are upwards of thirty varieties.

PAGE 5.


Ear, The organ of hearing.

Eat, To swallow or partake of as food.

Eel, A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

Egg, A body formed in the females of birds, and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

Elk, A quadruped of the stag kind, with very large spreading horns.

 *Quadruped*, an animal having four feet.

Eye, The organ of sight or vision.

Fan, An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, &c.

Fig, The fruit of the fig tree, which is of a round or oblong shape.

Fin, An organ of a fish, serving to balance and propel it in the water.

Fly, A winged insect of various species, the house fly.

Fop, A gay, trifling fellow; a dandy; a dude.

Fox, A wild animal remarkable for its cunning.

PAGE 6.


Gag, Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking.

Gap, An opening for a passage or entrance.

Gas, An air like, elastic fluid, commonly used for illuminating purposes.

Gig, A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse.

Gnu, A South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single recurved horns.

 *Recurve*, to bend back.

Gun, A common musket, or rifle, &c.

Ham, The thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

Hat, A covering for the head, worn by men or women.

Hay, Grass cut and dried for fodder.

Hem, The border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it.

Hen, The female of any kind of fowl.

Hew, To cut with an ax.

PAGE 7.

Hod, A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick.

Hoe, An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.

Hog, A well known domesticated animal of gluttonous and filthy habits.

Hop, To leap or jump on one leg; also, to skip as birds do.

Hub, The central part or nave of a wheel.

Hug, To embrace closely; to clasp to the bosom.

Hut, A small house, hovel, or cabin.

Ice, Water in a solid state.

Ill, Sick, indisposed, unwell.

Ink, A colored fluid, used in writing, printing, and the like.

Inn, A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; a hotel; a tavern.

Jar, A vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and broad mouth.

PAGE 8.

Jay, A common American bird; called also *blue jay*.

Jig, A frolicsome, quick dance.

Jug, A vessel, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle.

Keg, A small cask or barrel.

Key, An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock.

Kid, A young goat.

Lad, A young man, or boy; a stripling.

Leg, That part of the limb from the knee to the foot.

Lid, A cover of a vessel or box.


Lie, To be low, to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed.

Log, A bulky piece of wood or timber.

Lot, Any distinct portion of land.

PAGE 9.

Man, An individual of the human race; especially an adult male person.

Map, A delineation of the earth or any part of it.
 *Delineation*, describing as by lines, diagrams, &c.

Men, The plural of man; more than one man.

Mob, A disorderly crowd; a collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose.

Mow, To cut down with a scythe, as grass.

Mug, A kind of earthen or metal cup.

Nag, A small horse; a pony.

Net, An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish.

Nut, Fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel.

Nut, A small block for holding a bolt.

Oak, A valuable and well known tree, or its wood.

Oar, An instrument for rowing boats.

PAGE 10.

Owl, A nocturnal bird with downy feathers and large head.

Nocturnal, having a habit of seeking food at night.

Pan, A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for various domestic purposes.

Paw, The foot of beasts of prey having claws.

Pay, To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due.

Peg, A wooden nail or pin.

Pen, An instrument used for writing.

Pen, A small inclosure for beasts.

Pie, Paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

Pig, The young of swine, male or female.

Pin, A small pointed piece of wire with a head, much used for fastening clothes, &c.

Pit, A large, deep hole in the ground; a well.

Pot, A large metallic or earthen vessel.

PAGE 11.

Pup, A young dog; a whelp.

Ram, The male of the sheep and allied animals.

Rat, A well known animal that infests houses.

Ray, A genus of fishes including the skate, the thornback and the torpedo.

Rip, A rent made by ripping; a place torn.

Rod, Any long slender stick; a fishing rod.

Row, To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by oars.

Rug, A coarse, nappy, woolen fabric, used for protecting a carpet, &c.

Run, To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking.

Saw, An instrument to cut boards, &c.

Sea, One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean.

Sew, To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

PAGE 12.

Sit, To remain in a state of repose; to rest.

Sow, To scatter, as seed, upon the earth.

Spy, A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, &c.

Sun, The luminous orb, the light which constitutes day, and its absence night.

Tag, A direction card, or label.

Tea, The leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan; usually shipped in boxes.

Tie, To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind.

Toe, One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot.

Top, A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point.

Tub, An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading and hoops.

Urn, A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal.

Wig, An artificial covering of hair for the head.

PAGE 13.

Arch, A curved or vaulted structure.

Arms, Instruments or weapons of offence or defense.

Babe, An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

Bait, Any substance used to catch fish.

Bald, Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, &c.

Bale, A bundle of goods corded for transportation.

Ball, Any round body, or one nearly so.

Band, A company of persons united in any common design.

Bank, A ridge of earth.

Bark, The outside covering of a tree; the rind.

Bark, A ship with three masts, without a mizzen top mast.

Barn, A building for hay and other farm products; also for stabling cattle and horses.

PAGE 14.

Bars, Long pieces of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used for a hindrance or obstruction.

Base, The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests.

Bath, Act of exposing the body, for purposes of cleanliness and health, to water or vapor.

Bead, A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread and worn for ornament, &c.

Beak, The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, &c.

Bear, A kind of wild animal, among the species are the brown bear of Europe, the white polar bear, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the black bear of North America.

Beat, To strike repeatedly; as in beating carpet.

Beer, A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops and other bitter flavoring matters.

Bell, A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck.

Belt, That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle.

Belt, A band used in transmitting power from one wheel to another.

Bend, To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to bow.

PAGE 15.


Bier, A frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave.


Bill, The beak of a fowl.

Bill, An advertisement posted in some public place.

Bind, To tie together.

Bird, A two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrated.

 *Oviparous*, producing eggs, from which the young are hatched after separation from the parent.

 *Vertebrated*, having a backbone or spinal marrow.

Blow, To sound, as a wind instrument.

Boar, The male of swine; *specifically*, the wild hog.

Boat, A small open vessel, usually moved by oars.

Bolt, A strong pin, or contrivance, used to fasten or hold something in place.

Bomb, A hollow ball or shell of cast iron filled with explosive materials.

Bone, A firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals.

Book, A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together.

PAGE 16.

Boot, A covering for the foot and leg.

Bore, To perforate or penetrate, by turning an auger, gimlet or other instrument.

Bowl, A concave vessel to hold liquors.

Brig, A vessel with two masts square-rigged.

Bull, The male of any bovine quadruped.

Bung, The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.

Buoy, A float; especially a floating mark to point

out the position of objects beneath the water.

Burn, To consume with fire.

Bush, A shrub; particularly a thick shrub; also a cluster of shrubs.

Bust, A piece of statuary representing the head, shoulders and breast.

Butt, A kind of hinge, used in hanging doors, &c.

Butt, To strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram.

PAGE 17.

Cage, A box or inclosure, for confining birds or other animals.

Cake, A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked in a small mass.

Calf, The young of the cow.

Camp, Ground on which tents, huts, &c., are erected for shelter.

Cane, A reed, or light slender piece of wood or other material, used as a walking stick; a staff.

Cape, A neck of land extending into the sea; a headland.

Cape, Part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

Card, A piece of pasteboard or thick paper, prepared for various uses.

Cart, A two-wheeled carriage for heavy commodities.

Case, A covering, box, or sheath.

Cast, The act of casting; to throw; to fling; to hurl.

Cast, To form, by pouring liquid metal into a mould; to found.

PAGE 18.


Cave, A hollow place in the earth; a den.

Cell, A very small and close apartment, as in a prison.

Chop, To cut or sever by one or more blows.

Chub, A fresh water fish of the carp family.

Clam, A bivalve shell-fish of different genera.

 *Genera*, A class of objects divided into several subordinate species.

Club, A heavy staff or piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand.

Coal, A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel.

Coat, An outer garment worn by men over the waistcoat.

Cock, The male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls.

Cock, An instrument to let out liquor from a cask, &c.

Cock, A small conical pile of hay.

Cock, The hammer of a gun lock.

PAGE 19.

Coil, To wind in rings, as a rope.

Coin, A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money.

Colt, The young of the horse kind.

Comb, An instrument with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, &c.

Cone, A solid body, tapering regularly to a point from a circular base.

Cook, To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.

Coop, A grated box or inclosure for keeping small animals, especially poultry.

Coot, A certain water-fowl which frequents lakes and other still waters.

Cord, A solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.

Cork, A stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

Corn, Maize or *Indian corn*.

Crab, A shell-fish having ten legs; the front pair of which terminate in claws.

PAGE 20.

Crib, The manger or rack of a stall.

Crib, A small inclosed bedstead for a child.

Crow, A large bird, usually black, and uttering a harsh, croaking note.

Cube, A regular solid body, with six equal square sides.

Cuff, Part of a sleeve.

Dart, A pointed, missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand.

Dead, Deprived or destitute of life; put to death; lifeless.

Deer, An animal hunted for venison.

Desk, A table with a sloping top.

Dice, Small cubes, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box.

Dime, A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents.

Dine, To partake of the noon meal; to take dinner.

PAGE 21.

Dirk, A kind of dagger or poniard.

Dive, To descend or plunge into water head first.

Dock, The space between two piers for ships; dry-dock for repairing vessels.

Doll, A puppet or baby for a child.

Dome, A structure raised above the roof of an edifice, a cupola.

Door, An opening in the outer or inner wall of a house for going in and out at.

Dove, A bird of the pigeon family.

Draw, Act of drawing; draught.

Dray, A low cart on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens.

Drum, An instrument of music, consisting of a hollow cylinder, upon which a piece of vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick.

Vellum, A fine kind of parchment.

Duck, A well-known water fowl.

Face, That part of the head, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, &c.

PAGE 22.

Fall, Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture.

Fang, A long pointed tooth.

Farm, An extended piece of ground, devoted by its owner to agriculture.

Fawn, A young fallow deer.

Feed, To give food to; to supply with nourishment.

Fife, A small pipe used as a wind instrument.

File, A steel instrument, having the surface covered with sharp-edged furrows.

Fill, To fill a cup, glass or bottle for drinking.

Find, To meet with, or light upon, accidentally.

Fire, The burning of a house, or other bodies.

Fish, An animal that lives in water, generally covered with scales, and breathing by means of gills.

Fist, The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

PAGE 23.

Flag, An ensign or colors; a banner; a standard.

Flea, An insect remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

Magnified in illustration.


Flog, To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to lash.

Foil, A blunt sword, used in fencing.

Foot, The part of the leg below the ankle.

Ford, To pass through by wading.

Fork, An instrument with two or more prongs or tines.

Fort, A fortified place; a fortress; a fortification.
Frog, A well-known amphibious animal.
 *Amphibious*, Having the power of living in air or water.
Frog, A crossing plate for the wheels where one track branches off from another.


Gate, The frame of timber which closes a passage-way.
Game, Animals and birds, &c., pursued and taken by sportsmen.

PAGE 24.

Girl, A female child, or young woman.
Give, To bestow without receiving a return.
Gnaw, To bite, or wear away by scraping with the teeth.
Goat, An animal allied to the sheep.
Gong, A circular instrument of copper and tin producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound.
Gulf, A large bay; an open sea.

Gull, A web-footed sea-fowl, with long, narrow wings.
Hack, A horse, or coach, or other carriage, let out for common hire.
Haft, A handle, as of a knife, sword, &c.
Hake, A sea fish of the cod family.
Half, One of two equal parts of a thing.
Hall, A place of public assembly.

PAGE 25.

Hand, The outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers.
Hang, To put to death by suspending.
Hare, A small timid animal having long ears, and a short tail.
 *Timid*, Wanting courage to meet danger.
Harp, A stringed musical instrument usually played with the fingers.
Haul, To pull or draw with force.

Hawk, A bird resembling the falcons.
Head, That part of any animal body which contains the collected perceptive organs of sense.
Heap, A pile or mass.
Heel, The hinder part of any covering for the foot.
Help, To aid; to assist.
Herd, A number of beasts assembled together.
Hide, To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view.

PAGE 26.

Hide, The skin of a beast, either raw or dressed.
Hill, An eminence less than a mountain.
Hilt, The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.
Hive, A box or chest, for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees.
Hold, Act of holding.
Hole, A hollow place or cavity.
Hone, A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

Hoof, A covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders.
Hoof, The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.
Hook, Some hard material, bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing.
Horn, A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals.
Hose, Stocking; a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

PAGE 27.

Hose, A flexible pipe for conveying water to extinguish fires.
Hunt, To go out in pursuit of game.
Jack, Instrument to pull off boots; a boot-jack.
Jack, A portable machine, variously constructed, for raising great weights.
Jack, A wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed.
Jack, A small flag containing only the union without the fly.

Jail, A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.
Jump, Act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.
Junk, A ship used in China.
Kick, To thrust out the foot or feet with violence.
Kill, To put to death; to slay.
King, A sovereign; a monarch.

PAGE 28.

Kiss, To salute with the lips.

Kite, A rapacious bird of the hawk kind.

Rapacious, Subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence.

Kite, A light frame of wood covered with paper, for flying in the air.

Knit, To unite or weave any thing by making knots.

Knob, A round ball at the end of any thing.

Knot, A complication of threads, cords, or ropes,

formed by tying, knitting, or entangling, which resists separation or loosening.

Knot, A joint in the stem of a plant.

Lace, A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net.

Lake, A body of water surrounded by land.

Lamb, The young of the sheep kind.

Lame, Crippled or disabled in a limb, so as to be unsound and impaired in strength.

Lamp, A vessel with a wick, for giving light.

PAGE 29.

Land, Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe.

Lane, A narrow way or passage, or a private passage.

Lark, A singing bird.

Last, A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

Lath, A thin, narrow board, or slip of wood used to support the plastering.

Leaf, One of the three principal parts or organs of vegetation, generally flattened in shape, and

greenish in color.

Leak, A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water or permits a fluid to escape.

Leap, To pass over by leaping.

Lens, A glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified or diminished.

Lift, To raise; to elevate; to bring up from a lower place to a higher.

Limb, The branch of a tree larger than a twig.

Link, Any thing doubled and closed like a link.

PAGE 30.

Load, To furnish with a lading or cargo.

Load, To charge, as a gun, with powder, or with powder and shot or ball.

Lock, Fastening for a door, lid, or trunk, &c.

Lock, An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats.

Look, To direct the eye towards an object so as to see it.

Loom, A frame or machine, in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread.

Loop, A noose in a rope or string.

Lute, A stringed instrument formerly much in use.

Lynx, A wild animal much like a cat.

Lyre, A kind of harp much used by the ancients.

Mace, An ensign of authority.

Mail, The person who carries the mail, or the coach in which the mail is conveyed.

PAGE 31.

Mane, The long hair on the neck of horses, lions, &c.

Mask, A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth.

Mast, A pole set upright in a boat or vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, &c.

Maul, A heavy wooden hammer.

Mice, More than one mouse.

Milk, To draw or press milk from, by the hand.

Mill, The building with its machinery, where

grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on.

Mine, A pit or excavation in the earth, from which mineral substances are dug.

Mold, The matrix, in which any thing is cast.

Mole, A small, insect-eating animal, with minute eyes, and very soft fur.

Moon, The satellite which revolves round the earth.

Muff, A warm cover for receiving the hands.

PAGE 32.

Mule, A quadruped of the horse kind, larger than an ass.

Nail, A kind of metal pin to fasten boards and timbers together, and for other purposes.

Nail, The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes

Nest, The retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young.

Nose, The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell.

Oats, A well-known plant, and more usually the seed of the plant.

Pack, A number or quantity of connected or similar things; as a set of playing cards, &c.

Pack, To fill or load; to make full; to stow away within.

Page, One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Pail, An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for water, milk, or other liquids.

Pare, To cut or shave off, as paring apples, &c.

Park, A piece of ground, within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation.

PAGE 33.

Path, A narrow way beaten by the foot.

Pave, To lay or cover with stone or brick.

Peak, The sharp top of a hill or mountain.

Pear, A tree of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruit.

Peep, To look out slyly, through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Pick, To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers, as fruit from a tree.

Pick, A sharp-pointed tool, used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, &c.

Pier, A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge, &c.

Pike, A voracious fish, so named from its length and shape.

Pill, A medicine in the form of a little ball.

Pipe, A wind instrument of music consisting of a long tube of wood or metal.

Pipe, Any long tube or hollow body.

PAGE 34.

Pipe, A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco.

Play, To engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic.

Play, To perform on an instrument of music.

Plow, A well-known implement for turning up the soil.

Plum, The fruit of a well known tree of which there are many varieties.

Pole, A long, slender piece of wood.

Pond, A natural, or artificial, body of fresh water, usually less extended than a lake.

Post, A piece of timber or other solid substance, set upright, especially as a support to something else; a pillar.

Pray, To address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication and thanksgiving.

Prop, To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against.

Puff, To blow with short and sudden whiffs.

Pull, To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one.

PAGE 35.

Pump, A machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring water or other fluids.

Race, Act or process of running in competition; trial of speed to win a prize, or the like.

Race, A canal or water course leading from a dam to a water wheel which it drives.

Rack, A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle.

Rack, A frame work on which articles of clothing, &c., are arranged for drying.

Rack, A frame work with pins or hooks on which to hang hats, &c.

Raft, A collection of boards, planks, or logs,

fastened together, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another.

Rail, A bar of iron, forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles or cars roll.

Rail, A bird found in the United States.

Rain, To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.

Rake, An instrument for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface.

Read, To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly.

PAGE 36.

Reap, To cut with a sickle, as grain.

Reed, A thin piece of wood attached to the mouth piece of some instruments.

Reel, A frame on which yarn, thread &c., are wound.

Rein, The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb

or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse.

Rest, A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labor.

Ribs, Curved strengthening pieces of timber in the side of a ship.

Ribs, Any marked nerves or veins of a leaf.
Ride, To be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse. [hoop.
Ring, Any thing in the form of a circular line or

Road, An open way or public passage, for traveling.
Rock, A large mass of stony material.
Rock, To be moved backward and forward.

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Roll, To cause to revolve by turning over and over.
Roof, The cover or upper part of any house, barn, and the like.
Rook, A bird resembling the crow, but differing by feeding on insects instead of carrion.
Root, The part of a plant which shoots into the earth.
Root, To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.
Rope, A large, stout, twisted cord.

Rose, A well-known plant and flower of many species and varieties.
Ruff, A bird, allied to the woodcock and sand-piper.
Safe, A fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like.
Sail, A sheet of canvas, spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water.
Sale, Act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money.
Sash, The frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set.

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Scow, A large, flat-bottomed boat.
Seal, A sea animal, inhabiting the northern sea coasts.
Seal, Wax, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument and stamped with a seal.
Shad, A fish highly prized for food.
Shed, A slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building.

Ship, Any large sea-going vessel.
Shoe, A covering for the foot, usually of leather.
Shop, A building in which mechanics work.
Shot, Small globular masses of lead, for killing birds and other small animals.
Show, To exhibit or present to view.
Show, To teach; to inform; to point out to.
Sick, Affected with disease of any kind.

PAGE 39.

Sift, To separate or part as if by a sieve; to separate the good from bad.
Sign, A conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business there transacted.
Sill, The basis or foundation of a thing; as the *sills* of a house or railway, &c.
Sing, To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice. [lence.
Slay, To put to death by a weapon, or by violence.
Sled, A light seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice.
Snag, The trunk of a large tree fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end.

Snow, Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air and falling to the earth.
Soap, A compound of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies, with alkalies or oxides.
Soup, A decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c., highly seasoned.
Spin, To draw out and twist into threads, either by hand or machinery.
Spur, An instrument having a little wheel, with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels, to prick a horse in order to hasten his pace.

PAGE 40.

Stab, To give a wound with a pointed weapon.
Star, That which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honor; a luminous body in the heavens.
Step, The step in front of a door.
Stud, A kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt.

Suit, A number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united; as a suit of clothing, &c.
Swan, A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but larger and stronger.
Swim, To move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet.


Tack, A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head.

Tank, A large basin or cistern for storing water.

Teal, A web-footed water-fowl, allied to the common duck, but smaller.

PAGE 41.

Tern, A long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

 **Aquatic**, Pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequenting water.

Till, Money box in a shop or store; a drawer.

Toad, A small, well-known reptile, having a warty and thick body. It is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

Tomb, A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave. [lent motion.]

Toss, To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion.

Town, A collection of houses larger than a village.


Toys, Things for the amusement of children, but of no real value.

Tear, To separate by violence; to pull apart by force.

Tent, A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles.

Trap, A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or rats and mice.

Tree, A plant which is woody, branched, and perennial like a shrub, but larger.

 **Perennial**, A plant which lives or continues more than two years.

Trot, To move faster than in walking, as a horse, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.

Tube, A hollow cylinder, of any material; a pipe.

Turn, To form in a lathe.

PAGE 42.

Twig, A small shoot or branch of a tree, or other plant.

Type, A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood.

Vane, A fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows.

Vase, A vessel, of various forms and materials.

Vest, A waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

Vise, An instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw.

Vine, A climbing or trailing plant; a creeper.

Wade, To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, sand, &c.

Walk, To move along on foot; to advance by steps.

Wall, A solid and permanent inclosing fence, generally of stone or brick.

Wash, To cleanse by rubbing in water.

Wash, The act of washing one's self.

PAGE 43.

Wasp, An insect, allied to the hornet, and capable of stinging severely.


Weep, To show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to cry.

Well, A circular hole sunk into the earth to such depth as to reach a supply of water.


Whet, To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool.

Whip, An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction.

Wing, One of two anterior limbs of a fowl, corresponding to the arms of man, and by birds used for the purpose of flying.

 **Anterior**, Before in place or time.

Wolf, A carnivorous animal noted for killing sheep and other small domestic animals.

 **Carnivorous**, Feeding on flesh.

Wood, Trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses.

Worm, Any small, creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones.

Wren, A small bird, well known and often very familiar with man.

Yard, A small, inclosed place in front of or around a house, or barn.

Yoke, The frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together for drawing.

PAGE 44.

Badge, A distinctive mark, token, or sign worn on a person.

Belle, A young lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Bench, A long seat.

Blind, Destitute of the sense of seeing.

Block, A solid mass of wood, stone, &c.

Block, A system of one or more pulleys or sheaves, arranged in a frame.

- Board**, A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness.
- Brace**, A prop or support; a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another.

- Brace**, A bit-stock.
- Bread**, Food made of flour or meal.
- Break**, To strain apart; to break off.
- Brick**, Clay and sand, tempered with water, moulded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt.

PAGE 45.

- Brook**, A small natural stream of water.
- Broom**, A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, &c.
- Brush**, An instrument of bristles, &c., used for various purposes, as removing dust, laying on colors, &c.
- Build**, To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice.
- Edifice**, A building; chiefly applied to elegant houses, and other large structures.
- Burst**, To break or rend by violence; to open suddenly.
- Carve**, To cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner.

- Catch**, To seize, especially with the hand.
- Chain**, A series of links or rings, connected together, used for various purposes.
- Chair**, A movable seat with a back, for one person.
- Chase**, To pursue, as an enemy, or game; to drive.
- Chess**, A game played by two persons, on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two differently colored sets of pieces or men.
- Chest**, A box of wood or other material, in which articles are deposited.

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- Child**, A young person of either sex.
- Chime**, A set of bells musically tuned to one another.
- Chuck**, A contrivance fixed to the mandrel of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon.
- Churn**, A vessel in which cream is shaken or beaten in order to separate the butter from the other parts.
- Clamp**, A piece of timber or iron, used to fasten work together.
- Clasp**, A catch, for holding together the parts of anything; a book clasp.

- Class**, A number of students, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies.
- Cleat**, A piece of wood or iron adjusted to various parts of a vessel for fastening ropes.
- Clerk**, An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c.
- Climb**, To ascend by means of the hands and feet; to mount laboriously or slowly.
- Clock**, An instrument or machine for measuring time.
- Cloth**, A stuff of some fibrous material, formed by weaving.

PAGE 47.

- Clown**, The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.
- Coach**, A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for traveling.
- Coast**, Edge or margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore.
- Coast**, To slide down a hill on a sled, upon snow or ice. [parts.]
- Crack**, To break without entire separation of the
- Crane**, A wading bird, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck.

- Crane**, A machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights.
- Crank**, A handle for communicating circular motion.
- Crawl**, To move slowly, as a worm; or on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep.
- Creek**, A small river or brook.
- Crock**, An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.
- Crook**, A bend, turn, or curve.

PAGE 48.

- Cross**, A kind of gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed crossing each other.
- Crowd**, A number of persons congregated and pressed together.

- Crown**, A wreath or garland, or any ornament encircling the head, especially as a badge of dignity or power.

Dance, To move to music, with varied motions of the feet.

Dream, A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision.

Drill, To train in the military art.

Drill, A kind of pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances.

Drink, To swallow any thing liquid.

Drive, To compel to move on.

Drown, To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid; to sink under water until dead.

Drunk, To overcome by drinking; intoxicated.

Dunce, A person of weak intellect; a simpleton.

PAGE 49.

Dwarf, An animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species; *especially*, a diminutive man.

Earth, The globe we inhabit; the world.

Fence, A wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, or the like.

Field, A piece of inclosed land.

Fight, To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat.

Flail, An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.

Flame, A stream of burning vapor or gas; a blaze.

Flask, A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids.

Float, To rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up.

Flood, A body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; a freshet.

Floor, The level portion on which one walks in any building.

Flute, A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys opened by the fingers.

PAGE 50.

Forge, A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering.

Fruit, That part of plants which contains the seed; *especially* the juicy, pulpy products of certain plants.

Gauge, A carpenter's tool used for guaging to a width.

Glass, A drinking glass; a tumbler.

Globe, Any thing which is nearly round or spherical in shape.

Glove, A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger.

Goose, A well known aquatic fowl.

~~Is~~ *Aquatic*, Pertaining to, inhabiting or frequenting water.

Gouge, A chisel with a semi-cylindrical blade.

Grape, The fruit of the vine; commonly a single berry of the vine.

Grass, Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.

Grate, A frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel.

Grave, An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; hence, also, any place of interment; tomb; sepulchre.

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Grind, To perform the operation of grinding something.

Grove, A group of trees smaller than a forest; a wood of small extent.

Guard, A man or body of men stationed to protect a person, or position; a watch, a sentinel.

Hames, The curved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to the collar.

Heart, That which resembles a heart in shape.

Hedge, A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; *especially* such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land.

Hinge, The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c., turns.

Hoist, To raise or lift upwards by means of tackle.

Horse, A well known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle.

Hound, A dog used for hunting; properly, one which hunts game by the scent.

House, A building used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; *especially*, one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; mansion; tenement.

Kneel, To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

PAGE 52.

Knife, An instrument usually consisting of a thin blade of steel, having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle.

Knock, To strike for admittance; to rap upon, as a door.

Lance, A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle, and metal point; a spear.

Latch, A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door.

Lathe, A machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material.

Learn, To receive information or intelligence.

Lunch, A portion of food taken at any time except at the regular meal.

Match, A splint of wood, with one end dipped in a chemical preparation of phosphorus, &c.,

which ignites on being rubbed against any rough surface.

Moose, An animal of the deer kind, having a short, thick neck; the males have large broad antlers.


Mount, A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain.

Mount, To get on horseback.

Mourn, To express grief or sorrow.

PAGE 53.

Mouse, A small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses and fields.

 *Rodent*, An animal that gnaws like a rat.

Nurse, One who tends a child or the sick.

Ounce, A carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

Peach, A tree and its fruit, of many varieties, and highly esteemed.

Perch, A fish of several species, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, and having sharp, long fins.

Plane, A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood.

Plank, A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.

Plant, A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves.

Plate, A small, shallow vessel, from which provisions are eaten at table.


Plumb, A weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet.

Point, To direct toward an object. [buildings.]

Porch, A kind of vestibule at the entrance of

PAGE 54.

Prawn, A small crustacean, allied to the shrimp; it is highly prized for food.

 *Crustacean*, So called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.

Press, An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed or squeezed.


Press, A machine for printing.

Prism, A transparent body, with usually three sides and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases.

Punch, A tool used for perforating holes.

Punch, The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show.

Quail, A gallinaceous bird closely allied to the partridge of Europe.

 *Gallinaceous*, Belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

Quill, A large, strong feather, used for writing pens, &c.

Quoit, A circular ring, to be pitched at a fixed object in play.


Raise, To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position.

Reach, To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand.

Rests, Pauses; intervals of rest in music.

PAGE 55.

Roach, A gregarious fresh water fish of the carp family.

 *Gregarious*, Having the habit of living in a flock or herd.

Roofs, The covers or upper parts of houses, barns and the like; among the different kinds are the gable, hip, oggee, shed, curb, mansard, &c.

Scene, One of the slides, hangings, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play.

Scoop, A short-handled vessel generally used in weighing sugar, coffee, &c.

Screw, A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood.

Shaft, A well-like excavation in the earth, through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface.


Shark, A voracious sea fish, the mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth.

Shave, To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely.

Shawl, A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

Sheaf, Stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together.

Sheep, A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool.

 **Ruminant**, An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

Shelf, A board, or platform elevated above the floor, and generally fixed above the fireplace or to a wall, for holding vessels, books, &c.

PAGE 56.

Shell, A hard outside covering; as a nut-shell, &c.

Shirt, A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

Shoot, To perform the act of discharging a gun.

Shore, The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.


Sieve, A utensil for separating the fine part of any substance from the coarse.

Skate, A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner or sometimes with small wheels, for moving rapidly on ice, or other smooth surface.

Skull, The bony case which incloses the brain.

Slate, A tablet, for writing upon.


Slate, An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; a thin flat piece for roofing houses.

 **Argillaceous**, Partaking of the properties of clay.

Sleep, Slumber, repose, rest.

Sloop, A vessel with one mast.

Sloth, A South American mammal of about the size of a cat, so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions.


 **Mammal**, An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, characterized by the female suckling its young.

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Smash, Breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

Smoke, To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

Snail, An air-breathing mollusk, which moves very slowly by creeping. Some of them have shells, others do not.

 **Mollusk**, An animal having no bones.

Snake, A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper.

Snipe, A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill.

Spade, An instrument for digging or cutting the ground.

Spear, A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, &c.

Spike, A sort of very large nail.

Spill, To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel.

Split, To divide longitudinally or lengthwise.

Spoke, One of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave of a wheel, and serving to support the rim or felly.

Spool, A hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

PAGE 58.

Spoon, An instrument consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food.

Spout, A pipe, or projecting mouth of a vessel or pump, used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out.

Stack, A large pile of hay, grain, or straw, and the like.

Stack, A number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a conical pile.

Stage, The floor for scenic performances.

Stage, Any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public.

Stamp, To strike the foot forcibly downward.

Stamp, Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.

Stamp, A stamped or printed device issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to letters or certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid.

Stand, To remain at rest in an erect position.

Steal, To take without right or leave.

Stone, A mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter.

PAGE 59.

Stool, A seat without a back, intended for one person.


Store, Any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail.

Stork, A large wading bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron.

Storm, A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder

and lightning; hence often, a fall of rain or snow.

Stove, An apparatus in which a fire is made for warming a room or house, or for culinary or other purposes.

 **Culinary**, Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

Strop, A strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors.

Stump, The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off.

Sweep, To brush, or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt.

Swine, A well-known animal. The male is called *boar*, and the female *sow*.

Swing, A line, cord, or the like, suspended and hanging loose, upon which any thing may swing.

Sword, An offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting.

Teeth, The series of small bones attached to the jaws of animals, or human beings, which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food.

PAGE 60.

Thief, One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. A *thief* takes our property by stealth; a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force.

Thorn, A sharp, woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub.

Throw, To fling or cast in any manner.

Thumb, The short, thick, finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of animals.

Tongs, An instrument, consisting of two long shafts jointed at one end, used for handling fire or heated metals.

Tools, Instruments, used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; as the tools of a carpenter, &c.

Tooth, A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing.

Torch, A light formed of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau.

Track, The permanent way; a railway track.

Track, A level track, for running races.

Train, A continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

Tramp, A foot traveler; a tramp.

PAGE 61.

Trout, A fresh-water fish variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food.

Truck, A low carriage for carrying heavy articles.

Trunk, A box or chest generally covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c.

Truss, A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia.

Valve, A cover or contrivance to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and close it in the other, by pressing, lifting, turning, or sliding.

Vault, An arched apartment, used for storing wine, &c.

Waltz, A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion.

Watch, A small timepiece, to be carried in the pocket.

Watch, One who watches.

Waves, Advancing ridges or swells on the surface of water.

Weave, To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture.

Wedge, A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.

PAGE 62.

Weigh, To examine by balance.

Weigh, To ascertain the weight of.

Whale, An animal inhabiting the ocean, of the class of *Mammals*. The whale furnishes oil and whalebone, and when full grown is about seventy feet long.

Wharf, A perpendicular mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, or extending into the water, for the convenience of lading and unloading vessels; a pier.

Wheel, A circular frame turning on an axis.

Whisk, A bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush.

Wreck, The destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves.

Wring, To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence.

Write, To express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe.

Yacht, A light and elegantly furnished sea-going vessel used for pleasure trips, racing, and the like.

Youth, A young person ; *especially*, a young man.
Zones, The five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature.

PAGE 63.

Branch, A limb ; a bough growing from a stem, or from another branch or bough.

Bridge, A structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a watercourse, ravine, railroad, or the like.

Chaise, A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage for two persons, with a calash top.

Cheese, Curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed.

Church, A building set apart for Christian worship.

Corpse, The dead body of a human being.

Crutch, A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame or infirm in walking.

Flames, To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire ; to blaze.

Grapes, The fruit of the vine ; a bunch of grapes.

Grouse, A stout-legged bird, having feathered feet and a very short bill, and highly prized for food. [grave.

Hearse, A carriage for conveying the dead to the

Knives, Instruments for cutting and of different varieties.

PAGE 64.

Lounge, A piece of furniture on which one may recline.

Preach, To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject ; to deliver a sermon ; to give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds.

Scales, An instrument or machine for weighing, chiefly in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

School, An institution of learning of a lower grade, below a college or university ; a place of elementary instruction.

Scrape, To remove by scraping ; as scraping the streets.

Screen, A long coarse riddle or sieve.

Scroll, A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced.

Scythe, An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle.

Shears, A cutting instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances.

Sheath, A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument ; a scabbard.

Shield, The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.

Sketch, A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design.

PAGE 65.


Slaves, Persons who are held in bondage to others ; those who are wholly subject to the will of others.

Sledge, A large heavy hammer.

Sledge, A low vehicle moved on runners.

Sleigh, A vehicle moved on runners and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice.

Sphinx, A monster usually represented as having the body of a lion, and the face of a woman.

 **Monster**, Anything horrible from ugliness, deformity or wickedness.

Splash, To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

Spring, The source from which a stream proceeds ; a fountain.

Spring, An elastic body, as a steel rod or plate or layer of plates ; a carriage spring.

Spring, A coiled wire spring, used for various purposes.

Square, An instrument used to lay out or test square work.

Squirt, An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force.

Stilts, Pieces of wood constructed to raise the feet above the ground in walking.

PAGE 66.

Stocks, A frame, with holes in which the feet or the feet and hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment.

Street, A paved way or road ; a city road ; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.

Strike, To make a quick blow or thrust.

Switch, A movable part of two opposite rails, for transferring a car from one track to another.

Thrash, To thresh the husks off with a flail.

Thread, A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length. Usually wound on little wooden spools.

Thread, To pass a thread through the eye of a needle.

Throne, A chair of state, commonly a royal seat.

Thrush, A small, plainly-colored singing bird, of various species.

Trough, A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid.

Wreath, Something twisted or curled; a garland.

Wrench, An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw-taps, &c.

PAGE 67.

Acorn, The seed or fruit of an oak.

Actor, One who acts; especially, one who plays on the stage.

Actress, A female who acts or plays.

Adder, A venomous serpent; a viper.

Admit, To grant entrance into a place.

Afloat, In a floating state, without guide or control.

Air-gun, A gun discharged by the elastic force of air.

Air-pump, A machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.

Album, A blank book in which to insert photographs, or autographs. [street.

Alley, A narrow passage, as distinct from a public

Altar, A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity; in Christian churches, the communion table.

Anchor, An iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water.

PAGE 68

Angel, A spirit, or a spiritual being, employed by God to communicate his will to man.

Angling, To fish with line and hook.

Anvil, An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped.

Apple, A well-known tree and its fruit.

Apron, A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury.

Arab, A native of Arabia.

Archer, One who shoots with a bow; a bowman.

Arm-chair, A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Armor, Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle.

Arrest, To take, siege, or apprehend by authority of law.

Arrow, A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

Artist, One who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution.

PAGE 69.

Asleep, In a state of sleep; at rest.

Atlas, A collection of maps in a volume.

Auction, A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue.

Auger, A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

Awning, A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays.

Axle, A transverse bar connecting the naves of the opposite wheels of a carriage.

Baboon, A large species of monkey.

Baby, An infant; a babe. [bear.

Badger, A burrowing quadruped related to the

Baggage, Trunks, carpet-bags, &c., containing the clothing, &c., which one carries with him on a journey.

Bagpipe, A musical instrument used in Scotland.

Baker, One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.

PAGE 70.

Balance, An apparatus for weighing bodies.

Balloon, A bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere.

Bandbox, A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles.

Banjo, A stringed musical instrument resembling both the guitar and tambourine.

Banner, A military ensign; principal standard of a prince or state; a pennon; a streamer.

Baptize, The application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

Barber, One who shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the hair of others.

- Barouche**, A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two seats on the inside.
- Barrel**, A round, bulgy vessel or cask, usually containing from $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 gallons.
- Baseball**, A game of ball, so called from the bases or bounds (usually four in number) which

designate the circuit each player must make after striking the ball.

- Basin**, A hollow vessel, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.
- Basket**, A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things, interwoven.


PAGE 71.

- Bassoon**, A peculiar shaped wind instrument.
- Battle**, A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing forces.
- Beaver**, An amphibious, rodent quadruped.
- Bedroom**, An apartment for a bed.
- Beehive**, A case or box used as a habitation for bees.
- Beer-glass**, A glass used for drinking beer; generally supplied with a handle.

- Beetle**, Any insect characterized by having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up.
- Beggar**, One who lives by begging; a mendicant.
- Behead**, To sever the head from; to decapitate.
- Belfry**, A room in a tower, in which the bell is hung.
- Bellman**, A man who rings a bell.
- Bellows**, An instrument for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

PAGE 72.

- Berry**, A small pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered throughout it, as the currant, gooseberry, strawberry, &c.
- Bevel**, An instrument for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination.
- Bible**, The volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.
- Billiards**, A game played with ivory balls, on a rectangular table.
- Bird-cage**, A cage for keeping birds confined.
- Bison**, A quadruped inhabiting the interior of North America, especially about the Rocky Mountains.

 It is popularly called the *buffalo*; but the true buffalo belongs to the eastern continent, and to a different subdivision of the same genus.

- Bittern**, A wading bird of Europe, related to the herons.
- Blackbird**, In England a species of thrush, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as crow blackbird, and red-winged blackbird.
- Black-board**, A board used to write or draw on with chalk.
- Blacksmith**, A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; an iron-smith.
- Black-snake**, A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America.
- Blindfold**, Having the eyes covered.

PAGE 73.

- Block-house**, A kind of edifice of heavy timber or logs for military defense, having its sides loop-holed for musketry.
- Blood-hound**, A ferocious, bloodthirsty variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent of their tracks.
- Blow-pipe**, An instrument by which a current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp, so as to direct the flame and concentrate the heat on some object.
- Boa**, A round fur tippet.
- Boa**, A genus of serpents. It includes the largest species of serpents, the *Boa-constrictor*.

- Boatman**, A man who manages a boat.
- Bobbin**, A small cylindrical piece of wood or metal with a border at one or both ends, on which thread is wound; a kind of spool.
- Bodkin**, A pointed instrument for making holes.
- Boiler**, A strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or other purposes.
- Bonfire**, A fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.
- Bonnet**, A cap or covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats, and still used by some.
- Book-case**, A case with shelves for holding books.

PAGE 74.

Boot-crimp, A frame or last used by boot-makers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.
Boot-jack, An instrument for drawing off boots.
Border, The outer part or edge of anything.
Bottle, A hollow vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors.
Bouquet, A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
Bow-drill, A drill worked by a bow and string.
Bow-pen, A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out towards the middle.

Bow-saw, A saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood.
Bowsprit, A large spar, which projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.
Boxer, One who fights with his fists.
Bracelet, An ornament for the wrist.
Bracket, A small projecting support, fastened to a wall or other surface.

PAGE 75.

Brad-awl, An awl to make holes for the insertion of brads.
Brakeman, One whose business is to manage a brake.
Brass-band, A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass.
Breakdown, Act of breaking down, as of a carriage.
Breaker, Waves breaking into foam against the shore.
Breaker, One who, or that which breaks. A coal-breaker where coal is broken and separated.

Breastpin, A pin for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast; a brooch.
Breast-wheel, A water-wheel, which receives the stream of water at about half its height.
Brickbat, A piece or fragment of a brick.
Bridle, An instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained.
Broad-ax, An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.
Broadsword, A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

PAGE 76.

Broken, Parted by violence.
Bubbles, Small vesicles of water or other fluid inflated with air.
Bucket, A vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids.
Buckle, An instrument attached to a belt or strap, and used for fastening things together.
Buggy, A light one-horse, four-wheel vehicle.
Bugle, A musical wind instrument used in hunting or for military music.
Building, A thing built, as a house, church, &c.

Bull-dog, A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage.
Bullet, A small ball, usually of lead, to be discharged from guns, pistols, &c.
Bull-fight, A combat with a bull.
Bull-finch, A singing bird allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks and throat of a crimson color.
Bull-frog, A large species of frog, found in North America. It makes a loud, croaking noise, whence, probably, its name.

PAGE 77.

Bull's-eye, A policeman's lantern with a thick glass reflector on one side.
Bundle, A number of things bound together, especially into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll.
Bung-hole, The hole in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled.
Bureau, A chest of drawers for clothes, &c.
Burner, An appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture designed to promote combustion.
Butcher, One who slaughters animals for food.

Butter, An oily substance obtained from cream by churning.
Button, A catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress.
Buttress, A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support.
Cabbage, A genus of plants of different varieties, common as a garden vegetable.
Cabin, A cottage; a hut or small house.
Caboose, Commonly the special constructed and rear car on a coal, or freight train, for the conductor's and brakemen's use.

PAGE 78.

Cactus, A genus of tropical American plants, remarkable for having thick, fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and often armed with spines.

Camel, A large ruminant quadruped, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding.

Camp-stool, A stool with cross legs to fold up.

Cam-wheel, A wheel or part of a wheel, of irregular outline, employed to produce a variable or alternating motion in machinery.

Canal, An artificial water course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or vessels.

Candle, A cylinder of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffine, of other combustible substance, inclosing a wick, and used to furnish light.

Candy, A conserve, or confection of sugar.

Cannon, A large hollow metal cylinder closed at one end, and variously mounted, used for throwing balls by the force of gun powder.

Canoe, A boat formed of the trunk of a tree, excavated, or of bark or skins.

Canteen, A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

Cant-hook, A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs.

Capsize, An upset, or overturn.

PAGE 79.

Capstan, A machine used for weighing anchors, or drawing up any great weight, operating with a cable wound round it, in the manner of a wheel and axle.

Captain, The military officer who commands a company or troop: also the commander of a ship.


Carbine, A fire-arm intermediate between the pistol and musket in length and weight, used by mounted troops.

Carpet, A heavy fabric, used as a covering for floors.

Carriage, A vehicle especially for pleasure or for passengers. Here, a baby carriage.

Carry, To convey or propel; to bear.


Cartridge, A case of paper, pasteboard, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm.

 *Blank Cartridge*, A cartridge without a ball.

Cascade, A waterfall less than a cataract.

Casket, A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles.

Caster, A stand containing a number of phials or cruets, with condiments for the table.

 *Condiments*, things used to give relish to food; seasoning.

Caster, A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.

Castle, A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman.

PAGE 80.

Cat-fish, A north American fresh-water fish of different species.

Cattle, Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Cedar, An evergreen of different species.

Cellar, A room under the house or other building.

Chain-pump, A pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying disks or buckets, passing upward through a wooden tube, and moving on two wheels, one above, and the other below.

Chain-shot, Two balls, &c., connected by a chain and used to cut down masts, &c.

Chamois, A species of antelope living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe.

Cherry, The fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties.

Cherub, A symbolic figure, used as a part of the embellishments of the tabernacle and temple.

Chestnut, The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea*, inclosed in a prickly bur.

Chicken, The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen.

Children, Young persons of either sex.

PAGE 81.

Chimney, The passage through which the smoke is carried off.

Chisel, An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging.

Church-yard, The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Cigar, A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

Circus, A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

City, A large town; in the United States, one governed by a mayor and aldermen.
Civit, The animal that produces civit, a strong musky odor, used as a perfume.
Clevis, The U-shaped draft iron on the end of a cart-tongue or plow-beam.

Clock-work, Machinery and movements of a clock, or resembling those of a clock.
Closet, A small close apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, articles of furniture, &c.
Clothier, One who makes or sells clothes.
Coachman, The person who drives a coach.

PAGE 82.

Coal-mine, A pit where coal is dug.
Coal-train, A number of cars loaded with coal, and moved from one place to another by an engine.
Cobbler, A mender of shoes.
Cobweb, A spider's web or net.
Cock-fight, A match or contest of game-cocks.
Coffee, The berries of a tree growing in warm climates. Each berry contains two kernels of coffee.

Coffin, The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial.
Cog-wheel, A wheel with cogs or teeth.
Collar, Something worn round the neck.
Colter, The sharp fore-iron of a plow, to cut the sod. [&c.
Column, A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling,
Comet, A member of the solar system, usually moving in a very eccentric orbit, and generally consisting of a nucleus, an envelope and a tail.

PAGE 83.

Compass, A magnetic instrument, used to determine the north and other cardinal points.
Concert, A public musical entertainment.
Condor, A large bird of the vulture family, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.
Cooler, A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.
Cooper, One who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, tubs, and the like.
Corkscrew, A kind of screw used for drawing corks from bottles.

Cornet, A wind instrument blown with the mouth.
Cornice, Any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed.
Cottage, A small dwelling.
Counter, A table or board on which money is counted, and on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.
Country, Pertaining to the territory at a distance from the city.
Cracker, A kind of hard biscuit.

PAGE 84.

Cradle, A kind of movable bed for infants, so constructed as to rock.
Cradle, A light frame work added to a scythe, for receiving the grain as cut, and laying it evenly in swaths.
Craw-fish, A crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster, but smaller, found in fresh water streams.
Crayon, A piece of chalk, or other soft earthy substance, in the form of a cylinder, for use in drawing.
Crevice, A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a cleft; a fissure.
Cripple, One who creeps, halts, or limps.

Crosiers, The official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a cross; also the pastoral staff of a bishop which terminates in an ornamental curve.
Cross-bill, A bird or a genus of birds, the points of whose bill-curve in opposite directions, and cross each other.
Cross-bow, A weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.
Crossing, Commonly called so where a rail-road crosses a highway. [way.
Cross-road, A road that crosses another; a cross-
Crow-bar, A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever.

PAGE 85.

Crown-wheel, A wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane.
Cuckoo, A well-known bird deriving its name from its note.

Culvert, An arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, &c.
Curlew, A wading bird, with a long bill. Its cry is well expressed in the name.

Curry, To comb, rub, or cleanse the skin of a horse, &c.
Curtain, A movable cloth, screen or covering intended to darken or conceal.
Cutlass, A broad, curving sword, with but one cutting edge.
Cutter, A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck.

Cymbals, A musical instrument of brass, &c., of a circular form, like a dish, held in the hand, and producing, when two are struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

Dagger, A short sword ; a poniard.

Dasher, A dash-board.

Date-tree, The genus of palms which bear dates.

PAGE 86.

Davits, Pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.
Debark, To land from a ship or boat ; to disembark.
Deluge, An overflowing of the land by water.
Derrick, A mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights.
Desert, A deserted or forsaken tract of land.
Dial, An instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style on a graduated surface.

Dipper, A vessel used to dip water or other liquors.

Dipper, A small bird resembling the blackbird, and seeking its food by diving.

Disarm, To deprive of arms or of the means of attack or defense.

Dismiss, To send away ; to cause or permit to go.

Doctor, One licensed to practice medicine ; a physician.

Dodo, A bird of large size, once inhabiting the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, but now extinct.

PAGE 87.

Dog-cart, A one-horse vehicle for sportsmen ; so called from being used to carry dogs for hunting, in an open space behind.
Dog-fish, A species of shark.
Dollar, A silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents.
Dolphin, A fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes in-color when dying.
Donkey, An ass, or mule.
Dormouse, A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, &c.
Dovetails, Joints or tenons made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a

corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out.

Drain-pipe, A metal or earthen pipe used for carrying off waste water, and the like.

Draw-bridge, A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure.

Drawer, A sliding box or receptacle in a case.

Draw-knife, A joiner's tool, with a long blade and two handles, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it towards one.

Dress-coat, A coat with narrow or pointed skirts, as distinguished from a frock-coat.

PAGE 88.

Drill-plow, A sort of plow used for sowing grain in drills.
Drummer, One who beats a drum.
Drumsticks, The sticks with which a drum is beaten.
Drunkard, One who habitually drinks to excess ; a toper.
Drygoods, Cloths, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.
Duel, A premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference.

Dumb-bells, Two spheres of iron or other heavy material, connected by a short bar for a handle ; used as a weight for swinging in the hands.

Dungeon, A dark, underground place of confinement.

Dung-fork, A fork with a number of tines, used to remove or spread dung.

Duster, A utensil for dusting.

Dust-pan, A broad, shovel-like implement, used in catching up the sweepings.

Dwelling, Habitation ; abode ; domicile.

PAGE 89.

Eagle, A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight. Its figure is commonly used for standards and emblematic devices.

Ear-ring, An ornament suspended from the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

Earthquake, A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

Easel, A wooden frame with movable pegs, or a sliding rack, on which pictures are placed while being painted.

Edge-tool, Instruments having a sharp edge.

Embark, The act of putting or going on board of a vessel.

Embrace, To clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom.

Engine, A machine or contrivance in which two or more mechanical powers are combined; commonly a steam-engine.

Engrave, To carve figures, letters, or devices upon.

Entrance, The door or passage, by which a place may be entered.

Erase, To rub or scrape out.

Escape, Act of fleeing from danger, or escaping from prison, &c.


PAGE 90.

Explode, To burst with a loud report.

Express, To send by express messenger.

Eyeglass, A glass to assist the sight.

Falcon, One of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power.

 *Raptorial*, Rapacious; living upon prey.

Farewell, Go well; good-bye; adieu.

Farmer, A cultivator of ground; an agriculturist; a husbandman.

Farm-house, A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

Faucet, A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide.

Feather, One of the growths, generally formed each of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird.

Fencing, The art or practice of self-defense with the sword.

Ferry, A place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water, in ferry-boats.

Festoon, A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve; anything arranged in this way.

PAGE 91.

Fiddle, A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

Fiddler, One who plays on a fiddle or violin; a violinist.

Fifer, One who plays on a fife.

Finger, One of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb.

Fire-arms, Weapons which act by the force of gun-powder.

Fire-brand, A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

Fireman, A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns.

Fire-place, The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

Fire-plug, A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

Fire-wood, Wood for fuel.

Fish-hook, A hook for catching fish.

Fishing, The act of catching fish.

PAGE 92.

Flag-man, One who makes signals with flags.

Flag-staff, A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

Flint-lock, A musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer for striking on the cap of the pan.

Flood-gate, A gate to stop or let out water.

Florist, A cultivator of flowers.

Flowers, Circles of leaves on plants, usually of some other color than green; blossoms.

Fly-trap, A plant the leaves of which are fringed

with stiff bristles and fold together when certain hairs on their upper surface are touched, thus seizing insects that light on them.

Fly-wheel, A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a variable or intermitting resistance.

Foot-ball, An inflated ball, kicked about in sport.

Foot-bridge, A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

Foot-guards, Guards of infantry.

Foot-lights, A row of lights at the front of the stage in a theatre.

PAGE 93.

Foot-race, A race on foot.
Foot-prints, Traces or foot-marks.
Footstool, A stool for the feet.
Forest, An extensive wood ; in the United States, a wood of native growth.
Foundry, A building arranged and fitted for casting metals. [water.
Fountain, An artificially produced jet or stream of
Fox-chase, The pursuit of a fox, with hounds.

Fox-hound, A superior variety of hound for chasing foxes.
Freight-train, A train of cars loaded with merchandise, &c.
French-horn, A wind instrument of music.
French-roof, A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at the top ; a mansard roof.
Fresco, A method of painting on walls.

PAGE 94.

Freshet, A flood or overflowing of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow.
Frigate, A ship of war, of a size larger than a sloop of war and less than a ship of the line.
Frock-coat, A body-coat for ordinary wear, with broad skirts, like a surtout, but shorter and lighter. [pipe.
Funnel, A kind of inverted hollow cone with a
Furnace, An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained, as for melting ores.
Furrow, A trench in the earth made by a plow.
Gaiter, A kind of shoe.

Gallop, To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse.
Gallows, An instrument of punishment consisting of two upright posts and a crossbeam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.
Gamble, To play or game for money or other stake.
Garret, That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof ; an attic.
Gavel, The mallet of a presiding officer.

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Gazelle, A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope.
Gearing, A train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.
Gecko, A nocturnal lizard, having flattened toes, and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings.
Genet, A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet.
Geyser, A fountain common in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water.
Giant, A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.
Gibbet, A kind of gallows ; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top.

Gitnet, A small instrument for boring holes by turning it with the hand.
Giraffe, An African quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones ; it is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet in height.
Glass-works, The place or buildings where glass is made.
Globe-fish, A fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to a globular shape.
Glutton, A carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious.

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Goblet, A drinking vessel without a handle.
Go-cart, A small machine moving on castors, to support children while learning to walk.
Goggles, A kind of spectacles to protect the eyes from cold, dust, &c.
Goldfinch, A beautiful singing-bird, so named from the color of its wings.
Gold-fish, A small fish so named from its color.
Grape-shot, A number of iron balls, put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting pin and nut.

Grapple, A small anchor, with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.
Graver, An engraving tool.
Grave-stone, A stone set by a grave, as a memorial.
Grave-yard, A yard for the interment of the dead.
Greyhound, A slender, graceful variety of dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness.
Grindstone, A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

PAGE 97.

Groined-arch, An arch having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders of arches.

Guide-post, A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

Guitar, A stringed instrument resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, played upon with the fingers.

Gunsmith, A maker of small arms.

Gypsies, A vagabond race, coming originally from India, and now scattered over Europe,

living by theft, fortune-telling, tinkering, swapping horses, &c.

Hair-brush, A brush for smoothing the hair.

Hair-pin, A pin used in dressing the hair.

Halbert, A pole having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece with a cutting edge.

Halter, A rope or strap and head-stall for a horse.

Hammer, An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like.

Hammock, A kind of hanging bed.

Hand-bell, A small bell rung by the hand.

PAGE 98.

Hand-bill, A loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement.

Hand-cuff, A fastening consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle.

Handle, That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used.

Hand-rail, A rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by.

Handsaw, A saw to be used with the hand.

Harbor, A place of security for ships; a port or haven.

Hardware, Ware made of metal, as tools, cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

Harpist, A player on the harp.

Harpoon, A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales.

Harrow, An iron-toothed instrument drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

Harvest, To reap or gather, as wheat, corn, and other fruits.

Hatchet, A small axe with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

PAGE 99.

Hatter, One who makes or sells hats.

Hautboy, A wind instrument of music, similar in shape and tone to the clarinet, only thinner.

Haw-finch, A small bird.

Hay-cocks, A conical pile of hay, in the field.

Hay-knife, A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

Hay-stack, A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

Head-light, A light with a powerful reflector, at the head of a locomotive. [rooms.

Heater, A stove adapted for heating two or more

Hedgehog, A small animal having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball.

Helmet, Defensive armor for the head.

Heron, A wading bird, with long legs and neck.

Herring, A small fish. Herrings move in vast shoals, coming from northern latitudes in the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

PAGE 100.

Hilly, Abounding with hills.

Hindoo, A native inhabitant of Hindostan.

Hip-roof, A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides. [tender.

Hodman, A man who carries a hod; a mason's

Hog-pen, A pen or sty for hogs.

Hogshead, A large cask of indefinite contents; an English measure of 63 wine gallons.

Holster, A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

Hoopoo, A bird whose head is adorned with a

beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure.

Hornbill, A large bird, found in Africa and Asia, having a large bill curved downward, on which is a process resembling another growing upward.

Hornet, A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow color.

Horn-owl, A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head.

Horse-block, A block on which one steps on mounting and dismounting from a horse.

PAGE 101.

Horse-car, A railroad car drawn by horses.
Horse-guard, A sentinel on horseback.
Horse-race, A race by horses; a match of horses in running.
Horse-rake, A rake worked by horse-power.
Horseshoe, An iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U. [inn].
Hostler, One who has the care of horses at an
Hot-bed, A bed of earth well manured, and covered with glass, for raising early plants.

Hotel, An inn or public house; *especially*, one of some style or pretensions.
Hot-house, A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.
Hour-glass, An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of a glass vessel. [man].
Hunter, One who pursues wild animals; a hunts-
Hydrant, A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct or reservoir.

PAGE 102.

Ibex, A species of goat, found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.
Ibis, A genus of wading birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.
Iceberg, A hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.
Ice-cream, Frozen cream or milk, sweetened and flavored with different relishable extracts.
Ice-house, A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.
Idler, One who idles; a lazy person.

Idol, An image of a divinity, made as an object of worship.
Image, A similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight. [ica].
Indian, One of the original inhabitants of Amer-
Inkstand, A vessel for holding ink.
Insects, Jointed animals that, in their mature state, have the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax and the abdomen, have six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathe the air through the body in tubes, opening externally by spiracles.
Island, A tract of land surrounded by water.

PAGE 103.

Jackal, A carnivorous animal, allied to the wolf.
Jackdaw, A bird allied to the crows, of which it is the smallest example.
Jacket, A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.
Jack-plane, A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work.
Jack-screw, A portable machine for raising heavy weights through a small distance.
Javelin, A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, anciently used by horse or foot.
Jew's-harp, A small musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue,

which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath.
Juggler, One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand.
Kennel, A house or cot for dogs.
Kettle, A metallic vessel with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.
Key-hole, A hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key.
Key-stone, The wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.

PAGE 104.

Kitchen, The room of a house appropriated to cookery.
Knapsack, A frame of leather or canvas, for containing necessities of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.
Label, A narrow slip of paper, affixed to anything, denoting its contents, ownership, &c.
Ladder, A frame of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds, thus

forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.
Ladle, A cup with a long handle, used in lading or dipping.
Lady, A woman of gentle or refined manners.
Lances, Weapons of war, consisting of long shafts or handles, and metal points; spears.
Landau, A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

Landscape, A picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature.

Lantern, Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from the wind or rain.

PAGE 105.

Laundry, The place or room where clothes are washed.


Leather, The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use.

Leap-frog, A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

Lemon, An oval or roundish yellow fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp.

Lenses, Pieces of glass, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used either singly or combined, in optical instruments.

Leopard, A carnivorous digitigrade mammal. It is yellow, with black spots along the back and sides.

 *Digitigrade*, An animal that walks or steps on its toes.

Lap-wing, A wading bird of the plover family.

Lasso, A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Letter, A written or printed message; an epistle.

Level, An instrument by which to find a horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to such a line.

Lever, A bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a fulcrum.

Lewis, An iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by.

Life-boat, A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other destruction of a vessel at sea.

Light-house, A tower with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or on some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night.

PAGE 106.

Lightning, A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.

Limber, The forward part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached, and from which the gun is detached when in action.

Lime-kiln, A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burnt to make lime.

Linchpin, A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

Linnet, A small European singing bird.

Lion, A carnivorous mammal, characterized by great size and strength. It is found in Asia and all over Africa.

Lizard, A four-footed reptile, having a long round body and tail.

Llama, An animal allied to the camel found in South America.

Lobster, A large, long tailed crustacean used for food.

Locket, A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair or a miniature.

Lock-smith, An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

Log-house, A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on one another.

PAGE 107.

Log-line, A line or cord about one hundred and fifty fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.

Lumber, Timber sawed or split for use.

Lyre-bird, A bird remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre. It is a native of Australia.

Macaw, A large and very showy bird, allied to the parrots.

Machines, Instruments by which power is applied and made effective, or a desired effect produced.

Magnet, A bar or mass of steel or iron to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been

imparted, either by contact or by other means.

Maggie, A bird allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below. It is noisy and mischievous, and may be taught to speak.

Mail-bag, A leather pouch used in conveying mail matter. [mails.]

Mail-coach, A coach that conveys the public

Maintop, The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

Mallet, A wooden hammer; particularly used in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

Manger, A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, in a barn or stable.

PAGE 108.

- Mansion**, A house of some size or pretension.
Mantel, The work over a fire-place in front of the chimney, especially a narrow shelf above the fire-place.
Marble, Any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish.
 ☞ *Calcareous*, partaking of the nature of lime-stone.
Marbles, Little balls of marble, or other hard substance, used as playthings by children.
Market, A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale.
Marmot, A rodent, of about the size of the rabbit, which inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees.

- Marriage**, Act of marrying, or state of being married.
Marten, A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel. Its fur is used in making hats and muffs.
Martin, A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.
Martyr, To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession.
Mason, A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones in walls or structures of any kind.
Mastiff, A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

PAGE 109.

- Mattock**, A kind of pick-axe, having the iron ends broad, instead of pointed.
Mattress, A bed stuffed with hair, moss, and other soft material, and quilted.
Maul-stick, A stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.
Meadow, A tract of low or level grass land, especially land somewhat wet, but covered with grass.
Medal, A coin struck with a device intended as a memento of any event or person.
Melon, A well-known delicious fruit.

- Mermaid**, A fabled marine animal, having the upper part like that of a woman and the lower like a fish.
Meter, An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas.
Mile-post, A post or stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.
Milk-can, A vessel used for shipping milk in.
Milkmaid, A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.
Mill-dam, A dam to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

PAGE 110.

- Miller**, One whose occupation is to attend a grist mill.
Mill-stone, A stone used for grinding grain.
Miner, One who mines; a digger of mines.
Minnow, A very small fresh-water fish, of several species.
Minstrels, Commonly a troupe of black, or blackened, performers in songs and comic plays.
Mirror, A looking-glass.
Mitre, A covering for the head, worn by bishops, cardinals, &c.

- Mitre**, The joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of moulding, each cut off at an angle.
Money, Coin, stamped metal, and notes used as the medium of commerce.
Monkey, One of an order of four-footed mammals, often trained to collect pennies for the hand-organ man.
Mortar, A short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs, shells, &c.
Mortise, A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive the end of another piece made to fit it, called a *tenon*.

PAGE 111.

- Motto**, A sentence or phrase.
Mountain, A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land.
Mouse-hole, A hole which mice enter or pass.
Mouth-piece, The piece of a musical instrument to which the mouth is applied.

- Muddy**, Consisting of mud or soft earth; a muddy road.
Murder, The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought.
Mush-room, One of a large class of flowerless and generally umbrella-shaped plants of the natural order of *fungi*.

Music, Melody or harmony, represented by printed characters.

Musk-deer, A hornless deer found in Thibet and Nepal. The male produces the substance known as *musk*.

Musket, A kind of fire-arm discharged by a percussion-lock.

Musk-ox, A bovine ruminant which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has large horns turning downward and outward on each side of the head.

Musk-rat, A rodent animal, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong musky smell.

PAGE 112.

Napkin, A cloth used for wiping the mouth at the table.

Narwhal, A cetaceous mammal, found in the northern seas; sea unicorn. The male has usually one long twisted tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn.

Cetaceous, pertaining to the whale kind.

Necklace, A string of beads, or precious stones, worn upon the neck. [ing.]

Needle, A small instrument of steel, used in sewing.

Negro, A black man; a native of Africa.

Night-cap, A cap worn in bed or in undress.

Nippers, Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting.

Note-book, A book in which music is written or printed.

Nozzle, The nose; the snout; hence the projecting vent of any thing.

Ocean, The water considered as one vast body surrounding the land.

Octave, Consisting of eight; the eighth tone in the scale.

Office, The place in which public officers and others transact business.

PAGE 113.

Oil-can, A metal vessel used in oiling machinery.

Oil-well, A well that produces coal-oil.

Onion, A culinary plant, and its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Orange, A tree of many varieties, and its round, yellow fruit.

Organ, An instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

Ostrich, A large bird, nearly ten feet high, having a long neck, stout long legs, with only two toes, and short wings, with long soft plumes, in the place of feathers. It is remarkable for its speed, and swallowing bits of metal or stone

to aid in digestion. It is a native of Africa and Arabia.

Otter, A carnivorous animal of several species. They are aquatic and feed on fish.

Ousel, A bird of the thrush family.

Oyster, A mollusk, having a bivalve shell, usually found on gravel or sand, or adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. The common species is extensively used for food.

Package, A bundle; a pack or packet.

Paddle, A sort of short oar with a broad blade.

Padlock, A lock having a semi-circular link jointed at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt.

PAGE 114.

Painter, One whose occupation is to paint.

Palace, A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage resides.

Palette, A thin, oval-shaped board or tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.

Panther, A fierce dark colored variety of the leopard, found in Asia and Africa.

Paper, A newspaper; a journal. [of rooms.]

Paper, Hangings printed or stamped for the walls

Parlor, A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation.

Parrot, A climbing bird of brilliant color, having a fleshy tongue, and a short, hooked bill toothed above.

Partridge, A grouse-like bird, having the feet bare. It is of a gray color, mottled with brown. It is found in Europe, Siberia, and North Africa.

Pavement, A floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage.

Peacock, The male of a gallinaceous fowl, about the size of the turkey. The rump feathers are long and capable of being erected, and each is marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colors are arranged.

Peanut, The seed-vessel and seed of a plant, called also *earth-nut*.

PAGE 115.

- Peba**, A kind of armadillo found in various parts of South America.
- Peddler**, One who peddles ; a traveling trader.
- Pencil**, A small brush used by painters.
- Pencil**, An instrument used for writing and drawing ; a lead-pencil.
- Penguin**, A web-footed marine bird. It is unable to fly, but swims and dives well. It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions.
- Penknife**, A small knife ; formerly used for making and mending pens.

- Pennant**, A long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war.
- Penny**, The twelfth part of a shilling, equal in value to four farthings. The word *penny* is very commonly used for cent.
- Petrel**, A long-winged web-footed sea fowl.
- Pewit**, The lapwing or green plover.
- Pickax**, A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle.
- Picture**, A drawing, painting or engraving.

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- Pigeon**, A gallinaceous bird, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, &c.
- Pillar**, A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like.
- Pillows**, Cushions to support the head of a person when reposing.
- Pilot**, One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where navigation is dangerous.
- Pincers**, An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like gripping things to be held fast, &c.; pinchers.
- Pirates**, Robbers on the high seas.
- Pistol**, A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, intended to be fired from one hand.

- Piston**, A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down or backward and forward in it ; also used on steam engines.
- Pitcher**, A vessel, usually open, with a spout for pouring out liquors.
- Pitcher**, One who pitches anything, as balls, quoits, &c.
- Pitchfork**, A farming utensil used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain, as into carts or wagons.
- Pitman**, The connecting rod in a saw-mill or other machines.

PAGE 117.

- Placard**, A written or printed paper posted or carried in a public place.
- Platform**, A frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place.
- Pliers**, A kind of pinchers, by which any small object may be seized and bent.
- Plow-share**, The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.
- Plummet**, A piece of lead fastened to a line, and used to determine a perpendicular, and with a square, a horizontal line.

- Pointer**, Anything that points ; a stick used to point on blackboards.
- Pointer**, A variety of dog, trained to stop, and with his nose point out the game to sportsmen.
- Poker**, An iron bar, used in stirring or opening a fire of coals. [or handle.]
- Poleax**, A sort of ax or hatchet fixed to a pole.
- Polecat**, A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor.
- Police**, Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order.
- Poniard**, A small dagger.

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- Pony**, A small horse.
- Poodle**, A small dog covered with long, silky hair.
- Popgun**, A child's gun, or tube and rammer, for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.
- Poplar**, A genus of trees of several species, as the

- black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. They are of rapid growth, with soft wood.
- Porpoise**, A cetaceous mammal about six feet in length, of a blueish-black color on the back, and white beneath. It preys on fish. The flesh resembles that of the hog.
- Porter**, A person who carries or conveys burdens for hire.

Porter, A malt liquor, of dark brown color.
Portrait, Any exact likeness of a living being.
Poster, A large bill posted for advertising.
Postman, A letter-carrier.

Postmark, The mark, or stamp, of a post-office on a letter.
Potter, One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

PAGE 119.

Poultry, Domestic fowls raised and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.
Prison, A building for the safe custody of criminals or those accused of crime; a jail.
Puffin, A marine diving bird, allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like that of the parrot.
Pulley, A wheel for transmitting power from, or imparting it to the different parts of machinery, or for having the direction of motion by means of a belt, cord, or rope.
Pulpit, A place in a church, in which the preacher stands.
Pulse-glass, An instrument consisting of a glass

tube with terminal bulbs, and containing ether or alcohol which the heat of the hand causes to boil.

Pumping, To raise with a pump, as water.
Puncher, A punch or perforating instrument.
Quarry, A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.
Quartet, The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts.
Quiver, A case or sheath for arrows.
Rabbit, A small rodent mammal which burrows in the earth. It resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears.

PAGE 120.

Raccoon, A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear, but about the size of a common dog.
Race-horse, A horse bred or kept for running in contest.
Radish, A cultivated plant, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.
Ragged, Wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags.
Rag-wheel, A wheel furnished with projecting pins on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain.
Railing, A series of rails; a fence.
Railroad, A road or way on which iron rails are

laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads.

Rainbow, A bow or arch exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.
Rain-gauge, An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time.
Raking, Act of using a rake.
Raking, Act of using a rake; using a hand-rake or horse-rake.
Ramrod, The rod used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol or other fire-arms.

PAGE 121.

Ratchet, A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only.
Rattle, An instrument with which a clattering sound is made.
Raven, A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.
Razor, An instrument for removing the beard or hair.
Reading, The act of one who reads.
Reaper, One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle.
Reaper, A machine for cutting grain.

Redbreast, A bird so called from the color of the breast; the robin.
Reindeer, A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres.
Reptiles, Animals that crawl or move on their belly, or by means of small, short legs.
Rescue, Act of rescuing; deliverance from danger, violence or restraint.
Retort, A vessel in which substances are subject to distillation or decomposition by heat, made of different forms and materials for different uses.

PAGE 122.

- Retreat**, The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy.
- Ribbon**, A fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin.
- Rider**, One who rides.
- Ringdove**, A species of pigeon, so called from white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it.
- Riot**, The doing of an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose.
- River**, A large stream of water, flowing towards the ocean, a lake, or other river.

- Rivets**, Pins of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread. Steam boilers are riveted.
- Robber**, One who commits a robbery; a thief.
- Robin**, An American singing bird, having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red color.
- Rocket**, An artificial firework, which being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.
- Roebuck**, A small species of deer, having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit.
- Roller**, A cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts.

PAGE 123.

- Roller**, A perching bird, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The colors of the plumage are brilliant blue and green, mixed with chestnut.
- Roofing**, Act of covering with a roof.
- Rooster**, The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.
- Rowing**, To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by oars.
- Rubber**, Overshoe made of India-rubber.
- Rudder**, The instrument by which a boat or ship is steered.
- Ruin**, The remains of a destroyed or desolate house, fortress, city, &c.

- Ruler**, An instrument with straight edges or sides, for drawing lines; a rule.
- Running**, The act of going faster than walking.
- Saber**, A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.
- Sable**, A carnivorous animal of the weasel family found in northern Europe, and Asia.
- Saddle**, A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on.

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- Saddler**, One whose occupation it is to make saddles. A harness-maker is commonly called a saddler.
- Sailor**, One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.
- Salmon**, A fish of a yellowish red color, of northern climates. It is highly esteemed for food.
- Saloon**, A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art; applied also to lager beer places.
- Sandal**, A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot.
- Saw-fish**, A fish, closely allied to the shark. It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak

- or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges.
- Saw-mill**, A mill for sawing timber or marble, &c.
- Saw-set**, An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little outward.
- Sawyer**, One who saws timber into planks or boards, or fire-wood.
- Scabbard**, The case in which the blade of a sword, &c., is kept; a sheath.
- Scarecrow**, Anything set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; hence anything terrifying without danger.
- Scepter**, A staff borne by kings, as a badge of authority; a royal mace.

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- School-boy**, A boy who attends a school.
- School-house**, A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction.
- Schooner**, A small sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

- Scissors**, A cutting instrument consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center.
- Screw-jack**, A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or more usually a powerful combination of toothed wheels, working in a stock or frame.

Screw-pine, A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pine-apple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name.

Sculpin, A certain small fish furnished with spines.

Sculptor, One who carves images or figures.

Scuttle, A wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

Sea-coast, The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea-fight, An engagement between ships at sea.

Sea-horse, A fish allied to the pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail.

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Seamstress, A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needle woman. [harbor.

Seaport, A port on the sea-shore; an ocean

Sea-shells, Shells found in the sea.

Sedan, A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person.

See-saw, A play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down.

Serpent, A snake; a reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground.

Serpent, A brass wind instrument; so called from its form.

Settee, A long seat with a back; a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

Setter, A sporting dog of the hound kind, that indicates by sitting or crouching, the place where the game lies hid.

Sewer, A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground.

Shadow, Shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body which intercepts the rays of light.

Shanty, A temporary building; a hut.

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Shaving, A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane or other cutting instrument.

Shepherd, A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep.

Shipwreck, To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sand banks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest.

Shoe-black, One who cleans and blacks shoes or boots.

Shovel, A familiar instrument for throwing earth or loose substances.

Shrew-mouse, An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

Shutter, A close cover for a window or other aperture.

Shuttle, An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp; sewing machine shuttle.

Sickle, A reaping-hook.

Side-board, A piece of cabinet work, placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes, and the like.

Sidewalk, A raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road.

Signal, To communicate by signals; to signal a train to stop.

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Sign-post, A post on which a sign hangs.

Siphon, A bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another

Sitting, Posture of being on a seat; to remain in a state of repose.

Skating, To slide or move on skates.

Sketching, To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of.

Sky-lark, A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies.

Sky-light, A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

Sky-sail, The sail set next above the royal.

Sleighing, Act of riding in a sleigh.

Slipper, A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease.

Smoker, One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

Snow-ball, A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together.

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Snow-man, Snow formed into the shape of a man.

Snow-shoes, Light rackets, worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

Snow-storm, Snowing and blowing.

Snuffers, An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Sofa, A long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

Soldier, One who is engaged in military service, as an officer or private.

Spaniel, A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience.

Span-worm, The canker-worm; so called from the way in which it spans or measures the distance over which it passes.

Sparrow, A small bird having a conical bill, and feeding on insects and seeds.

Spear-man, One who is armed with a spear.

Spider, A small animal or insect of many species, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation.

Spittoon, A vessel to receive spittle.

PAGE 130.

Spoonbill, A certain wading bird, so named from the shape of the bill. In form and habits it is allied to the heron.

Sprinkling, Act of scattering in small drops; as sprinkling the streets. [objects.

Spy-glass, A small telescope for viewing distant

Squirrel, A small, rodent mammal having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running and leaping on trees.

Stable, A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in.

Stage-coach, A coach that runs regularly from one place to another, for the convenience of passengers.

Starling, A small bird, common in Europe. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, and the like.

Station, A stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, &c.

Statue, A solid substance formed, by carving, into the likeness of a whole living being.

Steam-boat, A boat, especially one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.

Steamer, A fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam.

Steam-gauge, An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler.

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Steam-ship, A ship propelled by the power of steam.

Steam-tug, A steam-vessel used in towing ships.

Steelyard, A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm or lever.

Steeple, A tower or turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire.

Stencil, A thin plate of metal, or paper, used in painting, marking, &c. The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it.

Stirrup, A kind of ring, for receiving the foot of

a rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle.

Stockade, A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

Stock-dove, The wild pigeon of Europe.

Stop-cock, A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.

Stopper, That which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.

Store-house, A building for keeping goods of any kind, especially provisions; ware-house.

Stretcher, A litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

PAGE 132.

Sturgeon, A large fish, several species of which are found in Northern Europe.

Sulky, A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

Sunrise, The time of the rising of the sun in the morning.

Sunset, The time when the sun sets; evening.

Survey, To determine the form, extent, position, &c., of, as a tract of land, &c.

Swallow, A small bird with long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small, hooked feet.

Switchman, One who tends a switch on a railway.

Swivel, A ring, link, or staple, that turns round on a pin or neck.

Sword-fish, A large fish allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.


Table, An article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon.

Tadpole, The young of a frog, in its first state from the spawn; a polliwog.

Tailor, One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

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Tapir, A hoofed mammal, somewhat like a pig, but having a short proboscis.

 *Proboscis,* An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of various animals.

Tassel, A sort of pendent ornament, attached to cushions, curtains, &c., ending in loose threads.

Tavern, A public house where entertainment and accommodation for travelers and other guests are provided; an inn; a hotel.

Teacher, One who teaches or instructs; an instructor.

Teacup, A small cup for drinking tea from.

Teapot, A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

Tea-spoon, A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

Temple, A place of public Christian worship; a church.

Ten-pins, A game played with ten pins, usually of wood, and a ball:

Thimble, A kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring, for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle.

Thumb-screw, A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore-finger.

Ticket, A certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance.

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Tiger, A fierce and rapacious animal found in the warmer parts of Asia, chiefly in India.

Tinsmith, A manufacturer of tin vessels.

Titlark, A small bird; a species of lark.

Titmouse, A small perching bird; the tit or tomtit.

Toad-stool, A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich ground.

Toll-bridge, A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

Toll-gate, A gate on a highway where toll is collected.

Tombstone, A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tooth-pick, An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Toper, One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Tortoise, A reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth.

Toucan, A bird of tropical America, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

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Towel, A cloth used for wiping the hands and face.

Tower, A lofty building much higher than broad, and variously shaped, standing alone or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, &c.

Tow-path, A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

Toy-shop, A shop where toys are sold.

Treadle, The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the foot.

Restle, A movable frame or support for anything, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse.

Trombone, A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

Trowel, A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks.

Truant, A pupil who stays away from school without leave.

Trumpet, A wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises.

Tucker, A sewing-machine attachment for tucking.

Tunnel, An artificial arch or passage under ground for railways, &c.

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Tunny, A fish of the mackerel family, but much larger.
Turbine, A horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved flats against which the water strikes with direct impulse.
Turbot, A flat fish, with a body nearly circular.
Turkey, A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America. The flesh is highly valued for food.
Turnip, A plant, much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food.

Turnstile, A revolving frame in a foot-path; a turnpike.
Turtle, A tortoise; often restricted to the large sea-tortoise. [&c.
Tweezers, Small pincers used to pluck out hairs,
Unload, To take the load from; to discharge a load or cargo.
Unlock, To unfasten, as what is locked.
Unpack, To open, as things packed.
Unsheathe, To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

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Valise, A small satchel or case, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler.
Valley, The space enclosed between ranges of hills or mountains.
Vampire, A large species of bat found in tropical America.
Vial, A small bottle, usually of glass; a phial.
Village, A small inhabited place.
Viper, One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes.

Vulture, A rapacious bird belonging to the same order as the hawks and the owls.
Wagon, A four-wheeled carriage; *especially*, one used for carrying freight.
Waiter, One who waits; an attendant.
Walrus, An aquatic mammal, resembling the seal and allied to it.
Wash-board, A board with a fluted or ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed.
Washing, Act of one who washes.

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Watch-house, A house in which a watch or guard is placed.
Watchman, One who guards the streets of a city or building by night; a watchman at rail-road crossings.
Wax-wing, A bird about six or eight inches long. There are several beautiful species, so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing wax.
Weasel, A quadruped, about six inches in length, with a tail about two inches long. It is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements.
Wheat-ear, An ear of wheat.
Wheat-ear, A small bird common in Europe, and

found in Greenland; called also fallow-chat, or fallow-finch.
Wheelwright, A man who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.
Whitewash, To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.
Whiting, A sea-fish, allied to the cod, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food.
Wicket, A small gate or door, especially one forming part of a larger door or gate.
Wigwam, An Indian cabin or hut, of a conical shape, made of bark or mats.
Wild-boar, An animal of the hog kind from which the domesticated swine is descended.

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Wild-cat, An animal of the cat family, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat, very destructive to the smaller domestic animals.
Willow, A tree of many species, most of which are characterized by slender pliant branches.
Wind-gauge, A contrivance for showing the velocity of the wind.

Windlass, A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.
Windmill, A mill turned by the wind.
Window, An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by glazed sashes, capable of being opened and shut.

Wine-glass, A small glass in which wine is drank.
Woman, The female of the human race, especially when grown to adult years.
Woodcock, A bird of the snipe family frequenting the thickest underwood, especially in the fall of the year.

Wood-house, A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.
Wood-pile, A lot of fire-wood thrown on a heap.
Wood-screw, A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood.

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Work-box, A box for holding instruments or materials for work.
Worm-fence, A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.
Wounded, Hurt by violence, as by a cut, stab, shot and the like.
Wringer, An instrument for forcing water out of anything, particularly for wringing water from clothes after they have been washed.
Writing, Act or art of forming letters or characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material.
Xebec, A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea.
Yard-stick, A stick three-feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, and the like.

Zebra, A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish black bands.
Zebu, A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, remarkable for its long, pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence on the shoulders.
Zibet, A small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel. It inhabits both India and Africa.
Zouave, One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress.
Zouaves, A body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the zouaves.

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Abacus, An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by means of sliding balls or counters.
Acrobat, One who practices high vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.
Adjutant, A very large species of stork, a native of India.
Albatross, A very large, web-footed, sea-bird, found chiefly in the southern ocean.
Alembic, A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.
Alpaca, An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama.

Ambulance, A two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle, designed for the conveyance of the wounded from a field of battle.
Andiron, A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a fire-dog.
Angel-fish, A species of shark, taking its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings, when spread.
Animals, Organized living beings, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; as horses, cows, deer, &c.
Ant-eater, An animal that feeds upon ants.
Antelope, One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat.

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Aqueduct, An artificial conduit for water.
Balcony, A kind of gallery on the outside of a building.
Bananas, The fruit of a species of the plantain-tree.
Bare-headed, Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.
Bass-viol, A stringed instrument used for playing the bass; the violoncello.
Bathing-tub, A vessel for bathing.

Battle-ax, A kind of ax formerly used as an offensive weapon.
Battlement, An indented parapet originally used only on fortifications.
Bayonet, A short, pointed instrument of iron, fitted to a gun.
Bay-window, A projecting window forming a bay or recess in a room.
Bee-eater, A bird that feeds on bees.
Bill-poster, One who posts advertisements on walls, &c.

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- Binacle**, A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night.
- Blackberry**, The berry of the bramble.
- Blunderbuss**, A short gun, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.
- Bobolink**, The rice-bird, rice-bunting, or reed-bird; an American singing-bird.
- Body-guards**, Guards to protect or defend the person.
- Book-keeper**, One who keeps accounts.
- Buffalo**, A kind of wild ox found in most of the

warmer countries of the eastern continent.

Buffalo, is erroneously applied to the bison of North America.

- Burning-glass**, A convex lens used for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus.
- Butterfly**, An insect of different species, many have large and beautifully-colored wings.
- Button-hole**, The hole in which a button is caught.
- Calabash**, The fruit of the calabash-tree.
- Calico**, Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin.

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- Calipers**, Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the caliber, or diameter, of round bodies.
- Camp-meeting**, A religious meeting, held chiefly by Methodists, in some retired spot, where they encamp for continuous devotion during some days.
- Canary**, A small, singing-bird of the finch family, a native of the Canary Islands.
- Candlestick**, A utensil to hold a candle; originally it was a stick or piece of wood.
- Canonade**, The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, by way of hostile attack.

- Cannon-ball**, A ball usually made from cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.
- Canopy**, A covering over a throne, or over a bed.
- Cantaloupe**, A small, round, ribbed variety of muskmelon of a very delicate flavor.
- Capitol**, The edifice occupied by a national or state legislature.
- Caravan**, A company of travelers, pilgrims or merchants, traveling together for greater security.
- Carpenter**, An artificer who works on timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.
- Cartridge-box**, A case for cartridges.

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- Casting-net**, A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.
- Cataract**, A great cascade or waterfall.
- Cavalry**, Troops that serve on horseback, as dragoons, light-horse, &c.
- Center-bit**, An instrument turning on a projecting central point, for boring holes.
- Chandelier**, A frame with branches to hold a number of lights for the purpose of illumination.
- Chariot**, A war car or vehicle.
- Checker-board**, A board for playing checkers, or draughts. [chimneys.]
- Chimney-sweep**, One who sweeps and scrapes

- Chimpanzee**, The African orang-outang, a species of monkey which approaches most nearly to man. It is a native of Africa, and when full grown is from three to four feet high.
- Chinchilla**, A small rodent animal, of the size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur.
- Christmas-tree**, Usually some green tree, or a branch of one, fixed off with candies and toys, at Christmas for the children's amusement.
- Cigarette**, A little cigar; a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

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- Cimeter**, A short sword with a recurvate point, used by the Persians and Turks.
- Clarinet**, A wind instrument, of the reed kind, the leading instrument in a military band.
- Clarion**, A kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill.
- Clothes-wringer**, A machine for wringing or press-

ing water from clothes after they have been washed.

- Coal-scuttle**, A utensil for holding coal.
- Coffee-mill**, A small mill for grinding coffee.
- Coffee-pot**, A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

Coffer-dam, An inclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, or some like position, for the purpose of excluding the water during the construction of piers and similar works; the water is pumped out of the box, leaving the bottom dry.

Cold-chisel, A kind of chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal.

Collision, A striking together, as of two railroad trains.

Conductor, The person who has charge of a railroad car or train.

Copy-book, A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

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Cormorant, A genus of web-footed sea-birds, of the pelican family, characterized by great voracity.

Corner-stone, The stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

Coronet, An inferior crown worn by noblemen.

Cotton-plant, A plant of several species, all growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce.

Countersink, A tool for forming a cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw.

Cow-catcher, A strong wooden or iron frame in front of a locomotive-engine for catching or throwing off obstructions on a railway, such as cows, &c.

Crocodile, A large reptile growing to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet. It inhabits the larger rivers of Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

Crosscut-saw, A saw managed by two men, one at each end, for cutting large logs crosswise.

Crucible, A chemical vessel or melting pot, capable of enduring great heat without injury.

Crucifix, A cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

Crucify, To fasten to a cross.

Cucumber, A well-known plant and its fruit.

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Cupola, A spherical vault on the top of an edifice.

Curry-comb, An instrument for combing and cleaning horses.

Cuttle-fish, A molluscous animal, having arms furnished with sucking-cups, by means of which it attaches itself tenaciously to other bodies. When pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor that darkens the water, enabling it to escape observation.

Cylinder, A body of roller-like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross-section is circular.

Demijohn, A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Diving-bell, A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which a person may descend into deep water.

Domino, One of the twenty-eight pieces of ivory or other material, indented on the face with spots from one to double-six, used in playing games.

Door-keeper, One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

Dress-maker, A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

Driving-wheel, A wheel that communicates motion; the wheel of a locomotive, which, adhering to the track, communicates the power of the steam-engine to the vehicle.

Ducking-stool, A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment.

Dulcimer, A stringed instrument, played on with little sticks or metallic rods.

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Dwelling-house, A house intended for residence, in distinction from a store, office, &c.

Ear-trumpet, An instrument to aid in hearing.

Eider-duck, A species of sea-duck, which breeds in remote northern regions, and produces an uncommonly fine down, which is an article of commerce.

Elephant, A quadruped, characterized by a proboscis, and two large ivory tusks. They are the largest quadrupeds now existing.

Emptying, Act of making empty; as to empty a bag of wheat, &c.

Encampment, The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

Engineer, One who manages an engine.

Engraver, One who engraves.

Engraving, An impression from an engraved plate; a print.

Envelope, The wrapper of a document, as of a letter.

Epaulet, A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

Equator, A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres.

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Escapement, The contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration.

Esquimaux, An indian of any of the tribes inhabiting arctic America and Greenland.

Evening, The later part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night.

Factory, A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

Fallow-deer, A species of deer, smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks.

Fan-blower, A wheel with vanes revolving rapidly to impel a current of air for any purpose.

Fandango, A lively dance, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America.

Ferry-boat, A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

Fiddle-stick, The bow with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

Figure-head, The figure, statue, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

Finger-post, A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a sign-post.

Fire-cracker, A small paper cylinder charged with a preparation of gun powder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

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Fire-engine, An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.

Fisherman, One whose occupation is to catch fish.

Flageolet, A small wind instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end, and six principal holes.

Flamingo, A bird of a bright red color, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

Flat-iron, An iron for smoothing cloth; a sad-iron.

Fly-catcher, One of several species of birds, so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly.

Flying-fish, A fish which has the power of sus-

taining itself in the air for a short time, by means of its long, pectoral fins.

Forcing-pump, A kind of pump used to throw water to a distance, or to force it onward by the direct action of the piston.

Frying-pan, A pan with a handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

Funeral, The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

Furniture, Whatever must be supplied to a house, a room, or the like, to make it habitable, or convenient.

Gabion, A hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defenses.

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Gable-roof, The sloping roof which forms a gable.

Gallery, A long and narrow platform, often with raised seats, attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns.

Gas-burner, That part of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices. [colonel.]

General, An officer having a rank above that of

Gentleman, A common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition; properly one of gentle or refined manners.

Glass-blower, One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

Goat-sucker, A nocturnal swallow something like the owl in appearance; so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats.

Gondola, A flat-bottomed pleasure-boat, a very long and narrow vessel, used at Venice, on the canals.

Gooseberry, The fruit of a certain shrub, found in all temperate regions of the world.

Gorilla, A large monkey, inhabiting the western shores of Africa. It is as large as a man, and

is remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

Governor, A contrivance connected with mills, steam-engines, or other machinery, for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance.

Grasshopper, A well-known jumping insect, which feeds on grass or leaves.

PAGE 153.

Guillemot, A marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, auks, and divers, found in the Northern parts of Europe, Asia and America.

Guillotine, A machine for beheading a person by the stroke of a heavy ax or cutter. Used in some countries in place of the gallows.

Guinea-fowl, A fowl closely allied to the peacocks and to the turkeys, originally brought from Africa.

Guinea-pig, A small Brazilian rodent, of a white color, with spots of orange and black.

Halibut, A large sea-fish of the flat-fish kind, having a dark back and a white belly.

Handkerchief, A cloth, for the purpose of wiping the face, &c.

Hand-organ, A portable organ played by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank.

Harlequin, A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; a merry-andrew.

Haversack, A bag or case, in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march.

Haymaking, The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

Hippodrome, A circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed.

Hobby-horse, A small wooden horse with rockers, or stick on which boys ride.

PAGE 154.

Honey-comb, A mass of cells, formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey.

Horse-blanket, A blanket to cover a horse.

Humming-bird, A very small bird remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for its swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

Hunting-horn, A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

Hurricane, A violent storm, characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

Hyena, A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Afri-

ca, allied to the dog. Its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds on carrion.

Ice-wagon, A wagon used in serving ice.

Instruments, Contrivances by which musical sounds are produced.

Introduce, To bring to be acquainted.

Invalid, A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

Jaguar, A carnivorous animal often called the *American tiger*. It is found from Brazil to Texas.


Japanese, A native or inhabitant of Japan.

PAGE 155.

Jerboa, A small, jumping, rodent animal, having very long hind legs and a long tail. It burrows in the ground.

Jewelry, Jewels in general, as finger-rings, earrings, breast-pins, watch-chains, &c.

Kangaroo, A ruminating, marsupial animal, found in Australia and the neighboring islands.

 *Marsupial*, Having a pouch for carrying the immature young.

Kettle-drum, A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

Kingfisher, A bird inhabiting the borders of streams, and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down on its prey in the water.

Lager-beer, A German beer; so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before used.

Lead-pencil, An instrument used for writing and drawing.

Leyden-jar, A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity; so named from having been invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

Lightning-rod, A metallic rod erected to protect buildings from lightning.

Log-cabin, A log house.

Looking-glass, A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks upon it; a mirror.

Lumber-yard, A place where lumber is piled up and kept for sale.

PAGE 156.

Machinist, A constructor of machines and engines.

Mackerel, A marine fish, spotted with blue, and largely used for food. It is found in the North Atlantic.

Magician, One skilled in magic.

Mansard-roof, A kind of roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters; also called *curb-roof*.

Martingale, A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and ending in two rings, through which the reins pass.

Massacre, The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life, as formerly practiced by the Indians on white people.

Merschau-pipe, A tobacco-pipe made of a fine white clay, consisting of one part each of magnesia, silica, and water. When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather like soap.

Messenger, One who bears a message or an errand.

Microscope, An optical instrument, consisting of a lense, or combination of lenses for examining objects which are too minute to be viewed by the naked eye.

Milk-wagon, A wagon used in serving milk.

Mocking-bird, A singing-bird of North America remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Monkey-wrench, A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

PAGE 157.

Monogram, A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters, interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name.

Monument, A building, pillar, stope, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.

Mucilage, An aqueous solution of gum.

Music-box, An automatic instrument composed of a comb, metal tongues, and pins, which act in a manner similar to a hand-organ.

Music-stand, A wooden or metal frame for holding the music convenient for musicians.

Music-stool, A revolving stool used as a seat while playing the piano, &c., and generally constructed so it can be raised or lowered by means of a screw.

structed so it can be raised or lowered by means of a screw.

Nightingale, A small bird that sings at night. It is celebrated for its vocal powers.

Obelisk, A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid.

Opossum, An animal of several species of marsupial quadrupeds found in America.

Orchestra, A band of instrumental musicians.

Oriole, A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow, mixed with black.

Overcoat, A coat worn over the other clothing; a great-coat.

PAGE 158.

Pantograph, An instrument for copying on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged scale.

Pantomime, A theatrical entertainment given in a dumb show.

Parachute, A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which anything may be sent down from a balloon without danger of too rapid motion.

Pecary, An animal about the size and shape of a small hog, but having a white ring around the neck. They are found from Arkansas to Brazil.

Pedestal, The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like.

Pediment, The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, or a similar decoration over doors, windows, gates, and the like.

Pelican, A large, web-footed water-fowl remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch, capable of holding many quarts of water.

Pendulum, A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum.

Pepper-box, A small box, for sprinkling pepper on food.

Photograph, A picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight.

Piano, A musical instrument, consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.

Picture-frame, Any kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting, as a picture.

PAGE 159.

Pig-iron, Iron in pigs, or oblong bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace.

Pillory, A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put, to punish him.

Pine-apple, A tropical plant and its fruit ;—so called from the resemblance of the latter in shape and external appearance to the cone of the pine tree.

Pinnacle, A slender turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Pocket-book, A small book, or case, used for carrying money and papers in the pocket.

Porcupine, A rodent quadruped furnished with spines or sharp prickles, which are capable of being erected at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which

position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy.

Portcullis, A frame-work of timber, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Post-office, A governmental office, where letters are received and distributed.

Potato, A well-known plant, and its tuber, largely used for food.

Powder-horn, A flask or horn in which gun-powder is carried by sportsmen.

Prickly-pear, A species of *Cactus*, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other.

Printing-press, A press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, and the like.

PAGE 160.

Prisoner, One who is under arrest or in custody, whether in prison or not ; a captive.

Ptarmigan, A bird of the grouse family. Ptarmigans haunt the lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia and America.

Puppet-show, A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires or strings.

Pyramid, A solid body or edifice standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top.

Ratchet-wheel, A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.

Rattle-snake, A poisonous snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound, whence the name.

Restaurant, An eating house.

Rockaway, A low, four-wheeled, two seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Rolling-mill, A mill furnished with heavy rollers, through which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets, bars or rails, &c.

Rolling-pin, A cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with.

Rope-dancer, One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air.

Rope-ladder, A ladder made of ropes.

PAGE 161.

Runaway, One who flees from restraint, as a horse, &c.

Saddle-bags, Bags united by straps for transportation on horseback, one bag being placed on each side.

Safety-lamp, A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.

Safety-valve, A valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

Sand-piper, A wading bird of the snipe family. It inhabits sea-shores and marine marshes.

School-teacher, A man or woman who presides over and teaches a school.

Scorpion, A sort of spider, having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid.

Screw-driver, An instrument for turning screws, resembling a blunt chisel.

Sea-lion, A seal of large dimensions, as the sea-elephant ;—especially applied to certain large, earless seals, with manes somewhat like those of the lion.

Serenade, Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person.

Sheep-shearing, Act of shearing sheep.

Shoemaker, One who makes shoes and boots.

PAGE 162.

Shoulder-strap, A narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by suitable devices, the rank he holds.

Shower-bath, A bath in which the water is showered upon the person, by some contrivance from above.

Side-saddle, A saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback.

Silhouette, A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color.

Skeleton, The united system of tissues that give support and protection to the softer parts, and transfer motion in an organized body, as bones, shells, the woody tissue of leaves, and the like.

Somerseset, A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet.

Spectacle, An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.

Steam-boiler, A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam.

Stickle-back, A small fish ;—so called from the spines which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts.

Stone-cutter, One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

Strawberry, A plant and its fruit of many varieties.

Studio, The workshop of an artist.

PAGE 163.

Sun-bonnet, A bonnet projecting in front of the face worn as a protection against the rays of the sun.

Surveyor, One who measures land, or practices the art of surveying.

Table-spoon, One of the larger or largest spoons used at the table.

Tambourine, A shallow drum, with only one skin, and played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides.

Tea-kettle, A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.

Telegraph, An apparatus, or process, for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, by the medium of electricity conducted on wires adjusted to poles.

Telescope, An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

Theatre, A house for the exhibition of dramatic performances ; a playhouse.

Tobacco, A plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.

Toggle-joint, An elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce a great endwise pressure.

Tomahawk, A kind of war-batchet used by the American Indians. It was originally made of stone, but afterwards of iron.

Torpedo, A species of ray, having electric power. It is also called *cramp-fish*.

PAGE 164.

Torpedo, An engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up.

Traveler, One who travels in any way.

Triangle, A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.

Trumpeter, One who sounds a trumpet.

Trundle-bed, A low bed that is moved on little wheels, that it can be pushed under a higher bed.

Tuning-fork, A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone ; used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tones.

Turn-table, A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in different directions.

Turtle-dove, A gallinaceous bird ;—called also *turtle-pigeon*. Its note is plaintive and tender. It is celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

Umbrella, A shade or screen, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

Unicorn, An animal, probably fabulous, mentioned by ancient Grecian and Roman authors as a native of India, and being described as resembling a horse, with one horn. Although the descriptions of the Unicorn given by ancients are very unlike the Indian Rhinoceros, yet probably that animal was the origin of them all.

Union-jack, A small flag containing only the union, without the fly.

Valentine, A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day ; also comic pictures are used as valentines, either as jokes or for malice.

PAGE 165.

Verbena, A genus of plant, of which several species are extensively cultivated, some for their lemon-scented, fragrant foliage, and others for the great beauty of their flowers.

Vestibule, An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors.

Viaduct, A structure of considerable magnitude, for carrying a railroad across a valley or river.

Violin, An instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.

Volcano, A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, and the like, are ejected.

Water-fall, A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract.

Water-mark, A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood.

Water-mill, A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

Water-pot, A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

Water-ram, A machine by means of which water is raised by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised; an hydraulic ram.

Water-spout, A tornado or whirlwind, usually observed on the sea, drawing up columns of water.

Water-wheel, Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purpose, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water.

PAGE 166.

Wax-candle, A candle made of wax.

Weathercock, A vane, or weather vane;—so called because originally often in the figure of a cock.

Whale-fishing, The act of capturing or killing the whale, which is done by harpooning.

Wheelbarrow, A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

Whippetree, The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened; a whiffletree.

Whip-poor-will, An American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice.

Whitewasher, One who whitewashes.

Wilderness, A tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a wild.

Window-shade, A shade for windows to keep the sun out, and regulate the light desired in a room.

Wolverine, A carnivorous mammal; the glutton.

Woodpecker, A climbing bird of many species. It has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects.


Zodiac, An imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path.

PAGE 167.

Accordion, A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

Aeronaut, An aerial; a balloonist.

Alligator, A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family, peculiar to America.

 **Saurian**, An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales, and have four legs as a lizard.

Acquarium, A globe or tank of glass for keeping alive aquatic animals.

Armadillo, An animal peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armor composed of small bony plates.

Barometer, An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence

the changes of the weather, or height of any ascent.

Bastinado, A punishment among the Turks, Chinese and others, consisting of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

Battering-ram, An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places.

Cassowary, A large bird, resembling the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest living bird.

Caterpillar, The larve or larval state of a butterfly.

Cemetery, A graveyard; a churchyard.

Chameleon, A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes more or less with the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed.

PAGE 168.

Chimney-swallow, A kind of swallow which lives in chimneys.

Composing-stick, An instrument of adjustable width in which types are arranged into words and lines.

Concertina, A small musical instrument of the accordion species.

Copying-press, A machine for taking by pressure, an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

Distillery, The building and works where distilling is carried on.

Dormer-window, A window placed vertically on the incline plane of the roof of a house.

Dromedary, A species of camel having one bunch

or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian Camel*, which has two bunches.

Express-wagon, A wagon on which express goods are delivered and collected.

Flying-buttress, A contrivance in masonry for strengthening a part of a building which rises above the rest.

Flying-squirrel, A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

Gasometer, A gas-holder or reservoir.

Hurdy-gurdy, A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel and regulated by the fingers.

PAGE 169.

Lammergeyer, A vulture of the Eastern hemisphere, remarkable for having the neck covered with feathers like the true eagles, and like them, seeking for food in a predatory manner, instead of living on carrion.

Locomotive, A wheel-carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to convey goods or passengers, or to draw railway carriages or cars.

Magic-lantern, A lantern by which specially prepared pictures may be reflected against the wall, or any white surface.

Menagerie, A collection of wild or exotic animals, kept for exhibition.

Opera-glass, A small spy-glass for viewing the performance of plays, &c.

Periwinkle, A mollusk, having a turbinated shell.

Photographing, The act of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.

Phrenology, The theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull.

Rhinoceros, A thick-skinned mammal, nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., and characterized by having a very strong horn (sometimes two) on his nose.

Salamander, A reptile having some affinities with the lizard, but more with frogs.

Screw-propeller, The screw, or spiral-bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam-vessels.

Sea-elephant, A species of seal, of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into an erectile, soft, elastic snout.

PAGE 170.

Sewing-machine, A machine to sew on, of which there are many different makes.

Stereoscope, An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

Suspension-bridge, A bridge suspended on wire cables, passing over piers or towers and firmly fixed at their extremities.

Theodolite, An instrument, variously constructed, used especially in surveying.

Thermometer, An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principal that changes

of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volume or dimensions.

Thrashing-machine, A machine to thrash with.

Transparency, A picture or lettering on thin cloth, glass, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

Vegetables, The fruit of different plants, as turnips, onions, radishes, &c.

Velocipede, A light road-carriage for a single person.

UNCLASSIFIED WORDS.

Apple-peeler, A machine to peel apples with.

Battery, An apparatus for generating galvanic electricity.

Barber's-pole, The offices of barber and surgeon were formerly filled by one individual, having for a sign a pole surmounted by a basin for catching the blood in blood-letting, or for

lathering those who were to be shaved, and with two spiral ribbons painted around it to represent the two bandages, one for twisting around the arm previous to bleeding, and the other for binding. Since the two professions have taken different paths, the stripes have been retained, with an unconsciously unpleasant suggestion.

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Bicycle, A two-wheeled velocipede; especially, one having a very large wheel above which is the seat for the rider, and one quite small following behind.

Circular-saw, A disk of steel with saw teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor.

Electric-bell, A bell that rings by electricity.

Electric-light, A specially constructed lamp that emits a powerful light by a current of electricity passing through it.

Elevator, A mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, goods or persons to an upper floor.

Gambrel-stick, A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers in suspending animals which have been slaughtered for the purpose of dressing and weighing them.

Newsboy, A boy who carries and delivers newspapers.

Pawnbroker, One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods. The sign of the *three golden balls* took its origin from *three gilded pills*, used as a coat-of-arms by the Medici family, in token of their profession of medicine. They were rich merchants of a Florentine

family who lent money. The Lombards were the first to lend money in England.

Radiator, That part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

Type-writer, An instrument for writing by means of type, in which the operator makes use of a sort of key-board in order to obtain the impressions of the type upon paper.

Telephone, An instrument for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance by the aid of electricity or electro-magnetism. It consists essentially of a device by which currents of electricity, produced by the sounds, and exactly corresponding in duration and intensity to the vibrations of the air which attend them, are transmitted to a distant station, and there, acting on suitable mechanism, reproduces similar sounds by repeating the vibrations.

Weather-signals, The white flag signifies fair or clear weather. The blue rain or snow. The triangular black, has reference only to temperature, if hoisted above the white or blue, it indicates warmer weather, if below or under, cooler. The white, with black square in the middle, is hoisted on the approach of a cold wave.



USEFUL INFORMATION.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

SHOWING DATE OF INVENTION AND NAME OF INVENTOR.

Air-brake—1874—Westinghouse.
Air-gun—1595—Marin.
Air-pump—654—Otto von Guericke.
Anchor—594 B. C.—Anacharsis.
Anemometer—1709—Wolfius.
Balloon—1783—Montgolfier.
Barometer—1643—Evangelista Torricelli.
Bellows—539 B. C.—Anacharsis the Scythian.
Camera Obscura—1297—Roger Bacon.
Cannon—about 618 B. C.—Chinese.
Clock—11th century—
Compass—about 1115 B. C.—Chinese
Dial—550 B. C.—Anaxmander.
Diving-bell—1509—
Electric Clock—1840—Wheatstone.
Electric Light—1813—Sir Humphrey Davy.
Electrotype—1837—Spencer & Jacobi.
Engraving—about 1000 B. C.—Chinese.
Fire-arms—1364—Inventor unknown.
Fire-engine—1657—Hantsch.
Gas—1600-1625—Van Helmont.
Gas-meter—1815—Clegg.
Gunpowder—1320—Barthold Schwartz.
Hydraulic Press—1796—Joseph Bramah.
Hydraulic Ram—1797—Montgolfier.

Kaleidoscope—1814—David Brewster.
Lightning-conductor—1752—Benjamin Franklin.
Lithography—1798—Alois Senefelder.
Locomotive—1759—Watt.
Matches—1827—Walker.
Microscope—1590—Zacharias Jansen.
Organ—220-100 B. C.—Archimedes & Ctesibus.
Phonograph—1877—Thomas A. Edison.
Photography—1802—Thomas Wedgwood.
Pianoforte—1714—Bartolommeo Christofali.
Pneumatic Railway—1835—Henry Pinkers.
Cotton Gin—1793—Eli Whitney.
Printing—1438—Johann Gutenberg.
Railroad—1672—Beaumont.
Sewing-machine—1841—Elias Howe.
Steamboat—1807—Robert Fulton.
Steam-engine—1763—James Watt.
Telegraph—1837—Samuel F. B. Morse.
Telephone—1877—Elisha Gray, A Graham Bell,
C. A. Dolbear, Thomas A. Edison.
Telescope—1608—Hans Lippersheim, Jacob
Adriansz.
Thermometer—1609—Drebbel, Sanctorius.
Torpedo—1777—David Bushnell.
Watch—1477—

ORIGIN OF ORCHARD AND GARDEN FRUITS.

Almond, 9 varieties, native of North Africa, and Asia.
Apple, 1,570 varieties, originally the Crab, native in most countries of Europe. In A. D. 59 only twenty-two varieties were known.
Apricot, Native of Arabia and central Asia.
Banana, Native of the East.
Blackberry, 30 varieties, native of Europe and America.
Butternut, Native of America.
Cherry, 209 varieties, brought to Italy in 73 B.C. from Asia-Minor.
Citron, Brought to Europe from Media.

Cranberry, 3 varieties, a native of the northern portion of both hemispheres.
Cucumber, Native of Asia.
Currant, 27 varieties, a native of Britain and North of Europe.
Egg-plant, Native of Africa, brought to England in 1597.
Fig, 15 varieties, native of Asia.
Gooseberry, 81 varieties, native of Europe and North of Asia.
Grape, 232 varieties, native probably of Persia.
Hickory-nut, Native of America.

Lemon, Supposed to have been introduced into Europe during the Crusades.

Melon, Or Cantaloupe, nativity uncertain, probably from Persia.

Mulberry, 7 varieties, native of Persia.

Orange, 10 varieties, thought to have been brought to Europe by the Moors.

Peach, 239 varieties, native of Persia and China.

Pear, 1,087 varieties, common in Syria, Egypt, and Greece. Pliny in the 1st century boasts of 36 varieties cultivated by the Romans, but unconsciously admits their lack of perfection.

Pineapple, Native of tropical America.

Plum, 297 varieties, supposed to come originally from Asia Minor.

Pumpkin, Nationality uncertain.

Quinces, 10 varieties, native of Austria and other parts of Europe.

Raspberries, 88 varieties, introduced into the south of Europe from Mount Ida in Asia Minor.

Strawberry, 257 varieties, native of temperate latitudes of both hemispheres; the name supposed to come from the practice of placing straw between the plants to protect the fruit.

Tomato, Native of South America.

Water-melon, 15 varieties, native of the warm climates of the old world.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

1492.—Columbus' first voyage begins Aug. 3, lands at San Salvador Oct. 12.

1493.—Columbus' second voyage.

1494.—Columbus discovers Jamaica.

1497.—Cabots discover Newfoundland and mainland of America.

1498.—Columbus' third voyage; reaches America.

1499.—Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci reach America proper.

1500.—Pinzon discovers Brazil.

1501.—Columbus returns *in chains*.

1502.—Columbus' fourth voyage.

1506.—Columbus dies May 20.

1513.—Balboa discovery the Pacific Sept. 25.

1519.—Cortez takes Mexico, Nov.

1522.—Ship of Magellan's squadron first circumnavigates the globe.

1534.—Luther's Bible finished.

1541.—De Soto discovers the Mississippi.

1561.—Tobacco introduced into Europe.

1584.—Virginia colonized.

1585.—Raleigh makes first English settlement in Virginia at Roanoke.

1604.—French settle in Canada.

1607.—Jamestown, Virginia, settled.

1612.—Sanctorius applies the pendulum to clock-work.

1614.—Dutch built Manhattan, now New York. Settlement begun in New England. Dutch settle New Jersey.

1616.—Harvey discovers circulation of the blood about this time.

1619.—Slavery introduced into Virginia.

1620.—*Mayflower* sails from Delft, Sept. 6, arrives at New England, Dec. 11.

1627.—Swedes and Dutch settle Delaware.

1628.—Boswell settles Massachusetts.

1629.—Lord Baltimore settles Maryland.

1635.—Harvard College, Mass., founded.

1639.—First printing press at Cambridge, Mass.

1664.—English take New York.

1681.—Pennsylvania granted to William Penn March 4.

1682.—Quakers settle Pennsylvania.

1701.—Yale College founded.

1710.—First post-office in Massachusetts.

1720.—Tea introduced into Massachusetts.

1767.—England imposes the Tea Tax.

1768.—General Gage arrives at Boston with British troops.

1774.—Congress opens at Philadelphia, Sept. 5; closes Oct. 26.

1775.—Battle of Lexington, April 19. Washington Commander-in-chief of Continental army, June 5. Battle of Bunker hill, June 17.

1776.—Declaration of Independence of the United States July 4.

1777.—National flag of the United States adopted June 14. Dr. Dodd executed for forgery June 27. Battle of Brandywine Sept. 11. Gen. Howe takes Philadelphia Sept. 27.

1780.—André executed, Oct. 2. Washington takes Yorktown, Oct. 19.

1783.—Washington resigns his commission, December 23.

1785.—John Adams first ambassador of the United States to England.

1787.—Constitutional convention at Philadelphia.

1789.—Washington first President of United States.

1790.—Seat of Government at Philadelphia.

- 1793.—Washington re-elected President of United States March 4.
 1796.—Washington resigns, Sept. 6.
 1797.—John Adams, President United States.
 1799.—Washington died Dec. 14.
 1801.—Thomas Jefferson, President of United States.
 1805.—Thomas Jefferson re-elected President.
 1809.—James Madison, President of the United States.
 1812.—The United States declares war against Great Britain June 18.
 1813.—James Madison's second term as President.
 1817.—James Monroe, President of United States.
 1821.—James Monroe, re-elected President. Rise of the Slavery agitation in the United States.
 1823.—Joseph Smith originates Mormonism.
 1825.—John Quincy Adams, President of United States.
 1829.—Andrew Jackson, President of United States.
 1833.—Andrew Jackson re-elected President.
 1835.—Texas revolts against Mexico.
 1837.—Martin Van Buren, President of United States.
 1841.—Gen. Harrison, President of United States.
 1844.—First telegraph line in the United States.
 1845.—James Knox Polk, President of United States. Mexico declares war against the United States.
 1847.—Gen. Scott takes Mexico, Sept. 14. Mormons found Salt Lake city.
 1848.—Gold found in California. Treaty between Mexico and United States, May 19.
 1849.—Gen. Taylor, President of United States.
 1853.—Gen. Pierce, President of United States.
 1855.—Niagara Suspension Bridge completed.
 1857.—James Buchanan, President of United States. Attempt to lay Atlantic telegraph cable fails.
 1858.—Atlantic cable completed; first message received Aug. 20.
 1861.—Abraham Lincoln, President of United States. Confederates take Fort Sumter, Apr. 12, 13. Southern ports blockaded, Apr. 19. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond. First battle of Bull Run, July 21. Jefferson Davis President of Confederate States Nov. 30.
 1862.—Battle of Bull Run Aug. 20; of South Mountain, Sept. 14; at Antietam, Sept. 17; Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.
 1863.—Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1. Gen. Grant takes Vicksburg, July 4. Battles of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
 1864.—Federals hold Atlanta, Sept. 2. Gen. Sherman holds Savannah, Dec. 21.
 1865.—President Lincoln enters on a second term of office. Gen. Grant takes Richmond, April 3. General Lee surrenders, Apr. 9. Lincoln assassinated Apr. 14. President Jefferson Davis captured, May 10; end of civil war. Slavery abolished in the United States.
 1868.—President Johnson impeached, Feb. 25.
 1869.—Gen. Grant President of United States. Pacific Railway completed.
 1871.—Chicago burned.
 1873.—Gen. Grant re-elected President.
 1876.—Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, opened May 10.
 1877.—United States Electoral Commission appointed Jan. 30. Rutherford B. Hayes declared President of United States. Great railroad strike in the United States.
 1879.—United States resumes specie payment, Jan. 1.
 1881.—James A. Garfield President of United States. Attempted assassination of President Garfield, July 2; died Sept. 19.
 1882.—Guiteau hung, June 30.
 1883.—New York and Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24. Two cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States.
 1884.—Opening of "World's Fair and Cotton Centennial Exposition" in New Orleans, December 16.
 1885.—Grover Cleveland, President of United States.

PRACTICAL AND USEFUL MEASURES.

100 pounds flour or grain, 1 cental.
 100 pounds nails, 1 keg.
 100 pounds rasins, 1 cask.
 100 pounds dry fish, 1 quintal.
 196 pounds flour, 1 barrel.
 200 pounds pork, beef, or fish in brine, 1 barrel.

280 pounds salt at works, 1 barrel.
 1000 ounces of water, 1 cubic foot.
 32 pounds make one bushel of oats.
 48 pounds make 1 bushel of barley.
 56 pounds make 1 bushel of corn, rye, or flaxseed.

14 pounds make 1 bushel of blue-grass seed.
 46 pounds make 1 bushel of castor beans.
 44 pounds make 1 bushel of hemp-seed.
 60 pounds make 1 bushel of wheat, beans, clover-seed, peas, or potatoes.
 45 pounds make 1 bushel of timothy-seed.
 57 pounds make 1 bushel of onions.
 58 pounds make 1 bushel of apples or peaches dried.
 50 pounds make 1 bushel of salt.
A sack of wool is 22 stone, 14 pounds to the stone, 308 pounds.
A pack of wool is 17 stone 2 pounds, 240 pounds, a packload for a horse.
A truss of hay is, new, 60 pounds; old, 50 pounds; straw 40 pounds.

A load of hay is 36 trusses.

A bale of hay is 300 pounds.

A firkin of butter was formerly 56 pounds, but it is now generally put up in 50 or 100 pound firkins.

A bale of cotton is 400 pounds; but it is put up in different states varying from 280 to 720 pounds. Sea Island cotton is put up in sacks of 300 pounds.

A carat is a weight used in weighing diamonds and precious stones. It is equal to 3.2 grains Troy or 4 carat grains. *Carat* is also a word used to indicate the fineness of gold. Thus gold, when 24 carats fine, is *all* gold; when 20 carats fine 5-6 gold; 18 carats, 2-3 gold, &c.

SIZE AND WEIGHT OF NAILS.

2 penny nail 1 inch long, 557 in a pound.
 4 penny nail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 353 in a pound.
 5 penny nail $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, 232 in a pound.
 6 penny nail 2 inches long, 167 in a pound.
 7 penny nail $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 141 in a pound.
 8 penny nail $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 101 in a pound.

10 penny nail $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 68 in a pound.
 12 penny nail 3 inches long, 54 in a pound.
 20 penny nail $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 34 in a pound.
 Spikes 4 inches long, 16 in a pound.
 Spikes $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 12 in a pound.
 Spikes 5 inches long, 10 in a pound.

EFFECTS OF HEAT.

Fine Gold melts at	2,590 deg. F.
Fine Silver melts at	1,250 "
Copper melts at	2,548 "
Wrought iron melts at	3,980 "
Cast iron melts at	3,479 "
Glass melts at	2,377 "
Brass melts at	1,900 "
Steel melts at	2,500 "
Lead melts at	504 "
Tin melts at	424 "
Heat cherry red	1,500 "

Heat white	2,900 deg. F.
Zinc melts at	740 "
Snow and salt equal parts	0 "
Greatest artificial cold	140 "
Heat of human blood	98 "
Ice melts at	32 "
Water boils at	212 "
Sulphuric ether boils at	96 "
Alcohol boils at	176 "
Mercury boils at	662 "

ICE AND ITS STRENGTH.

Ice is water in the solid form. It is specifically lighter than water and therefore swims in it. Water in becoming solid expands about one-ninth of its volume or bulk. The color of pure ice is deep blue, which is only discernable however when it is in large masses. In the neighborhood of the poles and on mountains of a certain height in all latitudes, there exist great masses of permanent ice; and even in some of the districts of Siberia, where a kind of a culture is practicable in summer, there are found at a certain depth below the surface of the earth strata of ice mingled with sand. From

the polar ice fields and glaciers, which are always protruding themselves into the sea, great floating masses become detached, and form *icebergs*, flocs, and drift-ice. From the specific gravity, it is calculated that the volume of an iceberg below the water is eight times that of the protruding part. Sound ice 2 inches thick will bear men on foot; 4 inches thick will bear men on horseback; 6 inches thick will bear teams with heavy loads; 10 inches thick will bear a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square foot.

A VOCABULARY

—OF—

WORDS NECESSARY TO BE KNOWN;

ALSO,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN CONVERSATION.

Ein Verzeichniß von Wörtern die man wissen sollte;

Desgleichen

Englische und deutsche Unterredungen.

Cardinal Numbers.—Grundzahlen.

One, Eins.
Two, Zwei.
Three, Drei.
Four, Vier.
Five, Fünf.
Six, Sechs.
Seven, Sieben.
Eight, Acht.
Nine, Neun.
Ten, Zehn.
Eleven, Elf.
Twelve, Zwölf.
Thirteen, Dreizehn.
Fourteen, Vierzehn.
Fifteen, Fünfzehn.
Sixteen, Sechzehn.

Seventeen, Siebzehn.
Eighteen, Achtzehn.
Nineteen, Neunzehn.
Twenty, Zwanzig.
Twenty-one, Ein und zwanzig.
Twenty-two, Zwei und zwanzig.
Twenty-three, Drei und zwanzig.
Twenty-four, etc., Vier und zwanzig, 2c.
Thirty, Dreißig.
Forty, Vierzig.
Fifty, Fünfzig.
Sixty, Sechzig.
Seventy,—Seventy-one, etc., Siebzig — ein und siebzig, 2c.

Eighty, Achtzig.
Ninety, Neunzig.
A hundred, Hundert.
Two hundred,—two hundred and ten, Zwei hundert, — zwei hundert und zehn.
Three hundred, etc.—three hundred and two, Drei hundert 2c., — dreihundert und zwei.
A thousand, Tausend.
Two thousand, etc., Zwei tausend 2c.
Ten thousand, Zehn tausend.
A million, Eine Million.
Two millions, etc., Zwei Millionen 2c.

Ordinal Numbers.—Ordnungszahlen.

The first, Der, die, das Erste.
Second, Zweite.
Third, Dritte.
Fourth, Vierte.
Fifth, Fünfte.
Sixth, Sechste.
Seventh, Siebente.
Eighth, Achte.
Ninth, Neunte.
Tenth, Zehnte.
Eleventh, Elfte.
Twelfth, Zwölfte.

Thirteenth, Dreizehnte.
Fourteenth, Vierzehnte.
Fifteenth, Fünfzehnte.
Sixteenth, Sechzehnte.
Seventeenth, Siebzehnte.
Eighteenth, Achtzehnte.
Nineteenth, Neunzehnte.
Twentieth, Zwanzigste.
Twenty-first, Ein und zwanzigste.
Twenty-second, etc., Zwei und zwanzigste, 2c.
Thirtieth, Dreißigste.

Fortieth, Vierzigste.
Fiftieth, Fünfzigste.
Sixtieth, Sechzigste.
Seventieth, Siebzigste.
Eightieth, Achtzigste.
Ninetieth, Neunzigste.
Hundredth, Hundertste.
Thousandth, Tausendste.
The last, Der, die, das letzte.
The last but one, Der, die, das vor-
letzte.

Collective Numbers.—Sammlungszahlen.

Once, Einmal.
Twice, Zweimal.
Three times, Dreimal.
A hundred times, Hundertmal.
A thousand times, Tausendmal.
A week, Acht Tage.

A fortnight, Vierzehn Tage.
A quarter of a year, Ein Vierteljahr.
Half a year, Ein halbes Jahr.
Three quarters of a year, Drei Vierteljahre.

A year and a half, Anderthalb Jahre.
A pair,—two pair, Ein Paar, — zwei Paar.
A dozen, Ein Duzend.

The Months of the Year.—Die Monate des Jahres.

January, Januar.
February, Februar.
March, März.
April, April.

May, Mai.
June, Juni.
July, Juli.
August, August.

September, September.
October, Oktober.
November, November.
December, Dezember.

The Days of the Week.—Die Wochentage.

Sunday, Sonntag.
Monday, Montag.
Tuesday, Dienstag.

Wednesday, Mittwoch.
Thursday, Donnerstag.

Friday, Freitag.
Saturday, Samstag.

Time.—Die Zeit.

A century, Ein Jahrhundert.
A year, Ein Jahr.
A month, Ein Monat.
A week, Eine Woche.
A day, Ein Tag.
An hour, Eine Stunde.
Half an hour, Eine halbe Stunde.
A quarter of an hour, Eine Viertelfunde.

A minute, Eine Minute.
The morning, Der Morgen.
The afternoon, Der Nachmittag.
The evening, Der Abend.
To-day, Heute.
Yesterday, Gestern.
The day before yesterday, Vorgestern.
To-morrow, Morgen.

The day after to-morrow, Uebermorgen.
The holidays, Die Ferien.
New-year's-day, Der Neujahrstag.
Easter, Ostern.
Whitsuntide, Pfingsten.
Midsummer-day, Der Johannisstag.
Michaelmas, Michaelis.
Christmas, Weihnachten.

The Elements.—Die Elemente.

Fire, Das Feuer.
Air, Die Luft.
Earth, Die Erde.
Water, Das Wasser.
The heat, Die Hitze.
The cold, Die Kälte.
The frost, Der Frost.
The ice, Das Eis.
The snow, Der Schnee.
The rain, Der Regen.
The fog, Der Nebel.

A flash of lightning, Ein Blitz.
The thunder, Der Donner.
The rainbow, Der Regenbogen.
The storm, Das Gewitter.
The sea, Die See, das Meer.
The lake, Der See.
The tide, Die Ebbe und Fluth.
A large river, Ein Strom.
A river, Ein Fluß.
A rivulet, a brook, Ein Bach.

The coast, Die Küste.
The shore, the bank, Das Ufer.
The rock, Der Fels oder Felsen.
The wind, Der Wind.
The south-wind, Der Südwind.
The north-wind, Der Nordwind.
The easterly-wind, Der Ostwind.
The west-wind, Der Westwind.
The dust, Der Staub.
The weather, Das Wetter.

Of Mankind.—Vom Menschengeschlecht.

A man, Ein Mann.
A woman, Eine Frau.
A boy, Ein Knabe.
A little boy, Ein kleiner Knabe.
A little girl, Ein kleines Mädchen.
A child, Ein Kind.
A young man, Ein junger Mann.
A young woman, Eine junge Frau.
An old man, Ein Greis.
The father, Der Vater.
The grandfather, Der Großvater.
The mother, Die Mutter.
The grandmother, Die Großmutter.
The son, Der Sohn.
The grandson, Der Großsohn.
The daughter, Die Tochter.
The granddaughter, Die Großtochter.

The brother, Der Bruder.
The sister, Die Schwester.
The nephew, Der Nefte.
The niece, Die Nichte.
The uncle, Der Onkel.
The aunt, Die Tante.
The cousin, m., Der Vetter.
The cousin, f., Die Nichte.
The husband, the consort, Der Ehemann, der Mann, der Gemahl.
The wife, the consort, Die Ehefrau, die Frau, die Gemahlin.
The friend, Der Freund.
The head, Der Kopf.
The hair, Das Haar.
The eye, Das Auge.
The ear, Das Ohr.
The cheek, Die Wange.

The mouth, Der Mund.
The lips, Die Lippen.
The nose, Die Nase.
The tooth, Der Zahn.
The tongue, Die Zunge.
The chin, Das Kinn.
The beard, Der Bart.
The moustache, Der Schnurrbart.
The whiskers, Der Backenbart.
The shoulder, Die Schulter.
The neck, Der Hals.
The arm, Der Arm.
The hand, Die Hand.
The finger, Der Finger.
The foot, Der Fuß.
The blood, Das Blut.
The heart, Das Herz.

Flowers.—Blumen.

The rose, Die Rose.
The tulip, Die Tulpe.
The hyacinth, Die Hyazinthe.
The daffodil, Die Narzisse.

The lily, Die Lilie.
The pink, Die Nelke.
The corn-flower, Die Kornblume.

The cowslip, Die Schlüsselblume.
The violet, Das Veilchen.
The lilac, Der Flieder.

The Church.—Die Kirche.

The religion, Die Religion.
A Jew, Ein Jude.
A Roman Catholic, Ein Katholik.
A Protestant, Ein Protestant.
A Christian, Ein Christ.
The Bible, Die Bibel.

The prayer, Das Gebet.
The prayer-book, Das Gebetbuch.
The sermon, Die Predigt.
The organ, Die Orgel.
The steeple, Der Thurm.
The altar, Der Altar.

The divine service, Der Gottesdienst.
The mass, Die Messe.
The chapel, Die Kapelle.
The gospel, Das Evangelium.

Colors.—Farben.

Blue, Blau.
Black, Schwarz.
White, Weiß.
Red, Roth.

Brown, Braun.
Yellow, Gelb.
Green, Grün.
Gray, Grau.

Orange, Drangengelb.
Purple, Purpur.
Violet, Violett.

Of the Country.—Vom Lande.

The way, Der Weg.
The path, Der Pfad.
The high-road, Die Landstraße.
The village, Das Dorf.
The hedge, Die Hecke.
The wood, Das Holz.
The park, Der Park.
The field, Das Feld.
The garden, Der Garten.
Hay, Das Heu.

The kitchen-garden, Der Gemüse-
garten.
The greenhouse, Das Gewächshaus.
Grass, Das Gras.
Corn, Das Weizenstorn.
Wheat, Der Weizen.
Rye, Der Roggen.
Oats, Der Hafer.
Barley, Die Gerste.

Straw, Das Stroh.
The plough, Der Pflug.
The hammer, Der Hammer.
The spade, Der Spaten.
The rake, Die Harke.
The saw, Die Säge.
The vineyard, Der Weinberg.
The vine-dresser, Der Winzer.
The vintage, Die Weinlese.

A Town.—Eine Stadt.

The capital, Die Hauptstadt.
The suburbs, Die Vorstadt.
The street, Die Straße.
The lane, Die Gasse.
The pavement, Das Pflaster
A square, Ein freier Platz.
The mint, Die Münze.
The arsenal, Das Zeughaus.
An edifice, Ein Gebäude.
A palace, Ein Palast.
The townhall, Das Rathhaus.
The custom-house, Das Zollhaus.
The post-office, Die Post.
The exchange, Die Börse.

The bank, Die Bank.
The hospital, Das Hospital.
A churchyard, Ein Kirchhof.
A burial, Ein Begräbniß.
An epitaph, Eine Grabinschrift.
A coach, Eine Kutsche.
A carriage, Ein Wagen.
A hackney coach, Eine Mieth-
kutsche.
A coach-house, Ein Wagenschuppen.
A stable, Ein Stall.
The prison, Das Gefängniß.
The university, Die Universität.
The library, Die Bibliothek.

The school, Die Schule.
The boarding-school, Die Kost-
schule.
The theatre, Das Theater.
A hotel, Ein Gasthaus.
An inn, Ein Wirthshaus.
An eating-house, Ein Speisehaus.
A coffee-house, Ein Kaffeehaus.
A bridge, Eine Brücke.
A bookstore, Eine Buchhandlung.
A shop, Ein Laden.
A drug store, Eine Apotheke.
A church, Eine Kirche.
The cathedral, Die Domkirche.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Früchte und Gemüse.

The pine-apple, Die Ananas.
The peach, Die Pfirsiche.
The apricot, Die Aprikose.
The cherry, Die Kirschche.
The apple, Der Apfel.
The pear, Die Birne.
The plum, Die Pflaume.
The fig, Die Feige.
The walnut, Die Wallnuß.
The hazelnut, Die Haselnuß.
The orange, Die Pomeranze.

The lemon, Die Zitrone.
The date, Die Dattel.
Grapes, Die Weintrauben.
Strawberries, Die Erdbeeren.
Raspberries, Die Himbeeren.
Currants, Die Johannisbeeren.
The melon, Die Melone.
Salad, Der Salat.
Lettuce, Der Lattich.
Potatoes, Kartoffeln.
Cabbage, Kohl.

Cauliflower, Blumenkohl.
Lentils, Linsen.
Spinage, Spinnat.
French beans, Grüne oder wälsche
Bohnen.
Carrots, Gelbe Rüben.
Turnips, Weiße Rüben oder Steck-
rüben.
Asparagus, Spargel.
Cucumbers, Gurken.
Green peas, Grüne Erbsen.

The Table.—Der Tisch.

A cover, Ein Gedeck.
A napkin, Eine Serviette.
A tablecloth, Ein Tischthuch.
A plate, Ein Teller.
A knife, Ein Messer.
A fork, Eine Gabel.
A spoon, Ein Löffel.
A bottle, Eine Flasche.
A corkscrew, Ein Korkzieher.
A glass, Ein Glas.
A goblet, Ein Becher.

A decanter, Eine Karaffine.
A jug, Ein Krug.
A tureen, Eine Suppenschüssel.
Spice, Das Gewürz.
The salt, Das Salz.
The salt-cellar, Das Salzfaß.
The pepper, Der Pfeffer.
The pepper-box, Die Pfefferbüchse.
The mustard, Der Senf.
The oil, Das Del.
The oil-cruet, Das Delßläßchen.

The vinegar, Der Essig.
The vinegar-cruet, Das Essigßläß-
chen.
A coffee-pot, Eine Kaffeecanne.
A tea-pot, Eine Theecanne.
A cup, Eine Tasse.
A sancer, Eine Untertasse.
The bill of fare, Der Speisezettell.
The dish, Das Gericht.
The eating, Das Essen.
The drinking, Das Trinken.

Metals and Precious Stones.—Metalle und Edelsteine.

Gold, Das Gold.
Silver, Das Silber.

Iron, Das Eisen.
Copper, Das Kupfer.

Lead, Das Blei.
Quicksilver, Das Quecksilber.

Verdigris, Der Grünspan.
 Arsenic, Der Arsenik.
 Steel, Der Stahl.
 Tin, Das Zinn.
 Zinc, Das Zink.
 Bronze, Die Bronze.
 The diamond, Der Diamant.

The ruby, Der Rubin.
 The emerald, Der Smaragd.
 The opal, Der Opal.
 The topaz, Der Topas.
 The pearl, Die Perle.
 The marble, Der Marmor.
 The coral, Die Koralle.

The gypsum, Der Gyps.
 The clay, Der Lehm.
 The coal, Die Kohle.
 The earth, Die Erde.
 The sand, Der Sand.
 The stone, Der Stein.

Dishes and Beverages.—Gerichte und Getränke.

Breakfast, Das Frühstück.
 Dinner, Das Mittagessen.
 Luncheon, Der Zwischenimbiss.
 Roast, Der Braten.
 Beef, Rindfleisch.
 Roasted beef, Rindsbraten.
 Mutton, Hammelfleisch.
 A leg of mutton, Eine Hammelfeule.
 Veal, Kalbfleisch.
 Pork, Schweinefleisch.
 Bacon, Speck.
 Ham, Schinken.
 A sausage, Eine Wurst.
 Fish, Fisch.
 Sauce, Brühe.
 Gravy, Saft.
 Pastry, Backwerk.
 The dessert, Der Nachtisch.

The cheese, Der Käse.
 The butter, Die Butter.
 The cake, Der Kuchen.
 Ice, Eis.
 The sugar, Der Zucker.
 The lemonade, Die Limonade.
 Supper, Das Abendessen (or Nachtessen).
 The meal, Die Mahlzeit.
 Refreshments, Erfrischungen.
 Coffee, Der Kaffee.
 Tea, Der Thee.
 Chocolate, Die Schokolade.
 Wine, Der Wein.
 Red wine, Rother Wein.
 White wine, Weißer Wein.
 Port, Portwein.
 Sherry, Xereswein.

Claret, Bordeaux.
 Champagne, Champagner.
 Beer, Das Bier.
 Water, Das Wasser.
 Brandy, Der Branntwein.
 Cider, Der Apfelwein.
 Cream, Der Rahm.
 Milk, Die Milch.
 Bread, a loaf, Das Brod, ein Brod.
 White bread, Weißbrod.
 Brown bread, Schwarzbrod.
 Stale bread, Altes Brod.
 New bread, Frisches Brod.
 The crust, Die Kruste.
 A piece of bread, Ein Stück Brod.
 Soup, Die Suppe.
 Broth, Die Fleischbrühe.
 Meat, Das Fleisch.

Clothes.—Kleidung.

A coat, Ein Rod.
 An overcoat, Ein Ueberrod.
 A cloak, Ein Mantel.
 A waistcoat, Eine Weste.
 A jacket, Eine Jacke.
 The pocket, Die Tasche.
 The sleeve, Der Ärmel.
 The button, Der Knopf.
 The button-hole, Das Knopfloch.
 The collar, Der Kragen.
 The lining, Das Futter.
 A hat, Ein Hut.
 A cravat, neck-cloth, Eine Halsbinde or ein Halstuch.
 A handkerchief, Ein Schnupstuch.
 The boots, Die Stiefeln.
 The shoes, Die Schuhe.
 The stockings, Die Strümpfe.
 The slippers, Die Pantoffeln.
 The cane, Der Stod.

The brush, Die Bürste.
 The watch, Die Uhr.
 The watch-key, Der Uhrschlüssel.
 The spectacles, Die Brille.
 The ring, Der Ring.
 The gloves, Die Handschuhe.
 The ear-rings, Die Ohringe.
 The necklace, Das Halsband.
 The shirt, Das Hemd.
 The bracelets, Die Armbänder.
 A case, Ein Kästchen.
 The muff, Der Muff.
 The head-dress, Der Koppsch.
 The comb, Der Kamm.
 The apron, Die Schürze.
 The veil, Der Schleier.
 The ribbon, Das Band.
 The fan, Der Fächer.
 A needle, Eine Nähnadel.

A pin, Eine Stecknadel.
 Fur, Das Pelzwerk.
 Flannel, Der Flanel.
 Satin, Der Atlas.
 Silk, Die Seide.
 Thread, Der Zwirn.
 Cotton, Die Baumwolle.
 Velvet, Der Sammet.
 Linen, Die Leinwand.
 Cloth, Das Tuch.
 A thimble, Ein Fingerhut.
 The scissors, Die Schere.
 The snuff-box, Die Schnupftabakdose.
 The sword, Der Degen.
 The spurs, Die Sporen.
 The knife, Das Messer.
 The penknife, Das Federmesser.
 The razor, Das Rasirmesser.

Furniture.—Möbel.

A table, Ein Tisch.
 A chair, Ein Stuhl.
 An arm-chair, Ein Armstuhl.
 A stool, Ein Stempel.
 A looking-glass, Ein Spiegel.
 A carpet, Ein Teppich.
 A chest of drawers, Eine Kommode.
 A drawer, Eine Schublade.
 A desk, Ein Pult.
 A painting, Ein Gemälde.
 A portrait, Ein Bildniß.
 An engraving, Ein Kupferstich.
 The frame, Der Rahmen.
 A jewel-cask, Ein Schmuckkästchen.

A fire-screen, Ein Feuerschirm.
 An umbrella, Ein Regenschirm.
 A parasol, Ein Sonnenschirm.
 A lamp, Eine Lampe.
 A lantern, Eine Laterne.
 A candle, Ein Licht.
 A wax-candle, Ein Wachlicht.
 A rush-light, Ein Nachtlucht.
 A candlestick, Ein Leuchter.
 An extinguisher, Ein Löschhorn.
 The snuffers, Die Lichtputze.
 Wood, Das Holz.
 Coal, Kohlen.
 The shovel, Die Schaufel.

The tongs, Die Feuerzange.
 The poker, Das Schüren.
 Matches, Schwefelhölzchen.
 A fender, Ein Feuergeritter.
 A bed, Ein Bett.
 The sheets, Die Betttücher.
 The mattress, Die Matrage.
 The bolster, Der Pschl.
 The pillow, Das Kopfkissen.
 The blankets, Die Bettdecken.
 A towel, Ein Handtuch.
 A brush, Eine Bürste.
 A toothbrush, Eine Zahnbürste.

A House.—Ein Haus.

The roof, Das Dach.
 The attic, Die Dachstube.
 The cellar, Der Keller.
 The workshop, Die Werkstatt.
 The warehouse, Das Waarenhaus.
 The room, Das Zimmer.
 The bed chamber, Das Schlafzimmer.
 The dining-room, Das Esszimmer.
 The antechamber, Das Vorzimmer.

The pantry, Die Speisekammer.
 The parlor, Das Besprechungszimmer.
 The drawing-room, Das Gesellschaftszimmer.
 The kitchen, Die Küche.
 The pane, Die Scheibe.
 The window, Das Fenster.
 The shutters, Die Fensterladen.
 The door, Die Thür.

The gateway, Der Thorweg.
 The staircase, Die Treppe.
 The bell, Die Klingel.
 The key, Der Schlüssel.
 The chimney, Der Schornstein.
 A story, Ein Stockwerk.
 The stove, Der Ofen.
 The ceiling, Die Decke.
 The floor, Der Fußboden.

Trees and Plants.—Bäume und Pflanzen.

The cherry-tree, Der Kirschbaum.
 The apple-tree, Der Apfelbaum.
 The orange-tree, Der Pomeranzbaum.
 The pear-tree, Der Birnbaum.
 The vine, Der Weinstock.
 The linden-tree, Die Linde.
 The oak, Die Eiche.

The willow, Die Weide.
 The poplar, Die Pappel.
 The root, Die Wurzel.
 The trunk, Der Stamm.
 A leaf, Ein Blatt.
 A branch, Ein Zweig.
 The bark, Die Rinde.

The blossom, Die Blüthe.
 The bud, Die Knospe.
 Cresses, Die Kresse.
 Parsley, Die Petersilie.
 Celery, Die Sellerie.
 Onions, Zwiebeln.
 Artichokes, Artischofen.

Travelling.—Vom Reisen

The railway, Die Eisenbahn.
 The train, Der Bahnzug.
 The station, Die Station.
 A luggage-train, Ein Güterzug.
 The engine, Die Maschine.
 The carriage, Der Wagen.
 The stage-coach, Der Postwagen.
 The coachman, Der Kutscher.
 The horse, Das Pferd.

Post-horses, Postpferde.
 The luggage, Das Gepäck.
 The portmanteau, Der Mantelfack.
 The carpet-bag, Der Reisejack.
 The trunk, Der Koffer.
 The passport, Der Paß.
 The departure, Die Abreise.
 The arrival, Die Ankunft.
 The return, Die Rückkehr.

The hotel, Das Gasthaus.
 The inn, Das Wirthshaus.
 The traveller, Der Reisende.
 The country, Das Land.
 The native country, Das Vaterland.
 The sled, Der Schlitten.
 The turnpike, Der Schlagbaum.

Amusements.—Vergnügungen.

Chess, Das Schachspiel.
 Draughts, Das Damenspiel.
 Card-playing, Das Kartenspiel.
 Dancing, Der Tanz.
 A dancer, Ein Tänzer.
 Hunting, Die Jagd.

A huntsman, Ein Jäger.
 Fishing, Der Fischfang.
 A fisherman, Ein Fischer.
 The walk, Der Spaziergang.
 The drive, Die Spazierfahrt.

The ride, Der Spazierritt.
 Gymnastics, Die Turnkunst.
 Fencing, Die Fechtkunst.
 Swimming, Das Schwimmen.
 Riding, Die Reitkunst.

Commerce.—Vom Handel.

The merchant, Der Kaufmann.
 The tradesman, Der Handelsmann.
 The partner, Der Theilhaber.
 The clerk, Der Handlungsbienner.
 Interest, Die Zinsen.
 The banker, Der Banquier.
 The office, Die Geschäftsstube.

Money, Das Geld.
 Silver, Das Silber.
 Gold, Das Gold.
 A gold-piece, Ein Goldstück.
 A shilling, Ein Schilling.
 A pound sterling, Ein Pfund Sterling.

Change, Kleines Geld.
 A receipt, Ein Empfangschein.
 A bill of exchange, Ein Wechselbrief.
 A hundred-weight, Ein Zentner.
 A pound, Ein Pfund.
 Goods, Güter.

The School.—Die Schule.

A scholar, Ein Schüler.
 A class, Eine Klasse.
 A book, Ein Buch.
 A dictionary, Ein Wörterbuch.
 A grammar, Eine Grammatik.
 A page, Eine Seite.
 A leaf, Ein Blatt.
 A pen, Eine Feder.

A pencil, Ein Bleistift.
 The paper, Das Papier.
 Letter-paper, Briefpapier.
 Blotting-paper, Löschpapier.
 A quire of paper, Ein Buch Papier.
 A sheet of paper, Ein Bogen Papier.
 A copy-book, Ein Heft.

An inkstand, Ein Dintensaß.
 The ink, Die Dinte.
 A word, Ein Wort.
 An exercise, Eine Aufgabe.
 A lesson, Eine Stunde.
 The drawing, Das Zeichnen.
 The color, Die Farbe.

Adjectives.—Eigenschafts-Wörter.

Small, Klein.
 Narrow, Eng.
 Low, Niedrig.

Beautiful, Schön.
 Handsome, Hübsch.
 Ugly, Häßlich.

Bad, Schlecht.
 Easy, Leicht.
 Heavy, Schwer.

Soft, Weich.
True, Wahr.
Short, Kurz.
Far, Weit.
Sweet, Süß.
Hollow, Hohl.
Blunt, Stumpf.
Delicious, Köstlich.
Disagreeable, Unangenehm.
Honest, Ehrlich.
Polite, Höflich.
Obliging, Gefällig.
Kind, Gütig.
Prudent, Klug.
Stupid, Dumm.

Ridiculous, Lächerlich.
Reasonable, Vernünftig.
Happy, Glücklich.
Unhappy, Unglücklich.
Glad, Froh.
Satisfied, Zufrieden.
Active, Thätig.
Rude, Grob.
Proud, Stolz.
Bold, Kühn.
Strong, Stark.
Weak, Schwach.
Attentive, Aufmerksam.
Clever, Geschickt.
Mild, Gelind.

Sick, Krank.
Pale, Bläß.
Healthy, Gesund.
Poor, Arm.
Empty, Leer.
Light, Hell.
Dark, Dunkel.
Dry, Trocken.
Wet, Naß.
Dirty, Schmutzig.
Cheap, Billig.
Clean, Rein.
Tired, Müde.
Angry, Böse.
Merry, Lustig.

Verbs.—Zeitwörter.

To breakfast, Frühstück.
To dine, Speisen.
To sup, Zu Abend essen.
To arrive, Ankommen.
To depart, Abreisen.
To meet, Treffen.
To be tired, Müde sein.
To be sleepy, Schläfrig sein.
To excuse, Entschuldigen.
To understand, Verstehen.
To believe, Glauben.
To know, Wissen.
To write, Schreiben.

To read, Lesen.
To pronounce, Aussprechen.
To pronounce well, Gut Aussprechen.
To translate, Uebersetzen.
To recollect, Sich erinnern.
To forget, Vergessen.
To promise, Versprechen.
To expect, Erwarten.
To converse, Unterhalten.
To express, Ausdrücken.
To explain, Erklären.

To tell, Sagen.
To call, Rufen.
To weep, Weinen.
To recommend, Empfehlen.
To receive, Empfangen.
To send, Schicken.
To buy, Kaufen.
To pay, Bezahlen.
To order, Bestellen.
To furnish, Liefern.
To sell, Verkaufen.
To reply, Antworten.

Adverbs.—Nebenwörter.

Yes, Ja wohl.
Indeed, In der That.
Truly, Wahrlich.
Certainly, Gewiß.
Surely, Sicherlich.
Only, Nur.
Some, Etwas.
Nothing, Nichts.
Much, Viel.
Quite, Gänzlich.
Very, Sehr.
So, So.
Thus, Also.
How, Wie.
No, Nein.

Not, Nicht.
But, Nur.
Enough, Genug.
Scarcely, Kaum.
All, Ganz.
Almost, Beinahe.
Here, Hier.
There, Da.
Where, Wo.
In, Herein.
Out, Heraus.
Then, Dann.
Now, Jetzt.
Soon, Bald.

Till, Bis.
Seldom, Selten.
Since, Seit.
Ever, Immer.
Never, Nie.
Often, Oft.
Already, Schon.
To-day, Heute.
Yesterday, Gestern.
Late, Spät.
Why? Warum?
Because, Weil.
If, Wenn.
Perhaps, Vielleicht.

Prepositions.—Vorwörter.

Above, Ueber.
About, Um.
After, Nach.
Against, Gegen.
Before, Vor.

Of, Von.
Over, Ueber.
Since, Seit.
For, Für.
From, Von.

In, In.
Near, Nahe.
Under, Unter.
Up, Auf.
With, Mit.

Conjunctions.—Bindewörter.

And, Und.
Also, Auch.
Even, Sogar.

Or, Oder.
Nor, Noch.
Yet, Doch.

Because, Weil.
That, Daß.
Therefore, Daher.

Affirmative Phrases.—Bestätigende Ausdrücke.

It is true, Es ist wahr.
It is so, Es ist so.
I believe it, Ich glaube es.

I think so, Ich denke es.
I say yes, Ich sage ja.
I say it is, Ich sage es ist.

I am certain, Ich bin gewiß.
I am certain of it, Ich bin dessen gewiß.
You are right, Sie haben Recht.
You are quite right, Sie haben ganz Recht.
I know it, Ich weiß es.
I know it well, Ich weiß es genau.
I know him, Ich kenne ihn.
I know it positively, Ich weiß es sicher.
I promise it, Ich verspreche es.

I promise it to you, Ich verspreche es Ihnen.
I give it, Ich gebe es.
I give it to you, Ich gebe es Ihnen.
I will give it to you, Ich will es Ihnen geben.
You are wrong, Sie haben Unrecht.
He is wrong, Er hat Unrecht.
I believe him, Ich glaube ihm.
Very well, Sehr wohl.

Negative Phrases.—Verneinungs-Ausdrücke.

No, Nein.
I say no, Ich sage nein.
I say it is not, Ich sage es ist nicht.
It is not so, Es ist nicht so.
It is not true, Es ist nicht wahr.
I say nothing, Ich sage nichts.
I will say nothing, Ich will nichts sagen.
I have nothing, Ich habe nichts.
He is not here, Er ist nicht hier.

He has it not, Er hat es nicht.
We have it not, Wir haben es nicht.
You have it not, Ihr habt es nicht.
He said no, Er sagte nein.
Has he said no? Hat er nein gesagt?
Has he said nothing? Hat er nichts gesagt?
I did not hear, Ich habe nicht gehört.
I have not heard it, Ich habe es nicht gehört.
You are quite wrong, Sie haben durchaus Unrecht.

Interrogative Phrases.—Frage-Ausdrücke.

Who? Wer?
Who was it? Wer war es?
What is it? Was ist es?
Who is it? Wer ist es?
Did you say it? Sagten Sie es?
What are you doing? Was thun Sie?
What is he doing? Was thut er?
Will you tell me? Wollen Sie mir sagen?
How are you? Wie geht's?
How is he? Wie geht's ihm?
What for? Wofür?
Why? Warum?
Why do you ask? Warum fragen Sie?
Why shall I go? Warum soll ich gehen?
Why do you speak? Warum sprechen Sie?
Why are you silent? Warum schweigen Sie?
Why did you go? Warum gingen Sie?
Is it ready? Ist es fertig?
Have you heard? Haben Sie gehört?
Do you hear? Hören Sie?

Where? Wo?
Where is it? Wo ist es?
Where is he? Wo ist er?
Where is she? Wo ist sie?
Where are you? Wo sind Sie?
Where are you going? Wo gehen Sie hin?
Where do you come from? Wo kommen Sie her?
Where were you? Wo waren Sie?
What? Was?
What is it? Was ist es?
What is that? Was ist das?
What time is it? Was ist die Zeit?
What o'clock is it? Wieviel Uhr ist es?
What have you? Was haben Sie?
What do you say? Was sagen Sie?
What did you say? Was sagten Sie?
What do you mean? Was meinen Sie?
What do you want? Was wollen Sie?
What will you do? Was wollen Sie thun?

Imperative Phrases.—Befehlende Ausdrücke.

Come away! Kommen Sie fort!
Come here! Kommen Sie hierher!
Go there! Gehen Sie dorthin!
Come back! Kommen Sie zurück!
Go on! Gehen Sie weiter!
Sit down! Setzen Sie sich!
Stand still! Stehen Sie still!
Wait! Warten Sie!
Wait for me! Warten Sie auf mich!
Wait a little! Warten Sie ein wenig!
Make haste! Machen Sie schnell!
Be quick! Beeilen Sie sich!
Follow me! Folgen Sie mir!
Follow him! Folgen Sie ihm!
Tell him! Sagen Sie ihm!
Call him! Rufen Sie ihn!
Speak! Sprechen Sie!
Eat! Essen Sie!
Drink! Trinken Sie!
Hear! Hören Sie!

Hear me! Hören Sie mich!
Look at me! Sehen Sie mich an!
Look at him! Sehen Sie ihn an!
Begin! Fangen Sie an!
Continue! Fahren Sie fort!
Stop! Halt!
Tell me! Sagen Sie mir!
Tell it him! Sagen Sie es ihm!
Speak to me! Sprechen Sie mit mir!
Speak to him! Sprechen Sie mit ihm!
Be quiet! Seien Sie ruhig!
Go! Gehen Sie!
Go to him! Gehen Sie zu ihm!
Go to bed! Gehen Sie zu Bette!
Fetch it! Holen Sie es!
Bring it! Bringen Sie es!
Bring it to me! Bringen Sie es mir!
Let it be! Lassen Sie es sein!
Let me have it! Lassen Sie es mich haben!

Easy Expressions.—Leichte Redensarten.

Tell me, Sagen Sie mir.
 Have the goodness, Haben Sie die Güte.
 Yes, Sir, Ja, mein Herr.
 Yes, Madam, Ja, Madam.
 No, Sir, Nein, mein Herr.
 No, Madam, Nein, Madam.
 No, Miss, Nein, mein Fräulein.
 Do you speak Sprechen Sie
 German? deutsch?
 English? englisch?
 or French? oder französisch?
 I do not speak German, Ich spreche nicht deutsch.
 I speak it a little, Ich spreche etwas.
 I understand, Ich verstehe.
 I understand it, Ich verstehe es.
 I do not speak it, Ich spreche es nicht.
 I speak English, Ich spreche englisch.
 I am an Englishman, Ich bin ein Engländer.
 I speak French a little, Ich spreche ein wenig fran-
 zösisch.

I am not a Frenchman, Ich bin kein Franzose.
 Do you understand? Verstehen Sie?
 Can you understand? Können Sie verstehen?
 Speak slower, Sprechen Sie langsamer.
 You speak too fast, Sie sprechen zu schnell.
 Give me Geben Sie mir
 some bread, Brod.
 some butter, Butter.
 some water, Wasser.
 some tea, Thee.
 some meat, Fleisch.
 something, etwas.
 to eat, zu essen.
 to drink, zu trinken.
 Bring me Bringen Sie mir
 some coffee, Kaffee.
 some milk, Milch.
 some cheese, Käse.
 I thank you, Ich danke Ihnen.

Expressions of Joy.—Ausdrücke der Freude.

What! Was!
 Is it possible! Ist es möglich!
 Can it be! Kann es sein!
 How can it be possible! Wie kann es möglich sein!
 Who would have believed it! Wer würde das ge-
 glaubt haben!

Indeed! Wirklich!
 It is impossible! Es ist unmöglich!
 That cannot be! Es kann nicht sein!
 I am astonished at it! Ich wundere mich darüber!
 You surprise me! Sie überraschen mich!
 It is incredible! Es ist unglaublich!

Of Sorrow and Joy.—Von Leid und Freude.

I am sorry, Es thut mir leid.
 I am very sorry, Es thut mir sehr leid.
 What a pity, Wie schade.
 It is a great pity, Es ist sehr schade.
 It is a sad thing, Es ist eine traurige Sache.
 It is a misfortune, Es ist ein Unglück.
 It is a great misfortune, Es ist ein großes Unglück.
 I am glad, Es ist mir lieb.

I am glad of it, Ich freue mich darüber.
 I am very glad, Es ist mir sehr lieb.
 It gives me pleasure, Es macht mir Vergnügen.
 It gives me great joy, Es macht mir große Freude.
 I am happy, Ich bin glücklich.
 How happy I am! Wie glücklich ich bin!
 I wish you joy, Ich wünsche Ihnen Glück.
 I congratulate you, Ich gratulire Ihnen.

Of Anger and Blame.—Von Aerger und Tadel.

I am angry, Ich bin ärgerlich.
 He is angry, Er ist ärgerlich.
 He is very angry, Er ist sehr ärgerlich.
 Don't be angry, Seien Sie nicht ärgerlich.
 You are wrong, Sie haben Unrecht.
 You are right, Sie haben Recht.
 Why don't you do it? Warum thun Sie es nicht?
 Be quiet, Seien Sie ruhig.

What a shame! Welche Schande!
 How could you do it? Wie konnten Sie es thun?
 I am ashamed of you, Ich schäme mich Ihrer.
 You are very much to blame, Sie sind sehr zu tadeln.
 Don't answer, Antworten Sie nicht.
 Be patient, Gedulden Sie sich.
 I will improve, Ich werde mich bessern.

To Ask Questions.—Fragen zu stellen.

What do you say? Was sagen Sie?
 Do you hear? Hören Sie?
 Do you hear me? Hören Sie mich?
 Do you understand me? Verstehen Sie mich?
 What is that? Was ist das?
 Answer! Antworten Sie!
 Why don't you answer? Warum antworten Sie nicht?
 What do you mean? Was meinen Sie?
 What do you mean by that? Was meinen Sie damit?
 You speak German, I suppose? Ich vermuthe Sie sprechen deutsch?

Very little, Sir, Sehr wenig, mein Herr.
 Do you know me? Kennen Sie mich?
 Do you know Mr. H.? Kennen Sie Herrn H.?
 I know him, Ich kenne ihn.
 I do not know him, Ich kenne ihn nicht.
 I know you, Ich kenne Sie.
 I know him by sight, Ich kenne ihn von Ansehen.
 I know him by name, Ich kenne ihn bei Namen.
 I know him well, Er ist mir wohlbekannt.
 What do you call that? Wie nennen Sie das?
 What is that in German? Wie heißt das auf Deutsch?
 What do you call that in English? Wie heißt das auf Englisch?

What does that mean? Was heißt das?
What is it good for? Wozu ist es gut?
It is good for nothing, Es ist zu nichts gut.
Is it good? Ist es gut?
Is it bad? Ist es schlecht?

Is it eatable? Ist es eßbar?
Is it drinkable? Ist es trinkbar?
Is it nice? Ist es schön?
Is it fresh? Ist es frisch?

Age.—Alter.

How old are you? Wie alt sind Sie?
I am twenty, Ich bin zwanzig Jahr alt.
I shall soon be thirty, Ich werde bald dreißig, em.
He looks older, Er sieht älter aus.
She is younger, Sie ist jünger.
She cannot be so young, Sie kann nicht so jung sein.
He must be older, Er muß älter sein.
I did not think you were so old, Ich glaubte nicht daß Sie so alt seien.
He is at least sixty, Er ist wenigstens sechzig.
She must be forty, Sie muß vierzig Jahr alt sein.

How old is your father? Wie alt ist Ihr Vater?
He is nearly eighty, Er ist nahe achtzig.
Is he so old? Ist er so alt?
How old is your sister? Wie alt ist Ihre Schwester?
She is fifteen, Sie ist fünfzehn.
Is she so young? Ist sie so jung?
How old is your aunt? Wie alt ist Ihre Tante?
She is nearly ninety, Sie ist fast neunzig.
It is a great age, Es ist ein hohes Alter.
He begins to grow old, Er fängt an alt zu werden.

To Inquire for a Person.—Zu Fragen nach einer Person.

Do you know Mr. F.? Kennen Sie Herrn F.?
I do not know anybody of that name, Ich kenne Niemand dieses Namens.
Does he live here? Wohnt er hier?
He lives in this house, Er wohnt in diesem Hause.
Where? Wo?
On the first floor, Im ersten Stock.
On the second floor, Im zweiten Stock.
I know him, Ich kenne ihn.
Intimately, Genau.
I am very intimate with him, Ich bin mit ihm sehr intim.
He is my friend, Er ist mein Freund.
I have known him a long time, Ich habe ihn lange gekannt.
Where does he live? Wo wohnt er?
He lives in Broad street No. 3, Er wohnt in der Breiten Straße Nummer drei.

When is he at home? Wann ist er zu Hause?
In the morning, Des Morgens.
In the evening, Des Abends.
You will find him at home at two o'clock, Sie werden ihn um zwei Uhr zu Hause treffen.
He lives close by, Er wohnt nahe bei.
A step or two from here, Ein bis zwei Schritt von hier.
Is it far? Ist es weit?
Can you direct me to his house? Können Sie mir sein Haus zeigen?
I will show you where he lives, Ich werde Ihnen zeigen wo er wohnt.
This is the market, Das ist der Markt.
This is the street, Dies ist die Straße.
The square, Der Platz.
This is the house, Dies ist sein Haus.
Here he lives, Hier wohnt er.

The Watch.—Die Taschenuhr.

What o'clock is it? Was ist die Uhr?
My watch has stopped, Meine Uhr steht.
It does not go, Sie geht nicht.
I forgot to wind it up, Ich vergaß sie aufzuziehen.
My watch is too fast, Meine Uhr geht vor.
It is too slow, Sie geht nach.
It is five minutes too slow, Sie ist fünf Minuten zu spät.
It goes right, Sie geht richtig.
One o'clock, Ein Uhr.
Five minutes past two, Fünf Minuten nach zwei.

A quarter past three, Ein Viertel auf vier.
Half past four, Halb fünf.
A quarter to five, Drei Viertel auf fünf.
Just six o'clock, Gerade sechs Uhr.
Twenty minutes to seven, Zwanzig Minuten vor sieben.
It has just struck eight, Es hat eben acht geschlagen.
Noon, Mittag.
Midnight, Mitternacht.
The clock is striking, Die Uhr schlägt.

Walking.—Gehen.

Shall we take a walk? Wollen wir einen Spaziergang machen?
Yes, let us walk, Ja, wir wollen ausgehen.
Where shall we go? Wo wollen wir hin gehen?
On the highway, Auf die Landstraße.
There is a good deal of dust, Es ist dort sehr staubig.
Into the fields, Auf die Felder.
They are reaping, Man erntet.
They are mowing hay, Es ist Heuernte.
What a pleasant scent! Was für ein angenehmer Geruch!
Let us take a walk into the town, Machen wir eine Promenade in die Stadt.

What street is this? Was ist das für eine Straße?
Where does it lead to? Wo führt sie hin?
A fine street, Eine schöne Straße.
Handsome shops, Schöne Läden.
Bad pavement, Schlechtes Pflaster.
Look at the soldiers, Sehen Sie sich die Soldaten an.
Where is King street? Wo ist die Königsstraße?
Straight before you, Vor Ihnen.
To the left hand, Linker Hand—links.
To the right hand, Rechter Hand—rechts.
Is the village far from here? Ist das Dorf weit von hier?
About a mile, Ungefähr eine Meile.

A good hour, Eine gute Stunde.
Hardly a mile, Kaum eine Meile.
Half a mile, Eine halbe Meile.

There it is, Da ist es.
Let us go in, Gehen wir hinein.

A Visit.—Ein Besuch.

There is a knock, Es klopf.
It is Mr. A., Es ist Herr A..
It is Mrs. B., Es ist Madam B..
I am glad to see you, Ich freue mich Sie zu sehen.
Pray be seated, Bitte setzen Sie sich.
What news is there? Was giebt's Neues?
Good news, Gute Nachrichten.
Do you believe it, Glauben Sie es?
I don't believe a word of it, Ich glaube kein Wort davon.
I think so, Ich denke so.
I think not, Ich denke nicht.
Who told you? Wer hat es Ihnen gesagt?
It is true, Es ist wahr.

It is not true, Es ist nicht wahr.
I doubt it, Ich bezweifle es.
Have you heard from home? Haben Sie von Hause gehört?
The postman brought me a letter to-day, Der Briefträger brachte mir heute einen Brief.
Sad news, Schlechte Nachrichten.
Will you dine with us? Wollen Sie mit uns speisen?
No, thank you, Nein, Ich danke Ihnen.
I cannot stay, Ich kann nicht bleiben.
I must go, Ich muß gehen.
You are in a great hurry, Sie sind in großer Eile.
I have a great deal to do, Ich habe viel zu thun.

Meeting.—Begegnen.

Good morning, Guten Morgen.
Good day, Guten Tag.
Good afternoon, Guten Nachmittag.
How do you do? Wie geht's?
How are you? Wie befinden Sie sich?
Very well, Sehr wohl.
I am very well, Ich befinde mich sehr wohl.
Pretty well, Ziemlich wohl.
Tolerably, So ziemlich.
How is your father? Wie befindet sich Ihr Vater?
How is your mother? Wie befindet sich Ihre Mutter?
I am not well, Ich bin nicht wohl.
I am unwell, Ich bin unwohl.
She is not well, Sie ist nicht wohl.
He is not well, Er ist nicht wohl.
She is ill, Sie ist krank.

He is very ill, Er ist sehr krank.
She has a cold, Sie hat sich erkältet.
I have the toothache, Ich habe Zahnschmerz.
I must go, Ich muß gehen.
I am going now, Ich gehe jetzt.
It is time to go, Es ist Zeit zu gehen.
Good bye, Leben Sie wohl.
Farewell, Adieu.
I wish you a good morning, Ich wünsche Ihnen einen guten Morgen.
Good evening, Guten Abend.
Good night, Gute Nacht.
I wish you good night, Ich wünsche Ihnen gute Nacht.
My compliments at home, Meine Empfehlungen den Ihrigen.

Travelling.—Reisen.

Are you going to Germany? Gehen Sie nach Deutschland?
I intend to go to the Rhine, Ich gedenke an den Rhein zu gehen.
When do you think of going? Wann gedenken Sie zu reisen?
How long shall you stay? Wie lange werden Sie sich aufhalten?
About a month, Ungefähr einen Monat.
I set out to-morrow, Ich reise morgen ab.
Have you made all your preparations? Haben Sie alle Ihre Vorkehrungen getroffen?
Everything is ready, Alles ist fertig.
From Dover by steamer to Ostend, Von Dover mit dem Dampfboote nach Ostende.

Then by railway to Cologne, Dann mit der Eisenbahn nach Köln.
Have you a passport? Haben Sie einen Paß?
Do not forget the passport, Vergessen Sie den Paß nicht.
It is the thing you want most, Den brauchen Sie am meisten.
I drive in the omnibus, Ich fahre mit dem Omnibus.
Fetch a cab, Holen Sie eine Droschke.
Drive me to the railway-station, Fahren Sie mich nach dem Bahnhof.
You are late, Sie sind spät.
Plenty of time, Zeit genug.
Do not be in a hurry, Seien Sie nicht so in Eile.
The train starts in ten minutes, Der Zug geht in zehn Minuten ab.

Morning.—Morgen.

An early morning, Ein früher Morgen.
Early, Früh.
It is a fine morning, Es ist ein schöner Morgen.
What o'clock is it? Was ist die Uhr?
It is nearly eight, Es ist nahe acht Uhr.
Light the fire, Zünden Sie das Feuer an.
Light a candle, Zünden Sie ein Licht an.
I am going to get up, Ich will aufstehen.

Get me some hot water, Bringen Sie mir etwas heißes Wasser.
Some cold water, Etwas kaltes Wasser.
Some drinking water, Etwas Trinkwasser.
Make haste, Machen Sie schnell.
There is no towel, Es ist kein Handtuch da.
Bring me some soap, Bringen Sie mir Seife.
I want to wash myself, Ich möchte mich zu waschen.

How have you slept? Wie haben Sie geschlafen?
Did you sleep well? Haben Sie gut geschlafen?
Very well, thank you, Sehr gut, ich danke Ihnen.
Not very well, Nicht sehr gut.

I could not sleep, Ich konnte nicht schlafen.
I was so tired from travelling, Ich war so müde von der Reise.

Evening.—Abend.

It is late, Es ist spät.
It is not late, Es ist nicht spät.
What o'clock is it? Was ist die Uhr?
It is still early, Es ist noch früh.
Are you tired? Sind Sie müde?
Not at all, Gar nicht.
Not much, Nicht sehr.
It is only ten, Es ist erst zehn.
It is time to go to bed, Es ist Zeit zu Bett zu gehen.

It is a fine evening, Es ist ein schöner Abend.
It is moonlight, Es ist Mondschein.
Is my room ready? Ist mein Zimmer fertig?
Go and see, Geh und sieh.
Good night, Gute Nacht.
I wish you a good night, Ich wünsche Ihnen gute Nacht.
I am sleepy, Ich bin schläfrig.
Are you sleepy? Sind Sie schläfrig?

Breakfast.—Frühstück.

Breakfast is ready, Das Frühstück ist fertig.
Is breakfast ready? Ist das Frühstück fertig?
Come to breakfast, Kommen Sie zum Frühstück.
Let us breakfast, Lassen Sie uns frühstücken.
Does the water boil? Kocht das Wasser?
This water has not boiled, Dieses Wasser hat nicht gekocht.
Is the tea made? Ist der Thee fertig?
Give me a cup of tea, Geben Sie mir eine Tasse Thee.
A cup of coffee, Eine Tasse Kaffee.
A roll, Ein Weck.
Do you drink tea or coffee? Trinken Sie Thee oder Kaffee?
This cream is sour, Dieser Rahm ist sauer.
Will you take an egg? Wollen Sie ein Ei essen?
These eggs are hard, Diese Eier sind hart.
Give me the salt, Geben Sie mir das Salz.
Pass me the butter, Reichen Sie mir die Butter.
This is fresh butter, Das ist frische Butter.

This butter is not fresh, Diese Butter ist nicht frisch.
Bring some more butter, Bringen Sie etwas mehr Butter.
Give me a spoon, Geben Sie mir einen Löffel.
Is the coffee strong enough? Ist der Kaffee stark genug?
We want more cups, Wir brauchen mehr Tassen.
Take some more sugar, Nehmen Sie noch etwas Zucker.
Cold meat, Kaltes Fleisch.
The table-cloth, Das Tischtuch.
The sugar-basin, Die Zuckerbüchse.
Chocolate, Chokolade.
A knife, Ein Messer.
A fork, Eine Gabel.
The knife is blunt, Das Messer ist stumpf.
We have done breakfast, Wir sind mit dem Frühstück fertig.
You can take away the things, Sie können den Tisch abräumen.

Ordering Dinner.—Mittagessen bestellen.

Have you ordered dinner? Haben Sie das Mittagessen bestellt?
I will order dinner, Ich werde das Mittagessen bestellen.
Show me the bill of fare, Zeigen Sie mir die Speisekarte.
Waiter, Kellner.
What soup will you have? Was für Suppe wünschen Sie?
Beef-soup, Rindfleischsuppe.
Rice-soup, Reisuppe.
Macaroni-soup, Macaronisuppe.
Have you any roast-beef? Haben Sie Rinderbraten?
Not to-day, Nein, heute nicht.

We have very fine fish, Wir haben sehr guten Fisch.
Trout, Forellen.
Fried pike, Gebratene Hechte.
Roast-mutton, Hammelbraten.
What wine will you have? Was für Wein wünschen Sie?
Let us see, Lassen Sie sehen.
Have you good wines? Haben Sie gute Weine?
Here is the wine-list, Hier ist die Weinliste.
What time will you dine? Um welche Zeit wünschen Sie zu speisen?
We shall dine at six o'clock, Wir werden um sechs Uhr speisen.
Be punctual, Seien Sie pünktlich.

Dinner.—Mittagessen.

To what shall I help you? Womit kann ich Ihnen aufwarten?
Will you take some soup? Wünschen Sie Suppe?
No, thank you, Nein, ich danke.
Yes, if you please, Ja, ich bitte.
Willingly, Sehr gern.
Help yourself, Bedienen Sie sich.
It is excellent, Es ist vortrefflich.
I do not like foreign cookery, Die ausländische Küche schmeckt mir nicht.

Do you take pepper? Nehmen Sie Pfeffer?
Cayenne pepper, Rothen Pfeffer.
Here is spinach, Hier ist Spinat.
Peas, Schoten — Erbsen.
Cauliflower, Blumenkohl.
Artichokes, Artischofen.
Potatoes, Kartoffeln.
Give me the mustard, Geben Sie mir den Senf.
Change the plates, Wechseln Sie die Teller.
I want a spoon, Ich wünsche einen Löffel.

Give me a clean knife and fork, Geben Sie mir ein
reines Messer und Gabel.
Are you hungry? Sind Sie hungrig?
Not very, Nicht sehr.
I am hungry, Ich bin hungrig.
I am very hungry, Ich bin sehr hungrig.
You do not eat, Sie essen nicht.
Are you thirsty? Sind Sie durstig?
I am very thirsty, Ich bin sehr durstig.
I am dying of thirst, Ich sterbe vor Durst.
Take a glass of wine, Nehmen Sie ein Glas Wein.
Bring me a glass of water, Bringen Sie mir ein Glas
Wasser.

Give me something to drink, Geben Sie mir etwas
zu trinken.
I want some beer, Ich wünsche Bier.
The corkscrew, Der Korkzieher.
I want half a bottle of hock, Ich wünsche eine halbe
Flasche Rheinwein.
Champagne, Champagner.
Claret, Französischer Wein.
Port, Portwein.
Sherry, Sherrywein.
Your health, Ihr Wohlsein.
The wine is good, Der Wein ist gut.
I have dined well, Ich habe gut gespeist.

Tea.—Thee.

Let us drink tea, Lassen Sie uns Thee trinken.
Tea is quite ready, Der Thee ist ganz fertig.
They are waiting for you, Man wartet auf Sie.
I am coming, Ich komme.
Bring a saucer, Bringen Sie eine Untertasse.
Pour out the tea, Schenken Sie den Thee ein.
The tea is very strong, Der Thee ist sehr stark.
It is very weak, Er ist sehr schwach.
Where are the sugar-tongs? Wo ist die Zuckersange?
Ring, if you please, Klingeln Sie gefälligst.
A slice of bread and butter, Ein Stückchen Butter-
brod.
Hand the plate, Geben Sie mir den Teller.
Will you take some cake? Wünschen Sie Kuchen?
A small piece, Ein Stückchen.

Make more toast, Rösten Sie mehr Brod.
Make haste, Machen Sie schnell.
This is excellent tea, Dies ist guter Thee.
Is it green tea? Ist es grüner Thee?
It is the best tea, Es ist der beste Thee.
The tea-tray, Der Präsentirteller.
A set of tea-things, Das Theeservice.
Have you finished? Sind Sie fertig?
Take another cup, Nehmen Sie noch eine Tasse.
No, thank you, Nein, ich danke.
Brown bread, Schwarzes Brod.
White bread, Weißes Brod.
Stale bread, Altes Brod.
New bread, Frisches Brod.
Biscuit, Zwiebad.

The Hotel.—Das Gasthaus.

Which is the best hotel? Welches ist das beste Gast-
haus?
There are several very good ones, Es giebt mehrere
sehr gute hier.
Let us go to the hotel Victoria, Lassen Sie uns ins
Victoria-Hotel gehen.
You will find it very comfortable, Sie werden es sehr
comfortabel finden.
Waiter, take the gentlemen to No. six on the first
floor, Kellner, führen Sie die Herren nach Numero
sechs im ersten Stock.
Let us have some supper soon, Lassen Sie uns bald
das Abendbrod haben.
You will find it ready in the dining-room, Sie wer-
den es in dem Speisezimmer fertig finden.
Yo can have supper at any time à la carte, Sie kön-
nen zu jeder Zeit nach der Karte suppiren.
Are our rooms ready? Sind unsere Zimmer fertig?
Quite ready to attend you gentlemen, Ganz fertig,
aufzuwarten, meine Herren.

Light the candles, Zünden Sie die Lichter an.
I am very tired, Ich bin sehr müde.
I am going to bed, Ich gehe zu Bett.
Call me to-morrow morning at six o'clock, Wecken
Sie mich morgen früh um sechs Uhr.
I am leaving by the early train, Ich fahre mit dem
ersten Zug ab.
Bring me hot water, Bringen Sie mir heißes Wasser.
Bring me the bill, Bringen Sie meine Rechnung.
How much do we owe you? Wie viel schulden wir
Ihnen?
Charge the service, Berechnen Sie für die Auswartung.
Be good enough to receipt it, Quittiren Sie sie ge-
fälligst.
I hope you have been satisfied? Ich hoffe Sie waren
zufrieden?
Very much, Ganz zufrieden.
Good morning, Guten Morgen.
I wish you a happy journey, Ich wünsche Ihnen
glückliche Reise.

Railway.—Eisenbahn.

I want a ticket for Washington, Ich wünsche ein
Billet nach Washington.
First class, Erste Klasse.
Second Class, Zweite Klasse.
The express-train, Der Schnellzug.
The ordinary-train, Der gewöhnliche Zug.
The luggage-train, Der Güterzug.
Where is your baggage? Wo ist Ihr Gepäck?
Here it is, Hier ist es.
It is too heavy, Es ist zu schwer.
You have to pay for extra weight, Sie haben für
Uebergewicht zu zahlen.

Here are the tickets for the baggage, Hier sind die
Billets für das Gepäck.
Take your seats, Nehmen Sie Ihre Sitze.
The train is just going to start, Der Zug wird sogleich
abgehen.
The train is now starting, Der Zug geht jetzt ab.
It does not go very fast, Es geht nicht sehr schnell.
Not so fast as in England, Nicht so schnell als in Eng-
land.
But much safer, Aber weit sicherer.
Here is a station, Hier ist eine Station.
Do we stop here? Halten wir hier an?

How long do we stop here? Wie lange halten wir hier an?
Five minutes, Fünf Minuten.
Off we are again, Wir sind wieder im Gange.
They stop at every station, Man hält auf jeder Station an.

It is a long journey, Es ist eine lange Reise.
Yes, from ten to twelve hours, Ja, von zehn bis zwölf Stunden.
Very pretty country, Sehr schöne Gegenden.
Arrived at last, Endlich angekommen.
Give your ticket, Geben Sie das Billet.

Steamboat.—Dampfsboot.

The steamer, Das Dampfboot.
When do you start? Wann gehen Sie ab?
With the tide, Mit der Fluth.
At what time? Um welche Zeit?
At 9 o'clock, Um neun Uhr.
They are going to start, Man fährt ab.
Let us go down into the cabin, Lassen Sie uns hinab in die Kajüte gehen.
Where is my berth? Wo ist mein Kojen?
Your name is written upon it, Ihr Name ist darauf geschrieben.
Let us go on deck, Lassen Sie uns aufs Verdeck gehen.
The tide is strong, Die Fluth ist stark.
The sea is rough, Die See ist stürmisch.
The wind is against us, Der Wind ist gegen uns.
So much the worse, Um so schlimmer.
We shall have a long passage, Wir werden eine lange Ueberfahrt haben.
I feel sea-sick, Ich fühle mich seekrank.
Steward, Kellner.
A glass of brandy, Ein Glas Brantwein.
I am better, Mir ist besser.
What a beautiful passage, Was für eine schöne Ueberfahrt.
The sea is getting calm, Das Meer wird ruhiger.

The sea is quite smooth, Die See ist ganz ruhig.
I see land, Ich sehe Land.
It is the harbor of New York, Es ist der Hafen von New York.
We have arrived, Wir sind angekommen.
Look for my things, Sehen Sie nach meinen Sachen.
I have two trunks, Ich habe zwei Koffer.
There was another trunk, Es war noch ein anderer Koffer.
Is your name on it? Ist ihr Name darauf?
Is it this one? Ist es dieser?
Come to the custom-house, Kommen Sie nach dem Zollamte.
You will find all your luggage at the custom house, Sie werden Ihr sämmtliches Gepäc auf dem Zollamte finden.
Will you examine this trunk? Wollen Sie diesen Koffer examiniren?
Open it, Öffnen Sie ihn.
Unlock it, Schließen Sie ihn auf.
Have you anything to declare? Haben Sie etwas zu versteuern?
Not that I know of, Nicht daß ich wüßte.
All right, Alles in Ordnung.
Lock it, Schließen Sie zu.

The Laundress.—Die Wäscherin.

You bring my linen very late, Sie bringen meine Wäsche sehr spät.
You wash badly, Sie waschen schlecht.
You have washed it well, Sie haben es gut gewaschen.
I like my collars stiff, Ich liebe meine Kragen steif.
You do not put enough starch in it, Sie machen nicht Stärke genug hinein.
I miss a collar, Ich vermiße einen Kragen.
See how badly that is done, Sehen Sie wie schlecht das gewaschen ist.
You must take it back, Sie müssen es zurücknehmen.
This is badly ironed, Es ist schlecht geplättet.
You have spoiled this shirt, Sie haben dieses Hemd verdorben.

This shirt is scorched, Dieses Hemd ist gesengt.
This handkerchief does not belong to me, Dieses Schnupstuch gehört mir nicht.
You have torn this dress, Sie haben dieses Kleid zerissen.
You have kept a pair of stockings, Sie haben ein Paar Strümpfe behalten.
A nightshirt is wanting, Es fehlt ein Nachthemde.
Have you your bill, Haben Sie Ihre Rechnung?
You must wash better, or I must give my linen to some other laundress, Sie müssen besser waschen, oder ich muß meine Wäsche einer anderen Wäschfrau geben.

Spring.—Frühling.

Spring has come, Der Frühling ist da.
It is still cool, Es ist noch kühl.
Spring begins well, Der Frühling fängt gut an.
It is rather mild, Es ist ziemlich gelinde.
It is spring-weather, Es ist Frühlingswetter.
The trees are beginning to bud, Die Bäume fangen an auszuschnagen.
The season is very forward, Die Jahreszeit ist sehr vorgerückt.
It is so pleasant, Es ist so angenehm.
The sun is so warm, Die Sonne ist so warm.

There are some flowers, Es giebt einige Blumen.
Snowdrops, Schneeglöckchen.
Tulips, Tulpen.
Hyacinths, Hyacinthen.
Gather some, Pflücken Sie welche.
As many as you please, So viel Ihnen beliebt.
The season is very backward, Die Jahreszeit ist sehr zurück.
Every thing is very backward, Alles ist noch sehr zurück.

Summer.—Sommer.

Summer is coming, Der Sommer kommt.
 It is becoming warm, Es wird warm.
 How warm it is, Wie warm es ist.
 I am very warm, Ich bin sehr warm.
 It is very warm, Es ist sehr warm.
 It is too warm, Es ist zu warm.
 It is almost hot, Es ist fast heiß.
 It is a fine day, Es ist ein schöner Tag.
 It is a splendid day, Es ist ein wunderschöner Tag.
 The heat is great, Die Hitze ist groß.
 The heat is unbearable, Die Hitze ist unerträglich.
 Let us take a bath, Baden wir uns.
 In the river, In dem Flusse.
 It is very close, Es ist sehr drückend.
 I think we shall have a storm, Ich glaube wir werden einen Sturm haben.

That is very likely, Das ist sehr möglich.
 The clouds are gathering, Die Wolken ziehen sich zusammen.
 I hear thunder, Ich höre Donner.
 It thunders, Es donnert.
 It thunders fearfully, Es donnert schrecklich.
 It lightens, Es blitzt.
 The lightning, Der Blitz.
 What a storm! Was für ein Sturm!
 How it rains, Wie es regnet.
 It pours, Es gießt.
 The sky begins to clear, Der Himmel klärt sich auf.
 The rain ceases, Der Regen hört auf.
 The weather is clearing up, Das Wetter klärt sich auf.
 There is a rainbow, Da ist ein Regenbogen.
 The sun breaks out, Die Sonne bricht durch.

Autumn.—Herbst.

Summer is over, Der Sommer ist vorüber.
 The heat is past, Die Hitze ist vorbei.
 The mornings and evenings are cool, Die Morgen- und Abende sind kühl.
 The leaves are beginning to fall, Die Blätter fangen an abzufallen.
 The days are still fine, Die Tage sind noch schön.
 The days are shortening, Die Tage nehmen ab.
 It is the time of the vintage, Es ist die Zeit der Weinlese.
 It is a good vintage, Es ist eine gute Weinlese.
 We must soon begin fires, Wir müssen bald die Defen heizen.

We have had a fire already, Wir haben schon ein Feuer gehabt.
 It is soon dark, Es ist bald dunkel.
 It is a fine night, Es ist eine schöne Nacht.
 A dark night, Eine finstere Nacht.
 Is it moonlight? Ist es Mondschein?
 It is full moon, Es ist Vollmond.
 New moon, Neumond.
 Do you think it will rain? Glauben Sie daß es regnen wird?
 I am afraid so, Ich befürchte es.
 It hails, Es hagelt.
 It rains, Es regnet.
 It is very windy, Es ist sehr windig.

Winter.—Winter.

It is winter, Es ist Winter.
 The days are so short, Die Tage sind so kurz.
 It is cold, Es ist kalt.
 It is very cold, Es ist sehr kalt.
 It is a cold wind, Es geht ein kalter Wind.
 It is bad weather, Es ist schlechtes Wetter.
 It is foggy, Es ist neblig.
 The sky is overcast, Der Himmel ist bedeckt.
 It will snow, Es wird schneien.
 It snows, Es schneit.
 It snows in great flakes, Es schneit in großen Flocken.
 It freezes, Es friert.
 It freezes very hard, Es friert stark.
 Can you skate? Können Sie Schlittschuh laufen?

The ice does not bear, Das Eis trägt nicht.
 The ice is thick enough, Das Eis ist dick genug.
 How cold it is in Germany, Wie kalt es in Deutsch- land ist.
 The German winters are colder than the English, but much finer, Die deutschen Winter sind kälter als die englischen, aber viel schöner.
 It is healthy weather, Es ist gesundes Wetter.
 It thaws, Es thaut.
 It is slippery, Es ist schlüpfrig.
 The ice is thawing, Das Eis geht auf.
 It is dirty, Es ist schmutzig.
 The streets are very wet and dirty, Die Straßen sind sehr naß und schmutzig.

Writing.—Schreiben.

I want some paper, Ich brauche Papier.
 Ink, Tinte,
 Pens, Federn.
 A steel pen, Eine Stahlfeder.
 Have you any? Haben Sie?
 Envelopes, Couverts.
 Stamps, Postmarken.
 Wafers, Mundblat.
 Sealing wax, Siegelwax.
 I want a sheet of writing paper, Ich brauche ein Bogen Schreibpapier.
 Blotting paper, Löschpapier.
 A quire, Ein Buch.
 I must write a letter, Ich muß einen Brief schreiben.

I have a letter to write, Ich habe einen Brief zu schreiben.
 A penknife, Ein Federmesser.
 Now I will write, Jetzt will ich schreiben.
 What is the day of the month? Den wievielften haben wir heute?
 It is the sixteenth, Es ist der sechzehnte.
 Where is the post-office? Wo ist die Post?
 Close by, Nahe bei.
 When do the letters go to Boston? Wann gehen die Briefe nach Boston?
 Daily, Täglich.
 Take it to the post-office, Nehmen Sie ihn auf die Post.

Pay the postage, Bezahlen Sie das Porto.
Have you sealed the letter? Haben Sie den Brief
gesiegelt?
I forgot it, Ich habe es vergessen.
Where is my seal? Wo ist mein Siegel?

Where is it? Wo ist es?
I have it, Ich habe es.
Here it is, Hier ist es.
Take care of the letter, Nehmen Sie den Brief in
Acht.

The Fire.—Das Feuer.

Light the fire, Zünden Sie das Feuer an.
What is this? Was ist das?
A stove, Ein Ofen.
Do you put the wood in there? - Legen Sie das Holz
da hinein?
Yes, when the stove is hot, you will have a warm
room, Ja, wenn der Ofen heiß ist, werden Sie eine
warme Stube haben.
I like the stove, Mir gefällt der Ofen.
It warms the room so much better, Er erwärmt das
Zimmer weit besser.

I prefer a coal fire, Ich ziehe ein Kohlenfeuer vor.
It is so cheerful, Es ist so gemüthlich.
Do you burn no coal in Germany? Brennen Sie
keine Kohlen in Deutschland?
No, very few, Nein, sehr wenig.
We burn wood and turf, sometimes brown-coal, Wir
brennen Holz und Torf, sometimes Braunkohle.
We have great forests, and wood is cheaper here
than in England, Wir haben große Wälder und
Holz ist hier billiger als in England.

German Language.—Deutsche Sprache.

Can you read German? Können Sie deutsch lesen?
A little, Ein wenig.
I read it very well, but I cannot speak it, Ich lese
es ganz gut, aber ich kann es nicht sprechen.
You read very well, Sie lesen sehr gut.
Do you speak German? Sprechen Sie deutsch?
I speak it a little, Ich spreche es ein wenig.
I do not understand it, Ich verstehe es nicht.
People speak so fast, Man spricht so schnell.
You have had but little practice, Sie haben nur
wenig Übung gehabt.
You have a good pronunciation, Sie haben eine gute
Aussprache.
Who was your master? Wer war Ihr Lehrer?
How long have you learned it? Wie lange haben
Sie es gelernt?
A short time only, Nur eine kurze Zeit.
Without a master, Ohne Lehrer.
Your sister speaks it perfectly, Ihre Schwester spricht
es geläufig.

My master was Mr. B., Mein Lehrer war Herr B.
It is a difficult language, Es ist eine schwere Sprache.
You will learn it soon, Sie werden es bald lernen.
A month or two in Germany and you will know it.
Ein bis zwei Monate in Deutschland und Sie kennen
die Sprache.
Where do they speak the best German? Wo spricht
man das beste Deutsch?
In the North of Germany, In Norddeutschland.
I find the pronunciation easy, Ich finde die Aus-
sprache leicht.
It is very much like English, Es ist dem Englischen
sehr ähnlich.
Yes, the German language is the mother of the
English, Ja, die deutsche Sprache ist die Mutter der
Englischen.
It is the most useful and interesting language for
Englishmen to learn, Es ist die nützlichste und in-
teressanteste Sprache, die ein Engländer lernen kann.

Easy Phrases.—Leichte Redensarten.

I.

Translate that, Uebersetzen Sie das.
It is too difficult, Es ist zu schwer.
It is not at all difficult, Es ist gar nicht schwer.
It is very easy, Es ist sehr leicht.
Translate word for word, Uebersetzen Sie Wort für
Wort.
Try, if you please, Versuchen Sie gefälligst.
Read it once more, Lesen Sie es noch einmal.
With pleasure,—very willingly, Mit Vergnügen, —
sehr gern.
Do you understand it now? Verstehen Sie es jetzt?
Not quite, Nicht ganz.
Do you understand what I say? Verstehen Sie was
ich sage?
I don't understand a word, Ich verstehe kein Wort.
You speak a great deal too fast, Sie sprechen viel zu
schnell.
I understand you now, Ich verstehe Sie jetzt.
Repeat what I said, Wiederholen Sie was ich gesagt
habe.
With all my heart, Von ganzem Herzen.

Did I pronounce well? Habe ich gut ausgesprochen?
Very well,—not badly, Sehr gut, — nicht übel.
Are you not tired? Sind Sie nicht müde?
Not yet, Noch nicht.
I am very glad of it, Das freut mich sehr.
I learned French, and German, Ich habe Französisch
und Deutsch gelernt.

II.

How do you do? Wie befinden Sie sich?
I am better, Ich bin besser.
And how are you? Und wie geht's Ihnen?
I am very well, Ich befinde mich sehr wohl.
Have you had breakfast? Haben Sie gefrühstückt?
No, not yet, Nein, noch nicht.
Breakfast with us, Frühstücken Sie mit uns.
Breakfast is ready, Das Frühstück ist fertig.
Open the door, Machen Sie die Thüre auf.
Shut the window, Machen Sie das Fenster zu.
Pray sit down, Bitte, setzen Sie sich.
Do you like tea? Trinken Sie gern Thee?
Yes, I like it very much, Ja, ich trinke ihn sehr gern.
I thank you, Ich danke Ihnen.

Give me a little more milk, if you please, Geben

Sie mir gefälligst noch ein wenig Milch.

Thank you, that is enough, Danke, das ist genug.

Ring the bell, if you please, Klingeln Sie gefälligst.

Bring me a fork, Bringen Sie mir eine Gabel.

Will you have some meat? Wollen Sie Fleisch?

Cut me a piece of bread, Schneiden Sie mir ein Stück Brod.

Pass me the butter, Reichen Sie mir die Butter her.

Give me a cup of coffee, Geben Sie mir eine Tasse Kaffee.

III.

Is the door open? Ist die Thür offen?

Is the fire out? Ist das Feuer aus?

Has the carriage come? Ist der Wagen gekommen?

The apple is not ripe, Der Apfel ist nicht reif.

The water was not fresh, Das Wasser war nicht frisch.

The butter was not fresh, Die Butter war nicht frisch.

Don't you find the soup too fat? Finden Sie die Suppe nicht zu fett?

Don't you find the crust too hard? Finden Sie die Kruste nicht zu hart?

Where are you? Wo sind Sie?

Here I am, Hier bin ich.

Where is he? Wo ist er?

There he is, Da ist er.

Here is some butter, Hier ist Butter.

There is some bread and butter, Da ist Butterbrod.

Are you well? Sind Sie wohl?

Is he better? Ist er besser?

Where are my shoes? Wo sind meine Schuhe?

Where are my gloves? Wo sind meine Handschuhe?

Where is my hat? Wo ist mein Hut?

Where is my thimble? Wo ist mein Fingerhut?

What is that? Was ist das?

Is it veal? Ist es Kalbfleisch?

No, it is pork, Nein, es ist Schweinefleisch.

Are you hungry,—thirsty? Sind Sie hungrig,—dürstig?

IV.

I have some bread, Ich habe Brod.

Thou hast some wine, Du hast Wein.

He (or she) has some butter, Er (or sie) hat Butter.

We have some milk, Wir haben Milch.

You have some coffee, Ihr habt Kaffee.

They have some tea, Sie haben Thee.

I had some sauce, Ich hatte Sauce.

Thou hadst some meat, Du hattest Fleisch.

He had some salad, Er hatte Salat.

We had some beer, Wir hatten Bier.

You had some lemonade, Ihr hattet Limonade.

They had some soup, Sie hatten Suppe.

I have had some water, Ich habe Wasser gehabt.

Thou hadst had some brandy, Du hattest Brantwein gehabt.

He has had some oil, Er hat Del gehabt.

We have had some money, Wir haben Geld gehabt.

You have had some silver, Ihr habt Silber gehabt.

They have had some gold, Sie haben Gold gehabt.

I had had some cabbage, Ich hatte Kohl gehabt.

Thou had hadst some spinach, Du hattest Spinat gehabt.

He had had some walnuts, Er hatte Walnüsse gehabt.

We had had some hazel-nuts, Wir hatten Haselnüsse gehabt.

You had had some apricots, Ihr hattet Aprikosen gehabt.

They had had some apples, Sie hatten Äpfel gehabt.

V.

I shall have the garden, Ich werde den Garten haben.

Thou wilt have the milk, Du wirst die Milch haben.

He will have the salt, Er wird das Salz haben.

We shall have the wine, Wir werden den Wein haben.

You will have the butter, Ihr werdet die Butter haben.

They will have the corn, Sie werden das Korn haben.

I shall have had the salad, Ich werde den Salat gehabt haben.

Thou wilt have had the soup, Du wirst die Suppe gehabt haben.

He will have had the meat, Er wird das Fleisch gehabt haben.

We shall have had the chair, Wir werden den Stuhl gehabt haben.

You will have had the lamp, Ihr werdet die Lampe gehabt haben.

They will have had the rush-light, Sie werden das Nachtlicht gehabt haben.

I should have the shoes, Ich würde die Schuhe haben.

Thou wouldst have the dress-shoes, Du würdest die Tanzschuhe haben.

He would have the gloves, Er würde die Handschuhe haben.

We should have the socks, Wir würden die Socken haben.

You would have the rings, Ihr würdet die Ringe haben.

They would have the ear-rings, Sie würden die Ohringe haben.

I should have had a hat, Ich würde einen Hut gehabt haben.

VI.

I am an American, Ich bin ein Amerikaner.

Thou art a Frenchman, Du bist ein Franzose.

He is a German, Er ist ein Deutscher.

We are rich, Wir sind reich.

You are young, Ihr seid jung.

They are blind, Sie sind blind.

I have been in England, Ich bin in England gewesen.

Thou hast been in France, Du bist in Frankreich gewesen.

He has been in Germany, Er ist in Deutschland gewesen.

We have been in Scotland, Wir sind in Schottland gewesen.

You have been in Ireland, Ihr seid in Irland gewesen.

They have been in America, Sie sind in Amerika gewesen.

I shall be in London, Ich werde in London sein.

Thou wilt be in Paris, Du wirst in Paris sein.

He will be in Berlin, Er wird in Berlin sein.

We shall be in Vienna, Wir werden in Wien sein.

You will be at Brussels, Ihr werdet in Brüssel sein.

They will be at Cologne, Sie werden in Köln sein.

VII.

Good morning, Sir, Guten Morgen, mein Herr.

Give me some bread, Geben Sie mir Brod.

Bring me some coffee, Bringen Sie mir Kaffee.

Send me some Fish, Senden Sie mir Fisch.
Give me a cup of Tea, Geben Sie mir eine Tasse Thee.
Bring me a cup of milk, Bringen Sie mir eine Tasse Milch.

Make the tea, if you please, Machen Sie gefälligst den Thee.

Do me that favor, Thun Sie mir den Gefallen.
How do you like the tea? Wie finden Sie den Thee?
It is very good, Er ist sehr gut.
How much a pound? Wie viel das Pfund?
Will you have some wine? Wollen Sie Wein?
How is the weather? Wie ist das Wetter?
It is warm, Es ist warm.
It is cold, Es ist kalt.
It is windy, Es ist windig.
How mild it is, Wie mild es ist.
How mild it was, Wie mild es war.

VIII.

Give me a pen, Geben Sie mir eine Feder.
I want a steel pen, Ich habe eine Stahlfeder nöthig.
There is a very good one, Da ist eine sehr gute.
Lend me your penknife, if you please, Leihen Sie mir gefälligst Ihr Federmesser.
With pleasure, here it is, Mit Vergnügen, hier ist es.
It does not cut well, Es schneidet nicht gut.
I have not got it with me, Ich habe es nicht bei mir.
It wants sharpening, Es muß geschliffen werden.
Show me your watch, Zeigen Sie mir Ihre Uhr.
Where did you buy it? Wo haben Sie sie gekauft?
I bought it in Philadelphia, Ich habe sie in Philadelphia gekauft.
My father bought his in Paris, Mein Vater hat seine in Paris gekauft.
Learn that, Lernen Sie das.
Learn this page by heart, Lernen Sie diese Seite auswendig.
I will learn it this evening, Ich will sie heute Abend lernen.
Why not now? Warum nicht jetzt?
You have a good memory, Sie haben ein gutes Gedächtniß.
Who told you so? Wer hat Ihnen das gesagt?
Don't believe it, Glauben Sie es nicht.
I am sure of it, Ich bin dessen gewiß.
Let us go out now, Lassen Sie uns jetzt ausgehen.

IX.

Wait a little, Warten Sie ein wenig.
Pardon him this time, Verzeihen Sie ihm dieses Mal.
Forget that, Vergessen Sie das.
Come here, Kommen Sie hierher.
Copy this letter, Schreiben Sie diesen Brief ab.
Write straight, Schreiben Sie gerade.
Correct my exercise, Verbeßern Sie meine Übung.
Clean my boots, Putzen Sie meine Stiefeln.
Go and fetch my shoes, Holen Sie meine Schuhe.
Make haste, Beilen Sie sich.
Dress yourself, Kleiden Sie sich an.
Warm yourself, Wärmen Sie sich.
Wash yourself, Waschen Sie sich.
Rest yourself, Ruhen Sie aus.
Behave well, Betragen Sie sich gut.
Help yourself, Bedienen Sie sich.
Don't say that, Sagen Sie das nicht.
Don't do that, Thun Sie das nicht.

Don't run so fast, Laufen Sie nicht so schnell.
Don't permit that, Erlauben Sie das nicht.
Does it rain? Regnet es?
Does it freeze? Friert es?
Does it snow? Schneiet es?
Is dinner ready? Ist das Mittagessen fertig?
Is supper ready? Ist das Abendessen aufgetragen?

X.

What is the matter with you? Was fehlt Ihnen?
I have the headache, Ich habe Kopfschmerz.
What is the matter with him? Was fehlt ihm?
He caught cold a few days ago, Er hat sich vor einigen Tagen erkältet.
Whose watch is that? Wem gehört jene Uhr?
— Mine, — Mir.
It is a gold watch, is it not? Es ist eine goldene Uhr, nicht wahr?
Does it go well? — It has stopped, Geht sie gut? — Sie ist stehen geblieben.
It is not wound up, I believe, Sie ist nicht aufgezogen, glaube ich.
Wind it up, Ziehen Sie sie auf.
Look at your watch, if you please, Sehen sie gefälligst nach Ihrer Uhr.
Mine does not go well either, Die meinige geht auch nicht gut.
Does it gain? Geht sie vor?
No, on the contrary it loses, Nein, im Gegentheil, sie geht nach.
The heat is suffocating to-day, Die Hitze ist heute zum Erstickten.
It is very close, Es ist sehr schwül.
We shall have a storm, Wir werden ein Gewitter bekommen.
It begins to thunder, Es fängt an zu donnern.
Stop, coachman, haltet an, Kutscher.
I want to get out, Ich will aussteigen.
Is there a good watchmaker here? Gibt es hier einen geschickten Uhrmacher?
Where does he live? Wo wohnt er?
I don't know, Ich weiß es nicht.
I know where he lives, Ich weiß wo er wohnt.
His house is close to St. Peters church, Sein Haus ist ganz nahe bei der St. Peters Kirche.
It is very far from here, Es ist sehr weit von hier.
I will show you his house, Ich will Ihnen sein Haus zeigen.

XI.

Where is your brother? Wo ist Ihr Bruder?
Is he up stairs? Ist er oben?
He must be down stairs, Er muß unten sein.
I think he is in the yard, Ich glaube er ist auf dem Hofe.
There he is; don't you see him? Da ist er; sehen Sie ihn nicht?
No, it is not he, Nein, er ist es nicht.
They tell me that he is just gone out, Man sagt mir, daß er eben ausgegangen ist.
I saw him go out, Ich habe ihn ausgehen sehen.
When? — Just now, Wann? — Eben.
A quarter of an hour ago, Vor eine Viertelstunde.
Where is he gone? Wo ist er hingegangen?
He will soon return, Er wird bald zurückkommen.
How do you know? Woher wissen Sie das?
He told me so, Er hat es mir gesagt.

I have just dined, Ich habe soeben zu Mittag gespeiset.
 So have I, Ich auch.
 Let us take a short walk, Lassen Sie uns einen kleinen Spaziergang machen.
 Willingly, Das ist mir recht.
 Where shall we go? Wohin sollen wir gehen?
 It is all the same to me, Es ist mir einlei.
 Let us go to the park, Lassen Sie uns nach dem Parke gehen.
 Go and fetch my stick, Holen Sie meinen Stod.
 It is a little cool, Es ist ein wenig kühl.
 Summer is gone, Der Sommer ist vorüber.
 Put on your great-coat, Ziehen Sie Ihren Ueberrock an.
 Let us walk faster, Lassen Sie uns schneller gehen.

XII.

I heard a knock, Ich habe klopfen hören.
 Who is it? Wer ist es?
 It is the tailor, Es ist der Schneider.
 Let him come in, Lassen Sie ihn hereinkommen.
 Do you bring me my over-coat and my waist-coat?
 Bringen Sie mir meinen Ueberrock und meine Weste?
 Yes, Sir, Ja, mein Herr.
 I am going to try on the waistcoat first, Ich will erst die Weste ausprobieren.
 The waistcoat is too long, Die Weste ist zu lang.
 They are worn as long as that now, and even longer, Man trägt sie jetzt so lang, und sogar noch länger.
 It fits you very well, Sie sitzt Ihnen sehr gut.
 Give me the overcoat, Geben Sie mir den Ueberrock.
 The sleeves are too tight, Die Ärmel sind zu eng.
 I beg your pardon, they are wide enough, Ich bitte um Verzeihung, sie sind weit genug.
 The coat fits very badly, Der Rock sitzt sehr schlecht.
 Button it, and you will see that it fits you exceedingly well, Knöpfen Sie ihn zu, und Sie werden sehen, daß er Ihnen ausgezeichnet sitzt.
 I want a pair of trousers, Ich brauche ein Paar Hosen.
 Will you take my measure, if you please, Wollen Sie mir gefälligst das Maß nehmen.
 How do you like your trousers made? Wie wollen Sie die Hosen gemacht haben?
 Make them in the latest style, Machen Sie sie nach der jetzigen Mode.
 Don't forget I must have the trousers by Saturday, without fail, Vergessen Sie nicht, daß ich die Hosen nächsten Samstag unfehlbar haben muß.

XIII.

Why do you laugh? Warum lachen Sie?
 Don't laugh at him, Lachen Sie nicht über ihn.
 That is very wrong of you, Das ist sehr unrecht von Ihnen.
 It is inconceivable, Es ist unbegreiflich.
 You are very naughty, Sie sind sehr unartig.
 Who is there? Wer ist das?
 It is I,—it is he, Ich bin es, — er ist es.
 Come here,—I am coming, Kommen Sie hierher, ich komme gleich.
 I have something to tell you, Ich habe Ihnen etwas zu sagen.
 Do me that favor, Thun Sie mir den Gefallen.
 Do what I tell you, Thun Sie was ich Ihnen sage.
 Where do you come from? Wo kommen Sie her?
 I come from walking, Ich komme vom Spaziergange.

You are quite wet, Sie sind ganz naß.
 Go and change your things, Ziehen Sie sich um.
 Tell the servant to bring us a light, Sagen Sie dem Bedienten, uns Licht zu bringen.
 I cannot see any more, Ich kann nicht mehr sehen.
 Where are the snufflers, Wo ist die Lichtputze — Lichtscheere?
 Ring the bell, if you please, Klingeln Sie gefälligst.
 Once, that is enough, Einmal, das ist genug.
 The bell does not ring, Die Klingel schellt nicht.
 I have a letter for your brother, Ich habe einen Brief für Ihren Bruder.
 Do you know whether he is up stairs in his room? Wissen Sie, ob er oben auf seinem Zimmer ist?
 Yes, he is up stairs, I saw him go up just now, Ja, er ist oben, ich habe ihn eben hinaufgehen sehen.
 Go and tell him that I have a letter for him, Sagen Sie ihm, daß ich einen Brief für ihn habe.

XIV.

How do you like these cherries? Wie finden Sie diese Kirschén?
 They are very good,—very ripe, Sie sind sehr gut, — sehr reif.
 Do you like cherries? Essen Sie gern Kirschén?
 I like them very much, Ich esse sie sehr gern.
 How much a pound? Wie viel das Pfund?
 That is not dear, Das ist nicht theuer.
 That is cheap, Das ist wohlfeil.
 I will buy another pound, Ich will noch ein Pfund kaufen.
 There are no more, Es sind keine mehr da.
 That is a pity, Das ist schade.
 I will send you a basket full, Ich will Ihnen einen Korb voll senden.
 We have a great many, Wir haben sehr viele.
 We have a great many cherry-trees, Wir haben sehr viele Kirschbäume.
 There is a fine cherry-tree, Da ist ein schöner Kirschbaum.
 Yours is a very large garden, Ihr Garten ist sehr groß.
 You have all sorts of flowers, Sie haben alle Arten von Blumen.
 Call the gardener, Rufen Sie den Gärtner.
 I cannot find him, Ich kann ihn nicht finden.
 He is yonder, Er ist dort drüben.
 I beg your pardon, he is not there, Ich bitte um Verzeihung, er ist nicht da.
 He must be there, Er muß da sein.
 I see him now, Ich sehe ihn jetzt.

XV.

Where are you going? Wo gehen Sie hin?
 Whence do you come? Wo kommen Sie her?
 I am going home, Ich gehe nach Hause.
 I come from home, Ich komme von Haus.
 I come from my brother's, Ich komme von meinem Bruder.
 Where does he live? Wo wohnt er?
 He lives in that house, Er wohnt in jenem Hause.
 It is a fine house, Es ist ein schönes Haus.
 The interior is magnificent, Das Innere ist prächtvoll.
 The furniture cost him a great deal, Die Möbeln haben ihn sehr viel gekostet.

He has also a large garden, Er hat auch einen großen Garten.

Here are some apricots that he has just sent me, Diese Aprikosen hat er mir eben geschickt.

He has a great many, Er hat sehr viele.

Taste them, Versuchen Sie sie.

Have you tasted them? Haben Sie sie versucht?

I have eaten two, Ich habe zwei gegessen.

Eat another, Essen Sie noch eine.

Will you have some more? Wollen Sie noch welche?

Your brother has not eaten any, Ihr Bruder hat keine gegessen.

Does he not like them? Ist er sie nicht gern?

I believe he likes them very much, Ich glaube, er ist sie sehr gern.

Everybody likes them, Jedermann ist sie gern.

I don't, Ich nicht.

We have a great many, but I never eat any, Wir haben sehr viele, aber ich esse nie welche.

XVI.

What! is it you? Was! sind Sie es?

How are you? Wie geht es Ihnen?

When did you arrive? Wann sind Sie angekommen?

Last night,—this morning, Gestern Abend, — diesen Morgen.

When will you set out again? Wann werden Sie wieder abreisen?

To-morrow morning, Morgen früh.

At what o'clock, Um wie viel Uhr?

I don't know yet, Ich weiß noch nicht.

There it is striking two o'clock, Da schlägt es zwei.

So late already! Schon so spät!

How the time passes, Wie die Zeit vergeht.

Come and see me to-night, Besuchen Sie mich heute Abend.

With pleasure, Mit Vergnügen.

Where are you going now? Wo gehen Sie jetzt hin?

I am going to the post-office, Ich gehe nach der Post.

Accompany me, Begleiten Sie mich.

Very willingly, Sehr gern.

Let us go this way, Lassen Sie uns diesen Weg nehmen.

It is the shortest way, Es ist der kürzeste Weg.

We shall have some rain, Wir werden Regen bekommen.

It is very possible, Das ist sehr möglich.

Let us walk slower, Lassen Sie uns langsamer gehen.

The weather is very changeable, Das Wetter ist sehr veränderlich.

XVII.

Explain this rule to me, Erklären Sie mir diese Regel.

I do not understand it, Ich verstehe sie nicht.

Did you understand me? Haben Sie mich verstanden?

Pay attention, Geben Sie Acht.

Give me some examples, Geben Sie mir einige Beispiele.

Now I understand you, Jetzt verstehe ich Sie.

Does this road lead to the park? Führt dieser Weg nach dem Parke?

Go straight on, Gehen Sie gerade aus.

Turn to the left,—to the right, Wenden Sie sich links, — rechts.

How far is it from here? Wie weit ist es von hier?

It is a league, Es ist eine Stunde.

It is more than three miles, Es ist über drei Meilen.

It will take you three quarters of an hour to go there, Sie brauchen drei Viertelstunden um hinzugehen.

Permit me to accompany you, Erlauben Sie mir, Sie zu begleiten.

It is going to rain, Es wird regnen.

I have no umbrella, Ich habe keinen Regenschirm.

Nor have I, Ich auch nicht.

Let us go into that house, Lassen Sie uns in jenes Haus gehen.

If you like, Wenn Sie wollen.

I know the proprietor of this house, Ich kenne den Eigentümer dieses Hauses.

He lives opposite, Er wohnt gegenüber.

He has built a great many houses, Er hat sehr viele Häuser gebaut.

All those houses belong to him, Alle jene Häuser gehören ihm.

XVIII.

I have to pay some visits, Ich habe einige Besuche zu machen.

Has the carriage come? Ist der Wagen gekommen?

No, not yet; you ordered it for two o'clock, I understood, Nein, noch nicht; Sie haben ihn auf zwei Uhr bestellt, wie man mir sagt.

It is true, I shall have time to take lunch with you, Das ist wahr, ich werde also Zeit haben, das Gabelfrühstück mit Ihnen einzunehmen.

Help yourself to some fish, Nehmen Sie sich etwas Fisch.

Do you like this fish? Mögen Sie diesen Fisch gern?

I like it very much, Ich mag ihn sehr gern.

It is very well dressed, Es ist sehr gut zubereitet.

Permit me to give you a potato, Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen eine Kartoffel zu geben.

Those are new potatoes, they are very good, Das sind neue Kartoffeln, sie sind sehr gut.

I will thank you for a little cheese, Ich bitte mir ein wenig Käse aus.

Will you be good enough to pass me the bread? Wollen Sie die Güte haben mir das Brod herzureichen?

Cut me a small piece, if you please, Schneiden Sie mir gefälligst ein kleines Stück.

XIX.

Don't fall, Fallen Sie nicht.

It is very slippery, Es ist sehr glatt.

It froze last night, Es hat vorige Nacht gefroren.

It is thawing at present, Es thaut jetzt.

Take care, Nehmen Sie sich in Acht.

Can you skate? Können Sie Schlittschuh laufen?

A little,—not very well, Ein wenig, — nicht sehr gut.

Does the ice bear? Trägt das Eis?

I think it does, Ich glaube wohl.

I am not sure, Ich weiß es nicht gewiß.

I don't think it does, Ich glaube es nicht.

I am going to write a letter, Ich werde einen Brief schreiben.

To whom?—To my mother, An wen? — An meine Mutter.

I have lost my seal, Ich habe mein Siegel verloren.

I have found it, look, there it is, Ich habe es gefunden, sieh', da ist es.

Do you want it? Haben Sie es nöthig?

I want it, Ich habe es nöthig.

Seal the letter, Siegeln Sie den Brief zu.
 Direct it, Schreiben Sie die Aufschrift.
 Take it to the post-office, Bringen Sie ihn auf die Post.
 It is not post-paid, Er ist nicht frei gemacht.
 Pay the postage, Machen Sie ihn frei.
 Give it me again, Geben Sie ihn mir noch einmal.

XX.

Your piano is out of tune, Ihr Klavier ist verstimmt.
 You should have it tuned, Sie sollten es stimmen lassen.
 Do you play the piano? Spielen Sie Klavier?
 No, but I play the flute, Nein, aber ich spiele die Flöte.
 My brother plays the violin, Mein Bruder spielt die Geige.
 My aunt plays the harp well, Meine Tante spielt die Harfe gut.
 That is an instrument I am very fond of, Von dem Instrumente bin ich ein großer Freund.
 She sings too, does she not? Sie singt auch, nicht wahr?
 She does not sing at all badly, Sie singt gar nicht übel.
 That famous professor, Mr. F., has given her a few lessons, Jener berühmte Lehrer, Herr F., hat ihr einige Stunden gegeben.
 Do you know him? Kennen Sie ihn?
 I know him by sight, Ich kenne ihn von Ansehen.
 Is he not an Italian? Ist er nicht ein Italiener?
 No, he is an Englishman, Nein, er ist ein Engländer.
 Sing us a German song, I beg of you, Ich bitte, singen Sie uns ein deutsches Lied vor.
 How do you like the words of this song? Wie gefallen Ihnen die Worte dieses Liedes?
 They are very pretty, Sie sind sehr hübsch.
 Can you still see? Können Sie noch sehen?
 No, I cannot see any longer, Nein, ich kann nicht mehr sehen.

XXI.

Do you speak German? Sprechen Sie Deutsch?
 A little,—not much Sir, Ein wenig, — nicht viel, mein Herr.
 I am beginning to speak it, Ich fange an, es zu sprechen.
 I make a great many mistakes, Ich mache sehr viele Fehler.
 You do not pronounce badly, Sie sprechen nicht schlecht aus.
 Speak louder,—lower, Sprechen Sie lauter, — leiser.
 My brother speaks better than I do, Mein Bruder spricht besser als ich.
 You are much younger than he, Sie sind viel jünger als er.

How old is your brother? Wie alt ist Ihr Bruder?
 He is sixteen years old, Er ist sechzehn Jahre alt.
 How old are you? Wie alt sind Sie?
 I am only thirteen, Ich bin erst dreizehn Jahre alt.
 Let us read a little, Lassen Sie uns ein wenig lesen.
 Begin,—go on, Fangen Sie an, — fahren Sie fort.
 You read too fast, Sie lesen zu schnell.
 Show me your reading-book, Zeigen Sie mir Ihr Lesebuch.
 Here, sir, Hier, mein Herr.
 Do you think it is a good book? Glauben Sie, daß es ein gutes Buch ist?
 Yes, the book is instructive and amusing, Ja, das Buch ist belehrend und unterhaltend.

XXII.

Where have you spent your holidays? Wo haben Sie Ihre Ferien zugebracht?
 In Germany, — in France, In Deutschland, — in Frankreich.
 I spent mine in Scotland, Ich habe meine in Schottland zugebracht.
 It is a fine country, Das ist ein schönes Land.
 I should like to go there myself, Ich möchte selbst wohl dahin reisen.
 Where shall you spend your Christmas holidays? Wo werden Sie Ihre Weihnachtsferien zubringen?
 I shall spend them in London, Ich werde sie in London zubringen.
 Have you seen all the curiosities in this town? Haben Sie alle Sehenswürdigkeiten dieser Stadt gesehen?
 Not all; but I have seen a good many, Nicht alle; ich habe aber viele davon gesehen.
 For instance, I have seen the tower of London, Zum Beispiel habe ich den Tower von London gesehen.
 I have never seen it, Ich habe ihn nie gesehen.
 Let us go and see it now, Lassen Sie uns ihn jetzt besuchen.
 Are you ready? Sind Sie bereit?
 Where are my gloves? Wo sind meine Handschuhe?
 Have you lost them? Haben Sie sie verloren?
 You left them up stairs, Sie haben sie oben gelassen.
 I have just found them, here they are, Ich habe sie eben gefunden, hier sind sie.
 Put your gloves on, Ziehen Sie Ihre Handschuhe an.
 Have you put them on? Haben Sie sie angezogen?
 Why do you take them off? Warum ziehen Sie sie aus?
 Wait a moment, Warten Sie einen Augenblick.
 My sister is not ready yet, Meine Schwester ist noch nicht fertig.
 Come along, Kommen Sie her.
 It is nearly twelve o'clock, Es ist beinahe zwölf Uhr.
 Let us make haste, Lassen Sie uns eilen.

Dialogue.—Zwiesgespräch.

At the Hotel.

Im Gasthofe.

A. Waiter, show us immediately two rooms and two beds.
 W. Be so good as to go into the parlor a moment. So many people have arrived to-day that I do not know whether we have two room disengaged.
 B. Go and see, but be quick.

A. Kellner! Geben Sie uns sogleich zwei Zimmer mit Betten.
 R. Bemühen Sie sich gefälligst einen Augenblick in den Saal. Es sind heute so viele Reisende bei uns eingekehrt, daß ich nicht weiß, ob noch zwei Zimmer frei sind.
 B. Gut, sehen Sie zu; aber beeilen Sie sich etwas.

— This room is very clean; if the others are like it, we have not fallen amiss.

W. Gentlemen, I have but one room with two beds to offer you.

A. On what floor is the room?

W. On the third.

A. It is rather high, but we must yield to necessity.

B. I do not mind the room, provided the bed is good, and that one can sleep undisturbed.

A. Show us up at once, and have our luggage carried up.

B. Tell them to make a good fire.

A. Is there no bell in the room?

W. Excuse me, there is one beside the looking-glass.

A. But where is the bellpull? I do not see any.

W. Well you are right. That big wood-merchant must have broken it.

B. We do not care who broke it; put up another.

A. Does the door shut well? I do not see either a key or a safety-bolt.

W. There is no occasion for any; you are among honest people here.

A. Very good, but after all you have travellers come here whom you do not know.

W. None but honest folks come here.

A. Your answers admit of no reply. I am sure they must have let off a lot of fireworks on the day you were born.

W. I faith I know nothing about that; but everybody says as you do. It is droll, all the same.

A. Put a night-light, and a tinder-box or lucifer matches on my night table.

B. To-morrow morning at five o'clock precisely, you will bring us coffee with milk and some rolls.

W. Must I also bring your bill?

A. Of course.

W. (*Aside*) These are travellers that order plenty of things! It is to be hoped they won't forget the waiter.

— Dieser Saal ist recht sauber, steht der Rest damit in Verhältnis, so haben wir es gut getroffen.

R. Meine Herren, ich kann Ihnen nur ein Zimmer mit zwei Betten anbieten.

A. In welcher Etage liegt das Zimmer?

R. In der dritten Etage.

A. Das ist etwas hoch, aber man muß es nehmen wie es kommt.

B. Ich sehe wenig auf das Zimmer, wenn nur das Bett gut ist und man ruhig schlafen kann.

A. Führen Sie uns gleich hin, und lassen Sie unser Gepäck hinaufbringen.

B. Lassen Sie uns ein gutes Feuer machen.

A. Ist keine Klingel im Zimmer?

R. Entschuldigen Sie, es ist eine neben dem Spiegel.

A. Aber wo ist die Schnur? Ich sehe sie nicht.

R. Wahrhaftig, Sie haben Recht. Die muß der dicke Holzhändler abgerissen haben.

B. Was geht es uns an, wer sie abgerissen hat; schlafen Sie eine andere.

A. Schließt die Thür gut? Ich sehe weder Schlüssel noch Nachttiegel.

R. O, das hat nichts zu sagen; Sie sind bei ehrlichen Leuten.

A. Das ist recht schön; aber es kehren denn doch allerlei Reisende hier ein, die Sie nicht kennen.

R. O, es kehren hier nur ehrliche Leute ein.

A. Nun, das nenn' ich brau geantwortet. Gewiß hat man am Tage Ihrer Geburt ein Feuerwerk abgebrannt.

R. Meiner Treu, ich weiß es nicht; aber alle Welt sagt wie Sie. Das ist komisch bei alledem.

A. Stellen Sie auch ein Nachtlisch, ein Feuerzeug oder Zündhölzer auf meinen Nachttisch.

B. Morgen früh präcise um fünf Uhr bringen Sie uns Kaffee mit Milch und Bröckchen.

R. Soll ich Ihnen auch die Rechnung bringen?

A. Das versteht sich.

R. (Bei Seite.) Das nenn' ich Reisende, die vergehren! Wenn sie nur nicht mein Trinkgeld vergessen.

Idiomatrical Phrases.—Volksthümliche Redensarten.

He must do it, however unpleasant it may be, Er muß in den sauren Apfel beißen.

He has told me a fib, Er hat mir etwas weiß gemacht.

This man speaks out boldly, Dieser Mann nimmt kein Blatt vor den Mund.

I will make you go, Ich will Euch Beine machen.

He has deceived me, Er hat mich hinter's Licht geführt.

He has a bad name with me, Er ist übel bei mir angesehen.

He has been reprimanded, Er hat eine Nase bekommen.

He is very negligent, Er schiebt alles auf die lange Bank.

He has made a blunder, Er hat einen Boß geschossen.

There is the rub, Da liegt der Hund begraben.

He blunders out, Er fällt mit der Thür ins Haus.

He wished to sound us, Er hat uns auf den Zahn fühlen wollen.

We do not submit to that, Wir lassen uns das nicht gefallen.

He is in great difficulties, Er weiß weder aus noch ein.

He has taken himself off, Er hat sich aus dem Staube gemacht.

I do not buy a pig in a poke, Ich kaufe keine Kaze im Sack.

This strikes everybody's eye, Dieses fällt jedem in die Augen.

We will take our chance, Wir wollen es darauf ankommen lassen.

German Proverbs.—Deutsche Sprüchwörter.

Poverty is a sharp weapon, Armuth wehe thut.
Forbearance is no acquittance, Aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben.

He who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing, Borgen macht Sorgen.

The more haste, the worse speed, Eile mit Weile.

The receiver is as bad as the thief, Der Geßler ist so arg wie der Stehler.

Cut your coat according to your cloth, Ein jeder strecke sich nach seiner Decke.

You must not look a gift horse in the mouth, Einem geschenkten Gaul sieht man nicht ins Maul.

He who beats the bush never catches the bird, Einer pflanzt den Baum, der andere ist die Pflaum'.
 A friend in need, is a friend indeed, Freunde in der Noth geh'n tausend auf ein Loth.
 In peace we bloom, in discord we consume, Friede ernährt; Unfriede verzehrt.
 Politeness is the best recommendation, Mit dem Gut in der Hand kommt man durchs ganze Land.
 Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise, Morgensfrunde hat Gold im Munde.
 Idleness is the root of all evil, Müßiggang ist aller Laster Anfang.
 He is a fool and ever shall, who writes his name upon a wall, Narrenhände besudeln Tisch und Wände.
 Necessity has no law, Noth hat kein Gebot.
 Excess causes surfeit, Ueberfluß macht Ueberdruß.
 What's bred in the bone will ne'er come out of the flesh, Jung gewohnt, alt gethan.
 No one is born a master, Kein Meister wird geboren.
 At Rome do as Rome does, lässlich, sittlich.
 A new broom sweeps clean, Neue Besen kehren gut.
 Necessity is the mother of invention, Noth bricht Eisen.
 They add fuel to the fire, Sie gießen Oel ins Feuer.
 Smooth water runs deep, Stille Wasser sind tief.
 Taste and try before you buy, Traue, schaue, wem.
 Practice makes perfect, Uebung macht den Meister.
 The world rewards with ingratitude, Undank ist der Welt Lohn.
 Ill weeds grow apace, Unkraut vergeht nicht.
 Ill gotten wealth prospers not, Unrecht Gut gedeiht nicht.
 A man's sin will find him out, Untreue schlägt ihren eigenen Gern.
 Great cry and little wool, Viel Geschrei und wenig Wolle.
 Many men, many minds, Viele Köpfe, viele Sinne.
 He who lays a trap for others, will often fall into it himself, Wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt oft selbst hinein.
 First come, first served, Wer erst kommt, mahlt erst.
 Like master, like man, Wie der Herr, so der Knecht.
 What you sow, you must mow, Wie die Arbeit, so der Lohn.
 Do well and have well; Wie man's treibt, so geht's.
 Tit for tat, Wurst wider Wurst.
 We kill two birds with one stone, Wir schlagen zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe.
 All's well that ends well, Ende gut, alles gut.
 Opportunity makes a thief, Gelegenheit macht Diebe.

He is most loved that has most bags, Geld, spricht die Welt.
 Birds of a feather flock together, Gleich und Gleich gesellt sich gern.
 Rome was not built in a day, Gut Ding will Weile haben.
 Pride will have a fall, Hochmuth kommt vor dem Falle.
 Hunger is the best sauce, Hunger ist der beste Koch.
 Charity begins at home, Jeder ist sich selbst der Nächste.
 Mind your own business first, Jeder sege vor seiner Thür.
 Let your word be your bond, Versprechen und Halten, Steht wohl bei Jungen und Alten.
 Man's extremity is God's opportunity, Wenn die Noth am höchsten, Ist Gottes Hülfe am nächsten.
 Lightly come, lightly go, Wie gewonnen, so zerronnen.
 Much coin, much care, Würden sind Bürden.
 Beginnings are always difficult, Aller Anfang ist schwer.
 All in good time, Alles hat seine Zeit.
 Too much of one thing is good for nothing, All zu viel ist ungesund.
 Sound love is not soon forgotten, Alte Liebe rostet nicht.
 After a shower follows sunshine, Auf Regen folgt Sonnenschein.
 Out of sight, out of mind, Aus den Augen, aus dem Sinn.
 Out of the frying-pan into the fire, Aus dem Regen in die Traufe.
 Barking dogs never bite, Bellende Hunde beißen nicht.
 When candles are out, all cats are gray, Bei Nacht sind alle Katzen grau.
 Make hay while the sun shines, Schmiede das Eisen wenn es warm ist.
 The work recommends the master, Das Werk lobt den Meister.
 He puts the cart before the horse, Er spannt die Ochsen hinter den Pflug.
 Experience makes man wise, Durch Schaden wird man klug.
 Honesty is the best policy, Ehrlich währt am längsten.
 One hand rubs the other, Eine Hand wäscht die andere.
 One swallow does not make a summer, Eine Schwalbe macht keinen Sommer.
 All is not gold that glitters, Es ist nicht alles Gold was glänzt.
 Well begun is half done, Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen.

The little Astronomer.—Der kleine Astronom.

The celebrated French astronomer Cassendi who lived in the beginning of the 17th century, was a wise and learned man. When yet a boy he often got up in the middle of the night in order to observe the moon and the stars. When he was seven years old there arose one evening a dispute between him and his playmates about the motion of the moon and that of the clouds. The other boys asserted that the moon hastened behind the clouds with great speed, while little Peter was of the opinion, that the moon stood still, and the clouds themselves moved.

Der berühmte französische Astronom Cassendi, welcher am Anfange des 17. Jahrhunderts lebte, war ein weiser und gelehrter Mann. Schon als Knabe stand er oft mitten in der Nacht auf, um den Mond und die Sterne zu beobachten. Als er sieben Jahre alt war, entstand eines Abends ein Streit zwischen ihm und seinen Spielfameraden über die Bewegung des Mondes und die der Wolken. Die anderen Knaben behaupteten, daß der Mond mit großer Schnelligkeit hinter den Wolken fortziehe, während der kleine Peter der Meinung war, daß der Mond still stehe, und die Wolken sich bewegten.

All the reasons which he adduced, did not succeed to convince them, then he led them under a tree, and let them look through the branches at the moon, and showed them how the moon continuously remained to stand between the same branches, while the clouds passed on in great rapidity.

Alle Gründe, die er ihnen anführte, vermochten nicht, sie zu überzeugen. Da führte er sie unter einen Baum, ließ sie durch die Zweige nach dem Monde sehen, und zeigte ihnen, wie der Mond fortwährend zwischen denselben Zweigen stehen blieb, während die Wolken mit großer Schnelligkeit vorüberzogen.

The Outwitted Fortune Teller.—Der überlistete Wahrsager.

In a village once appeared a man, who told the people fortunes for money. A peasant, who had often made himself merry about it, went one day to him, in order to learn something about his future. After the fortuneteller foretold him various probable and improbable things, the peasant without more ado started to depart.

"Well how is it with the pay?" asked him the fortune teller. "Payment?" replied the peasant, and looked surprised at him. "Yes, indeed," said the other, "shall I then get nothing for my trouble?" "If you knew all beforehand," answered him the peasant, "the past, the present and the future, then you must also have known that I have no money with me. Now only wait till all has happened that you announced to me, then I will pay you."

In einem Dorfe erschien einst ein Mann, welcher den Leuten für Geld wahrsagte. Ein Bauersmann, welcher sich schon oft darüber lustig gemacht hatte, ging eines Tages zu ihm, um etwas über seine Zukunft zu erfahren. Nachdem der Wahrsager ihm mancherlei Wahrscheinliches und Unwahrscheinliches prophezeit hatte, wollte der Bauer sich wieder entfernen.

"Nun, wie ist es mit der Bezahlung?" fragte ihn der Wahrsager. "Bezahlung?" versetzte der Bauer, und sah ihn verwundert an. "Nun ja," antwortete jener, "soll ich denn nichts für meine Mühe bekommen?" "Wenn Ihr alles vorher wißt," erwiderte ihm der Bauer, "die Vergangenheit, die Gegenwart und die Zukunft, dann müßt Ihr auch gewußt haben, daß ich kein Geld bei mir habe. Nun wartet nur, bis alles eingetroffen ist, was Ihr mir verkündet habt, dann werde ich Euch bezahlen."

Die vier Viertel des Lebens.—The Four Quarters of Life.

A philosopher who wanted to cross a stream, stepped into a boat. While crossing he asked the ferryman: "Do you understand Arithmetic?"—"Arithmetic? No, sir, I have never heard of that," replied the ferryman.—"I am sorry for you, because one quarter of your life has been lost!" A few minutes later he asked again: "Do you know anything about Mathematics?"—The ferryman smiled and answered: "No, sir!"—"Oh!" cried the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is lost!"—Soon the philosopher asked a third question: "Have you any knowledge of Astronomy?"—"Oh, no, dear sir!"—"Well, then a third quarter of your life has been lost!"—At this moment the boat ran against a rock and began to sink. The ferryman jumped up, threw off his coat, and asked, with fright pictured in his face: "Can you swim?"—"No!" was the philosopher's reply.—"Well, then," said the ferryman, "get on my back quickly, or else all four quarters of your life will be lost at once!"

Ein Philosoph, der einen Strom überschiffen wollte, bestieg ein Boot. Während der Ueberfahrt fragte er einen Fährmann: "Versteht Ihr Arithmetik?"—"Arithmetik? Nein, davon habe ich noch gar nichts gehört," antwortete der Fährmann.—"Der Philosoph entgegnete: "Ihr thut mir leid, denn ein Viertel Eures Lebens ist verloren." Wenige Minuten darauf fragte er wieder: "Versteht Ihr etwas von der Mathematik?"—"Der Fährmann lächelte und entgegnete: "Nein!"—"Ach!" rief der Philosoph, "ein zweites Viertel Eures Lebens ist verloren!"—Eine dritte Frage des Philosophen lautete: "Habt Ihr Kenntnisse in der Astronomie?"—"Ach nein, lieber Herr!"—"Nun, so ist ein drittes Viertel Eures Lebens verloren!"—Gerade in diesem Augenblick stieß das Boot auf eine Felsen Spitze und begann zu sinken. Der Fährmann sprang auf, warf seinen Rock ab und fragte mit ängstlicher Miene: "Könn't Ihr schwimmen?"—"Nein," war die Antwort des Philosophen.—"Nun, so legt Euch schnell auf meinen Rücken, sonst sind alle vier Viertel Eures Lebens auf einmal verloren!"

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